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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 494--80th Congress

Chapter 224--2d Session

H. R. 3484

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REMOUNT SERVICE TRANSFER. Transfers the Remount Service (which improves breeds of horses) from the Army Department to the Department of Agriculture.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3484

March 31, 1947	H. R. 2868 was introduced by Rep. Case and was referred to the House Committee on Armed Services. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
April 2, 1947	S. 1034 was introduced by Senator Morse and others and was referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill). Remarks of the author.
May 15, 1947	H. R. 3484 was introduced by Rep. Case and was referred to the House Committee on Armed Services.
June 3, 1947	Statement from War Department Military Appropriation Bill Committee Report regarding Remount Service.
June 4, 1947	House Agriculture Committee voted to endorse H. R. 3484.
June 6, 1947	House Committee on Armed Services reported H. R. 3484 with amendment. House Report 542. Print of the bill as reported.
June 16, 1947	H. R. 3483 discussed and passed House as reported.
June 18, 1947	H. R. 3484 was referred to the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Print of the bill as referred.
June 24, 1947	Senate Armed Services Committee voted to approve H. R. 3484. Resume of hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee on H. R. 3484.
June 26, 1947	Senate Committee on Armed Services reported H. R. 3484 without amendment. Senate Report 357. Print of the bill as reported.
June 27, 1947	Senator Thomas proposed an amendment to H. R. 3484. Print of the amendment.

July 3, 1947	H. R. 3484 was passed over on request in the Senate.
July 7, 1947	Discussion of H. R. 3484 by Senator Morse.
July 11, 1947	House Document 397. Supplemental estimate for Remount Service.
July 21, 1947	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate.
July 23, 1947	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
July 26, 1947	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate.
January 12, 1948	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
February 2, 1948	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
February 25, 1948	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
February 26, 1948	H. R. 3484 discussed in the Senate.
March 12, 1948	Rep. Morse of the Senate Committee reported several amendments which were ordered to be reprinted. Print of H. R. 3484 with the amendments inserted.
March 15, 1948	H. R. 3484 was passed over in the Senate.
March 18, 1948	Amendments proposed by Senator Thomas. Print of the amendments.
March 29, 1948	H. R. 3484 was passed over in the Senate.
April 7, 1948	H. R. 3484 was debated in the Senate.
April 8, 1948	H. R. 3484 was debated and passed the Senate with amendments.
April 12, 1948	House agreed to the Senate amendments.
April 21, 1948	Approved. Public Law 494.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2868

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 31, 1947

Mr. CASE of South Dakota introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secre-
8 tary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into
9 a written agreement on the property and the personnel
10 covered by this transfer.

11 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to

1 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
2 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
3 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
4 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
5 needs of the United States; and, in carrying out such pro-
6 gram, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public
7 and private organizations and individuals under such rules
8 and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary. He is
9 authorized to acquire breeding animals by donation, exchange,
10 or purchase and to dispose of surplus or over-age stock from
11 time to time by public auction. Proceeds from such sale, or
12 from a share in breeding fees collected by persons with whom
13 breeding animals are placed, shall be covered into the miscel-
14 laneous receipts of the Treasury.

15 SEC. 3. The Secretary of War may detail to the Depart-
16 ment of Agriculture, from time to time, such military per-
17 sonnel, including veterinarians in the Medical Corps, as he
18 may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be desir-
19 able to effectuate the purposes of this Act or to safeguard the
20 interests of the United States. Retired personnel of the
21 Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, employed by the Depart-
22 ment of Agriculture, for the purposes of this Act only, may
23 be paid at a rate, which together with their retired pay, shall
24 not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons
25 in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

1 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to
2 the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be neces-
3 sary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War Depart-
4 ment to conduct a remount breeding program as set forth
5 in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 245) and to accept
6 donations of animals for breeding purposes, insofar as it
7 relates to horses (44 Stat. 1095), is hereby abolished.
8 Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available
9 for necessary administrative expenses, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,
11 and purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. Case of South Dakota

MARCH 31, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 3, 1947
For actions of April 2, 1947
80th-1st, No. 62

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to provide wool price support. Sen. Morse et al introduced bill transferring Remount Service to USDA. Sen. Capper and Rep. Cope introduced bills to extend poultry-improvement program. House made funds available for appropriations and surplus-property investigations.

SENATE

1. WOOL. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 814, to direct CCC to support wool in the calendar years 1947 and 1948 at 90% of the comparable price, or at the 1946 support level (S.Rept.85) (p. 3106).
2. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal personnel for Jan. and Feb. 1947 (pp. 3107-9).
3. ECONOMIC REPORT. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted various editorial comments on the President's Economic Report from papers throughout the U.S. (pp. 3111-5).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized the progress being made in the disposal of surplus property and suggested that steps be taken for the "establishment of a businesslike program by which it will be possible to recover from surplus property a maximum number of dollars" (pp. 3118-20).
5. RESEARCH. Sen. Morse, Oreg., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill, to "assure to our land-grant colleges and to our colleges west of the Alleghenies at least a proportionate share and a fair share of the funds which are to be made available...for scientific research purposes" (p. 3144).

HOUSE

6. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H.Res. 151, authorizing expenditure of \$50,000 by the Appropriations Committee to study and examine the organization and operation of any executive agency, which was reported without amendment by the House Administration Committee (H.Rept. 231) (pp. 3103, 3096).
Agreed, without amendment, to H.Res. 170, making \$50,000 available to the

Expenditures Committee for a surplus-property investigation, which was reported without amendment by the House Administration Committee (H.Rept. 234) (pp. 3103, 3097).

7. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in expenditures (pp. 3095-6). Rep. Bender, Ohio, said, "We will reduce expenses" (p. 3096). Rep. Rayburn, Tex., stated that reductions will probably be less than promised (p. 3096).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. REMOUNT SERVICE. S. 1034, by Sen. Morse, Oreg. (for himself and others), to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 3110.) Remarks of author (pp. 3142-3).
9. POULTRY. S. 1026, by Sen. Capper (Kans.), and H.R. 2935, by Rep. Hope (Kans.), to amend the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, to authorize the Department to cooperate with D.C., Territories, and possessions (as well as with States) in the administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. To S. Agriculture and Forestry and H. Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3104, 3109.)
10. NATIONAL FORESTS. S. 1037, by Sen. Dworshak, Idaho, to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest in Idaho. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 3110.)
11. SOCIAL SECURITY. S.Con. Res. 13, by Sen. Wiley, Wis., to establish a Joint Social Security Committee. To Finance Committee. (p. 3110.)
12. CLAIMS. H.R. 2924, by Rep. Scrivner, Kans., to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act, repeal the Federal Tort Claims Act, and provide for the congressional handling of private claims. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3103.) Remarks of author (pp. 3093-4).
13. FOREIGN RELIEF. H.Res. 173, by Rep. Herter, Mass., to create a select committee on foreign aid. To Rules Committee. (p. 3104.)
14. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. S. 999 (see Digest 59) amends the Veterans' Preference Act so as to limit service-connected disability preference to disabilities which are compensable under laws administered by VA; provides that preference points shall be added only to earned ratings which meet the minimum qualification rate for a particular examination; and provides that only those 10-point preference eligibles with a 30% service-connected disability shall be placed at the top of a civil-service register.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., favoring this program (p. A1523).
16. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Rep. Owens, Ill., inserted a Chicago Sunday Tribune editorial, "Charge Rails Contribute to Car Shortage" (p. A1526).
17. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted Hon. Edwin G. Nourse's (Council of Economic Advisors) address, "Public Administration and Economic Stabilization" (pp. A1517-9).
18. PUBLIC DEBT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cole, Kans., on retiring of the public

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1034

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. McCARRAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secre-
8 tary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into
9 a written agreement on the property and the personnel
10 covered by this transfer.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
2 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
3 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
4 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
5 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
6 needs of the United States; and, in carrying out such pro-
7 gram, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public
8 and private organizations and individuals under such rules
9 and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary. He is
10 authorized to acquire breeding animals by donation, ex-
11 change, or purchase and to dispose of surplus or over-age
12 stock from time to time by public auction. Proceeds from
13 such sale, or from a share in breeding fees collected by
14 persons with whom breeding animals are placed, shall be
15 covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

16 SEC. 3. The Secretary of War may detail to the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture, from time to time, such military per-
18 sonnel, including veterinarians in the Medical Corps, as he
19 may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be desir-
20 able to effectuate the purposes of this Act or to safeguard the
21 interests of the United States. Retired personnel of the
22 Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, employed by the Depart-
23 ment of Agriculture, for the purposes of this Act only, may
24 be paid at a rate, which together with their retired pay, shall

1 not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons
2 in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

3 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to
4 the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be neces-
5 sary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War Depart-
6 ment to conduct a remount breeding program as set forth
7 in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 245) and to accept
8 donations of animals for breeding purposes, insofar as it
9 relates to horses (44 Stat. 1095), is hereby abolished.
10 Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available
11 for necessary administrative expenses, including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding,
13 and purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. MORSE, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. MCCARRAN

APRIL 2 (legislative day, March 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

handed autocrat. Those probably were not the exact words used, but that was the implication. I mentioned a series of statements which had been obtained by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from the seven governors in the region affected by TVA, dealing with their relations with the management, the directors, and the personnel of TVA, the benefits obtained from it, and so forth. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks this entire page from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY GOVERNORS REPORT ON TVA—RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE STATES, THEY SAY, HAVE BEEN STRENGTHENED BY OPERATIONS OF THE AUTHORITY—EXECUTIVES INTERVIEWED BY THE POST-DISPATCH ACCLAIM WIDESPREAD BENEFITS OF PROJECT AND PRAISE THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES

The governors of the seven States which comprise the Tennessee River Valley, interviewed by the Post-Dispatch, are unanimous in acclaiming the benefits which the Tennessee Valley Authority has brought to their respective States. They deny the two charges most frequently made against TVA, the proposed Missouri Valley Authority and regional authorities in general—that such a Federal agency is a "super-State" which violates States' rights, and that it robs the States of tax revenues. They also testify unanimously to the cooperative spirit of the agency and its avoidance of high-handed methods and agree that the rights and interests of the States, on the over-all balance, have been strengthened by TVA's operations.

The governors, interviewed at their State capitals by Harry Wilensky of the Post-Dispatch staff, were asked for frank statements of what is good and what is bad about TVA. Their statements follow:

BY PRENTICE COOPER, GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE
 "To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"The people of the United States are entitled to development of their country's natural resources. The only instrumentality capable of effectively developing a great river valley is the Federal Government.

"TVA benefits not just a region but the country as a whole. The agency is justified from the standpoint of national defense alone. Our country needs to develop great power resources in the interior, where installations are less vulnerable to attack than in coastal regions.

"TVA already has affected tremendous savings in flood control, and will provide extended protection after the war, when additional dams are constructed and reservoirs are operated for this purpose. National commerce has benefited from improvement of the inland waterways and cheap transportation rates.

"People throughout the Tennessee Valley are enjoying low electric rates which the private companies used to tell us were 'fantastic and impossible.' Our farms have been electrified, and rural life has been made more profitable and enjoyable. You will notice that, in speaking of TVA benefits, I have placed several things ahead of cheap power. Power development is only one of the phases of this regional plan.

"I have heard the argument that a regional authority centralizing control over a major drainage basin interferes with States' rights, and I consider it an example of cloudy thinking. It comes from failure to recognize what is a natural field for the Federal Government.

From the beginning of this Nation, development of natural resources has been considered a Federal field.

"I believe in upholding States' rights. I have served as head of the Southern Governors' Conference, and I drafted the resolution, which was unanimously adopted last year at the national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio, calling for strict guarding of States' rights against Federal encroachment. During my 6 years as governor of Tennessee, I certainly have had ample opportunity to study TVA, and I can say that the rights of this State and its citizens, far from having been restricted or violated by activities of this Federal agency, have been enlarged through enriched opportunities.

"To those who contend that TVA eliminates large areas from local taxation, let me say that these taxes have been more than replaced in Tennessee by TVA contributions, both in the form of direct compensatory payments to the State treasury and in indirect benefits.

"TVA has proved an uplifting, progressive, civilizing influence on our people, and whatever opposition once existed in Tennessee has completely disappeared. The agency represents one of the best investments ever made with taxpayers' money. It would be little short of a crime if the benefits of such unified regional planning were not extended to other regions with undeveloped resources. The Missouri River Valley is only one of the regions capable of such development. We would like to see our Cumberland River Valley similarly developed.

—PRENTICE COOPER.

"NASHVILLE, TENN."

BY J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

"To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"I have found TVA to be most cooperative, and have only praise for the agency's operations in this State.

"In distributing fertilizers for soil improvement tests on more than 5,000 North Carolina farms, TVA has worked with State and county agencies. All the county farm agents with whom I have talked have commented on the fine service and the cooperative spirit of this Federal agency, which is free of arbitrary methods.

"Minerals research has been carried on in cooperation with State agencies, including work on kaolins, vermiculite, olivine, and mica. Experiments in the TVA ceramic laboratory at Norris Dam have increased use of North Carolina pottery clays. Whenever we have a problem pertaining to minerals, we find TVA invariably ready to lend a helping hand. The agency has agreed to staff and equip a laboratory for research on clays which we are erecting in Asheville.

"New and improved farm machinery is now in use in North Carolina. These improvements include a barn hay drier and a small trailer thresher developed by TVA; the trailer thresher is manufactured by a North Carolina firm.

"I am a strong believer in States' rights, but TVA has done nothing which to my mind embodies any threat to the rights of this State. In building Fontana Dam, for example, it was necessary for TVA to pond a highway. The agency agreed to build a satisfactory substitute road and also to extend a park area. There was nothing arbitrary about this, the whole thing being arranged through amicable negotiations.

"Swain County has been deprived of a large part of its taxable land values by ponding for Fontana Dam, it is true, but this loss has been largely offset by TVA payments in lieu of taxes. Certain TVA revenues are paid into the State treasury, and this money is distributed to the af-

fected counties on the basis of a formula recognized as equitable and satisfactory.

"My only complaint about TVA is that power generated in North Carolina is used by factories located mainly in other States. I would like to see the Federal Government place more war industries in this State, but I cannot hold TVA responsible for the Government's policy in this regard.

"To sum up, North Carolina has found TVA to be thoroughly competent and cooperative, and public sentiment in the State is highly favorable.

—J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON.

"RALEIGH, N. C."

BY COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR., GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

"To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"Only a small part of Virginia is in the Tennessee River watershed, and TVA has no construction projects in this State. Our experience with TVA has been principally in soil conservation work. In this field the Federal agency has made a notable contribution, and farmers in southwest Virginia are enthusiastic about it.

"Virginia has many test-demonstration farms using TVA phosphate fertilizers. I am told that the State extension service, reporting results on 98 farms after 8 years, showed a 30 percent increase in farm income based on 1935 prices, 40 percent increases in crop yields and carrying capacity of pastures, a 25 percent increase in livestock, and a 20 percent increase in labor efficiency.

"TVA has provided millions of seedlings for planting on eroded acres, and has established selective cutting demonstrations on farm woodlots.

"TVA operations in Virginia have not resulted in any encroachment on State rights. Of course, impairment of State rights might develop in the long run, and is a possibility to be borne in mind. But to date there has been no such impairment.

"Virginia has enormous coal deposits at the expense of which hydroelectric power projects may be organized. I do not know whether such hydroelectric projects, financed with tax money, really provide cheaper electricity. It is a moot question, and TVA production of power was the subject of considerable controversy before the war thrust most other considerations into the background.

—COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR.

"RICHMOND, VA."

BY SIMEON S. WILLIS, GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY
 "To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"TVA's work in Kentucky centers around the gigantic Kentucky Dam, \$110,000,000 structure controlling the Tennessee River near its mouth. The dam, designed to extend the navigation channel 184 miles upstream and to reduce flood crests on the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is nearing completion.

"The operational test for TVA in Kentucky is yet to come. My experience with the agency during 1 year in office has been confined largely to the building stage. I can say that during this period there have been no conflicts between the State and the Federal agency. As far as I know, there were no land controversies in preliminary work on the big dam.

"There is no reason why TVA should not be able to operate without encroaching on States' rights. The idea underlying the regional valley authority is sound, and it is perfectly reasonable for State and Federal Governments to work together to realize all the varied advantages accruing from unified control of an entire drainage basin.

"Of course, something has to be done to compensate local governmental units for loss of revenue in taxes on property taken over by

TVA. The agency recognizes this, and has made substantial payments in lieu of taxes. I have only a preliminary report on these payments at present. The subject is under study, and is a matter for future development.

"Anything improving the home life and the income of farmers naturally is welcome. TVA has numerous test-demonstration farms in Kentucky, and has provided tons of phosphate and nitrate, with the result that there have been increases in net farm sales and livestock carried, and a reduction in labor required. To encourage sustained-yield forest practices, selective cutting demonstrations have been established on Kentucky farm woodlots. Municipal and cooperative systems supply TVA power to a number of Kentucky consumers.

"Development of Kentucky Lake, which will have a 2,000-mile shoreline, should provide a popular recreational area. TVA has transferred 9,000 acres of land to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge.

"SIMEON S. WILLIS.

"FRANKFORT, KY."

BY CHAUNCEY M. SPARKS, GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA

"To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"At the inception of TVA 11 years ago, I publicly stated that I considered this the greatest experiment in empire building this Nation ever had undertaken. I have had no reason to change that view.

"Under the leadership of David E. Lilienthal, TVA chairman, the agency has kept free of politics. Not only that, but TVA has been careful to work with our State agencies and local communities. In its far-reaching soil improvement experiments, TVA has cooperated with the State extension service, and in developing industry it has worked with chambers of commerce and other local groups. There has been no question of a Federal agency coming in and riding roughshod over the State and local agencies.

"TVA's fine record has impressed business, agriculture, and labor alike. In recent years I have found no opposition to TVA. Conducted as it has been conducted, with vision and regard for local agencies, it has made a tremendous contribution to public welfare.

"Taxation is the major potential field of conflict between State and Federal rights. In this connection I should like to point out that the Federal agency makes an annual contribution to the State in lieu of taxes, appraising the value of lands taken over and making a contribution from its power earnings. Last year TVA contributed \$447,866 to the State treasury in lieu of taxes. In addition, it makes a settlement with each city and county affected on an ad valorem tax basis.

"Taking into account what TVA has done in improving flood control, navigation, power distribution, agriculture, cattle raising, dairying, soil conservation, and home life in general, I can say that the State has gained immeasurably more through service to its citizens than it has lost in mere taxes on lands taken over by the agency.

"CHAUNCEY M. SPARKS.

"MONTGOMERY, ALA."

BY ELLIS ARNALL, GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

"To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"The only complaint I have regarding TVA is that its influence has not permeated this State further. Activities of this agency have been of great benefit to the people of Georgia, and we would welcome extension of TVA operations from the northern to other sections of the State.

"There once was talk about the danger of such a Federal agency wrecking local govern-

ment and upsetting the tax structure. Such fears have proved unfounded. There has been no encroachment on States' rights, and I believe the States actually have received more money under the TVA system of payments in lieu of taxes than they did before the Federal agency went into operation.

"If we are going to industrialize the South and the West, we must have wider distribution of electric power. I might add that privately owned utilities have benefited from the advent of TVA, having been stimulated to render more service, with the result that their profits increased.

"TVA has been particularly active in cooperating with Georgia institutions in programs for development of the State's resources. Extensive work has been done in developing a flax-growing and processing industry with the Georgia School of Technology. In cooperation with several State institutions, TVA was instrumental in setting up 30 community dehydrators in 1943 as a first step toward complete community food-processing plants.

"This has been done in addition to rural electrification, establishment of test-demonstration farms, erosion control, forest-fire control, and selective cutting demonstrations for better utilization of forest resources. The mountain lakes TVA has created in north Georgia have given marked impetus to our developing tourist industry.

"People in all walks of life—business, agriculture, and labor—have benefited from operations of this agency and are grateful for TVA.

"ELLIS ARNALL.

"ATLANTA, GA."

BY THOMAS L. BAILEY, GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI

"To the EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

"Mississippi was the first State in which TVA power was distributed, commencing with Tupelo early in 1934. I was a member of the State legislature when this development was proposed. I supported this, as well as subsequent TVA measures.

"We are largely an agricultural State, and any program—Federal or private—designed to bring electric power to rural sections is definitely a step forward in the development of the State. The life of our people has been greatly enriched by TVA and the Rural Electrification Administration, the development and extension of cheaper electricity having proved sound and wholesome from every point of view.

"Use of electrical appliances has lifted many of our burdens. In the northeastern part of the State we are milking cows, pumping water, cutting wood, refrigerating food, and giving decent light chiefly with TVA power. Better refrigeration means not only a saving of food but improved health, while the electric pump, tank, water system, and sewage-disposal facilities are likewise of incalculable value to public health. These vital things we owe largely to TVA and to the power companies operating in our State.

"I do not feel that the role played by this Federal agency in Mississippi has constituted any encroachment on our State rights. We have cooperated with TVA, and it has cooperated with us and our State agencies. The result has been satisfactory.

"Development of cheaper electricity in other sections of the country, either through Federal agencies or private companies, where feasible and practicable, is in the interest of the Nation's welfare. In addition, such development would help provide jobs for returning service men and women and war workers, at the same time encouraging resettlement on the farm by giving to farm life the many blessings which would result from the use of electric energy.

"THOMAS L. BAILEY.

"JACKSON, MISS."

DECATUR (ALA.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRAISES OPERATION OF TVA

DECATUR, ALA., December 30.—Deep-water navigation has reduced freight rates, commerce moves on the bosom of the river and industry hits top speed on the shores of the stream. Farm yields are increasing on smaller acreages since the river is controlled by a series of dams and millions of folks in the Tennessee Valley have all sorts of confidence in the days that will follow the war. They foresee continued industrial growth, full-scale development of water transportation, improved and continually diversifying farming methods.

This is the opinion of John A. Caddell, president of the Decatur Chamber of Commerce, who has watched the city of Decatur grow from 14,000 to 25,000 people since TVA started 11 years ago. Continuing, Caddell said:

"The Federal Government wisely decided to control the Tennessee River, now the only controlled river in the world. The several millions of people in the valley decided to make the most of new opportunity, are capitalizing upon low-cost transportation, low-cost power, and are practicing scientific farm development. The fundamentals were provided through TVA, the people are doing the work. TVA helps when called upon, does not direct, and when you call on TVA, you'll find the officials right here in the valley living with and working among our own people day by day."

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE FROM WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to offer some bills and to make brief comments on them.

The first bill I wish to offer is a companion bill to the bill introduced by Mr. CASE on the House side, H. R. 2868. I am introducing it for the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] in behalf of himself, myself, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN].

This bill seeks to save the Remount Service presently operated by the United States Army and which we are given to understand is about to be brought to an end by the Army, and it proposes to transfer the Remount Service from the Army to the Department of Agriculture under certain conditions in accordance with certain understandings as set forth in the bill.

Of course I think it is very important to the horse breeders of America that the Remount Service be saved. I think it is most regrettable that it is not to be continued, as I understand it is not, under the Army. It has served over the years to the great benefit of the horsebreeders of America. In fact, I know of no other one thing which has so greatly improved the blood line of American horses than has the Army Remount Service. It is true, as the Secretary of War tells me in a letter which I shall shortly introduce into the Record, that the Army intends to discontinue the service because of the fact that Army operations have been practically entirely mechanized it is very difficult to justify further expenditures of military funds for remount purposes.

I do not entirely agree with the Secretary of War, because there has been set up under the Army over the years a system of records and personnel and knowledge of the remount problems which, in my judgment, will result in a more economical spending of the money which goes into the Remount Service if left with the Army than will be the case if this service is transferred to any other department, even including the Department of Agriculture.

However, in our bill we have sought to assure the greatest of efficiency and economy in the administration of the Remount Service if and when it is transferred to the Department of Agriculture, by providing that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by agreement, enter into mutually satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of the Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture, including the records and even personnel. It should be provided that the Department of Agriculture shall be able to make use of the highly qualified personnel of the Army which really has grown up with the Remount Service and developed it to its present fine standing.

The need for the Remount Service has not come to an end simply because the Army has mechanized itself. There is still a great need throughout our country for improving the blood lines of our horses for domestic use. Therefore, I think it a very important service that ought to continue to be rendered by the Federal Government.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD as part of my remarks at this point a letter which I have received from the Secretary of War which leaves no doubt as to the apparent intention of the War Department to dispense at an early date with the Remount Service.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 25, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR WAYNE: I have your letter of March 19 on the horse-breeding program. I have also read the letter from your constituent and I am returning it to you.

The need for horses in Army operations has virtually disappeared, due to the airplane, tank, truck and other advances in mechanization. This being the case, the continued expenditure of War Department funds for maintenance of the horse-breeding program has become an expenditure that cannot be justified or defended. It has been plain enough that unless some other agency or branch of the Government was willing to assume this activity, by transfer of the program from the War Department, the War Department would be obliged to terminate it.

An effort was made last year to transfer the program, with the property, funds and personnel pertaining to it, to the Department of Agriculture, by agreement between the two Secretaries and by Executive order of the President under the First War Powers Act. As I understand it, the Attorney General has recently ruled that the suggested transfer cannot be made under the First War Powers Act. There remains the possibility of a transfer by Executive order of the President under the Reorganization Act, but I am

informed that the Department of Agriculture has come to the conclusion that it does not believe it should take over the horse-breeding program as now conducted by the War Department.

The impression has been prevalent that this program does not cost the Government any money, the thought being that it is on a self-sustaining basis. This impression is entirely erroneous, the program requiring an expenditure of Government funds in the neighborhood of half a million dollars a year.

Under the conditions the War Department has directed that steps be taken to terminate the program. I see no other alternative.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say again, as I have said to the Secretary of War, that I think it is a mistake to transfer the Remount Service out of the War Department into the Department of Agriculture, or any other department, but if it is a choice between dispensing with the Remount Service entirely or transferring it to another department of government, then I think our bill is a most appropriate one. Under such circumstances it ought to be vested in the Department of Agriculture.

I sincerely hope that both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of War will proceed by mutual agreement, in accordance with such terms and conditions as are set forth in the bill, to work out a satisfactory arrangement, if this bill passes, as I hope it will, so we can save this very important service to the horse breeders and the farmers of this country.

I shall not burden the RECORD with the large amount of mail which I have received and which some of the other sponsors of this bill have received in support of the service from the farmers and horse breeders of the country. I do want to say for the RECORD that Congress can be assured that the horse breeders of this country are vitally interested in seeing to it that the Remount Service is continued either under the War Department or under the Department of Agriculture.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have incorporated in this part of my remarks the bill to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1034) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. MCCARRAN), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the property and the personnel covered by this transfer.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance

the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States, including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States; and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary. He is authorized to acquire breeding animals by donation, exchange, or purchase, and to dispose of surplus or over-age stock from time to time by public auction. Proceeds from such sale, or from a share in breeding fees collected by persons with whom breeding animals are placed, shall be covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War may detail to the Department of Agriculture, from time to time, such military personnel, including veterinarians in the Medical Corps, as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act or to safeguard the interests of the United States. Retired personnel of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, employed by the Department of Agriculture, for the purposes of this act only, may be paid at a rate, which together with their retired pay, shall not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be necessary to carry out this act. The authority of the War Department to conduct a remount breeding program as set forth in the act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 245) and to accept donations of animals for breeding purposes, insofar as it relates to horses (44 Stat. 1095), is hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

ACQUISITION OF HOSPITAL AT CAMP WHITE, MEDFORD, OREG.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], I introduce a bill which seeks to provide for the acquisition of the hospital at Camp White, Medford, Oreg., for use as a domiciliary facility of the Veterans' Administration.

I do not think that it is sound economy for us to proceed as we have already proceeded too far in dismantling some facilities in this country which have cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars and which are now being dismantled for salvage and junk purposes, when investigation will show that there is still a great need for those facilities. I predict, Mr. President, that after we finish dismantling many of them it will be only a matter of a short time before we shall be called upon to appropriate additional funds to build identical facilities, or at least facilities, to serve the same purposes that some of these facilities which are about to be dismantled could serve.

In Medford, Oreg., at Camp White, we have a very fine hospital plant, a plant which should be used, in the judgment of the two Senators from Oregon, for veterans' purposes. We fully realize that it is the program of the Veterans' Administration, as far as concerns hospitals that call for the immediate attention of patients by way of surgery, and service of a so-called clinical character, to seek to locate such hospitals near metropolitan areas easily accessible

to the veterans. We have a rather large number of veterans who do not need that type of hospitalization. We know that there are several thousands of veterans who are suffering from various neurotic disorders, types of battle shock, and psychological upsets, who need to be placed in domiciliary facilities for some time, where there can be a maximum of freedom and yet treatment and supervision and care by the Veterans' Administration.

Rather than see the great hospital at Camp White dismantled and junked at financial returns which will not begin to equal the great cost that the taxpayers have put into the site, we are proposing that it be turned into that type of a domiciliary hospital or resident hospital which will take care of the veterans who need that sort of care during their rehabilitation period. We think the proposal is a very economical one and will save in the long run a great many thousands of the Federal taxpayers' dollars. Hence, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the bill printed in the body of the RECORD at this place in my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1035) to provide for the acquisition of the hospital at Camp White, Medford, Oreg., for use as a domiciliary facility by the Veterans' Administration, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. CORDON), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to acquire from the War Assets Administration the tract of land with improvements thereon formerly used for hospital purposes at Camp White, Medford, Oreg., and known as Camp White Hospital, and to operate and maintain thereon a facility for domiciliary care for veterans.

PROMOTION OF SCIENCE, ETC.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to Senate bill 526 to promote the progress of science, to advance the national worth, prosperity, and welfare, promote the national defense, and for other purpose.

The amendment which I am offering is the result of efforts of a considerable number of educators in my State and in other States who have asked me to introduce it. I have received a letter from the president of the University of Oregon, Dr. Newburn, pointing out to me the desirability of seeing to it that Senate bill 526, known as the science bill, is amended so as to assure to our land-grant colleges and to our colleges west of the Alleghenies at least a proportionate share and a fair share of the funds which are to be made available under S. 526 for scientific research purposes.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the amendment in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE to the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, was received, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE to the bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, viz: On page 15, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

"(c) Of the funds appropriated to the Foundation for research activities (excluding funds expressly appropriated for national defense), not less than 25 percent shall be appropriated among the States as follows: Two-fifths shall be apportioned among the States in equal shares, and the remainder shall be apportioned among the States in the proportion that their respective populations bear to the population of all the States, determined according to the last preceding decennial census; and the amounts so apportioned to each State shall be expended only for carrying on research activities in the facilities of tax-supported colleges and universities, including the land-grant colleges, within such State pursuant to contracts or other financial arrangements. In making such contracts or other financial arrangements, the Foundation shall give each individual institution the widest latitude in its selection of individual research projects, but the Foundation shall not be required to expend funds in any institution unless such institution submits proposals for the expenditure of such funds which the Foundation finds to be consistent with such general program and standards as it may establish in order to carry out the objectives and provisions of this act. For purposes of this section the term "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Of the funds appropriated to the foundation for research activities (excluding funds expressly appropriated for national defense), an additional amount of not less than 25 percent shall be expended in the facilities of nonprofit organizations without regard to the above limitations relating to State quotas or the tax-supported character of the organization. In meeting the requirements of this subsection, the Foundation may take into account whatever funds may be expended by it for facilities to be operated by the land-grant, tax-supported, or other nonprofit organizations, even though the title or ownership rights of such facilities remain with the United States."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very desirous of seeing a science research bill pass the Eightieth Congress. But I think we should frankly face the fact that in many of our universities and colleges in the Midwest and the West, and particularly in our land-grant colleges, there are scientists who view with some concern the present language of Senate bill 526. If it is contemplated—as I understand the authors of the bill would say, if they were here to discuss the matter—that there is no intention in any way to discriminate against land-grant colleges or tax-supported institutions or other State-supported schools, then I see no objection to the language of my bill, because it will quiet a good many fears on the part of those educators and scientists who object to the bill in its present form. My amendment will make it much easier, in my judgment, to gain support for Senate bill 526. If, on the other hand, it is planned by this bill to permit of a discretion on the part of the Foundation to the end that it could deny a reasonable apportionment of these funds to land-grant colleges and State-supported and tax-supported institutions, then surely the language of my amendment is sorely needed. I hope the authors of Senate bill 526, after reading the bill and reading the remarks I am

now making on it, will find a way to accept the amendment I am proposing without making it necessary to draw any issue over it.

But I am going to be rather insistent that the bill be amended in some such way as that proposed by some of the educators in my State, so as absolutely to remove any fear they may entertain as to the possibility of discrimination by the Foundation against these midwestern and western institutions. I say that also, Mr. President, as one who owes part of his education, at least, to one of the great eastern universities. I have a very high regard for the great scientific work that takes place on the Atlantic coast in the so-called great institutions on the Atlantic coast. Nevertheless, they have no monopoly on scientific research, and the Congress of the United States should pass no bill which permits the entertainment of any fear by educators in other parts of the country that its language is such as to make it possible in the administration of the bill to discriminate against institutions in other parts of the country. Hence I say I hope the authors of Senate bill 526 will see the fairness of the language of my bill and will accept it, without making necessary the raising of any further issue over it.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT LABOR SERVICES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon still has the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, inasmuch as I have the floor, I now turn my attention to another matter. I turn my attention to the problem of appropriations for some very-much-needed labor services in the United States because I think it very important that we take note of that need now before there is used on me, at least, the argument that so frequently is used on me by some of my colleagues after I have raised what even they sometimes admit is a very good point, namely, to say to me, "But it is too late. It is all arranged now." Of course, it is very difficult for me always to be able to guess what the strategists will do, when I am not "in" on the time schedule or program upon which they have agreed. So I frequently find myself confronted with the argument that it is too late to do much about some matter because it has all been done or agreed upon before I raise my objection to it. Nevertheless, I wish to give my party a little advice in regard to some of our appropriation problems as they affect the labor services. I am not sure that my advice will be taken, but I am sure of one thing, namely, that a great many people in 1943 will agree that I am right about it. Hence, I should be very happy if my party and the Congress would at least give serious consideration to it before they wake up, too late, to discover that a great many voters in 1948 want the Republicans to do what I now suggest. I do not want my party to face voters in 1948 who will say, "It is too late for you now to get our votes, in view of the appropriation policies you followed in 1947." I think there are going to be a great many workers in the country who will say that, Mr. President,

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Greek-Turkish aid bill. Senate committee reported 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate debated National Science Foundation bill. House received President's recommendation for increasing limit on certain ARA buildings. Both Houses received President's UNRRA report and recommendation for additional foreign relief. Rep. Halleck said agricultural appropriation bill will not come up next week but that wool bill is to be debated latter part of week.

HOUSE

- 1. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5489, 5459-60). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 90.
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President proposed provisions relating to 1947 ARA appropriations, as follows: Providing that the limitation on cost of constructing buildings shall not apply to the construction of 4 buildings at the New Iberia Livestock Experiment Station, La., to replace buildings destroyed by windstorm. Increasing from \$30,000 to \$65,000 the limitation on the amount which may be used to construct a building for research on pneuencephalitis in poultry. To Appropriations Committee. (H. Doc. 253; p. 5533).
Passed with amendments H. R. 3311, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 5489-525).
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$75,000,000 for care and handling of surplus property overseas (H. Doc. 251). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5533.)
- 3. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses received the President's report on UNRRA, in which he repeated a recommendation for a \$350,000,000 authorization for foreign relief (H. Doc. 254). To House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. (pp. 5530, 5453.)
- 4. HAWAII.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 49, the Hawaii statehood bill (p. 5526).
- 5. PERSONNEL.** The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 176, authorizing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 5525-6).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 19 (p. 5532). Majority Leader Halleck announced next week's program as follows: Mon., memorial services; Tues., private calendar, Navy appropriation bill; after Navy bill (probably Thurs. or Fri.), wool bill and resolution authorizing civil-service investigation. Also conference reports on foreign-relief bill and labor bill. In response to a question as to when the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered, Rep. Halleck said, "I cannot say when that will come up, but I will say it will not be on the program for next week!" (p. 5530.)

SENATE

7. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 3245 (S.Rept. 175) (p. 5454).

8. RESEARCH. Continued debate on S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill, agreeing to the committee amendments (pp. 5460-2, 5464-84). Agreed to vote today on amendments by Sen. Kilgore (W.Va.) and others on mandatory amounts to be distributed to the various States (p. 5483).

9. VETERANS' HOUSING; ACCESS ROADS. S. 1154, as reported (see Digest 89), amends the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 so as to reduce to \$75,000,000 the authorization for RFC to make premium payments and provide funds for access roads (\$50,000,000 for premium payments and \$25,000,000 for access roads, the latter amount including the \$10,000,000 authorized by S. 800).

10. LANDS. Received from the Hawaii Legislature a resolution urging amendments to the territorial laws changing the rate of interest on land sales (p. 5454).

11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging amendments to the act governing the operation of dam pools on the Mississippi River so as to give the same position to agriculture, forestation, wildlife, recreation, and sanitation as is now given to navigation and flood control (p. 5454).

12. COTTON. Sen. Johnston, S.C., inserted a London, Eng., press release noting that a bill banning private importation of cotton and closing the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was passed by Parliament (p. 5458).

13. ECONOMY. Sen. Thye, Minn., inserted a St. Paul Pioneer Press editorial, "Town and Country," comparing the economies of rural and urban communities (pp. 5484-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. REMOUNT SERVICE. H.R. 3484, by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 5533.)

15. PARITY FORMULA. H.R. 3489, by Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, to amend various Federal statutes, having for their purpose to provide a permanent formula for arriving at parity prices for farm commodities; to provide administrative agencies to be responsible for the carrying out of this act and existing laws pertinent thereto; to promote the greatest normal economic exchange of goods and services among the people of the U.S. and with the people of other nations; to protect the people of this country and their property from the recurring evils of world-wide inflation and deflation; and to stabilize the purchasing power of money. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5533.)

16. PATENTS. H.R. 3485, by Rep. Hartley, N.J., to provide for the renewal of certain patents which expire during 1947 and 1948. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5533.)

686. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$29,500 for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 250); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

687. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$75,000,000 for surplus property, care and handling overseas (H. Doc. No. 251); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

688. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving an increase of \$92,107,800, together with an increase of \$38,400,000 in contractual authority, for the Veterans' Administration (H. Doc. 252); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

689. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting two drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 253); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

690. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations which was approved by the General Assembly by a resolution adopted on February 13, 1946, proposing the convention for accession by each member of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 176. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (e) of the Rules of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 388). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 212. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the Original States; without amendment (Rept. No. 389). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H. R. 3479. A bill providing for the conveyance to the State of Louisiana of that portion of the Jackson Barracks Military Reservation determined to be surplus to the needs of the War Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 3480. A bill to amend the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, so as to increase the maximum and minimum monthly compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 3481. A bill to amend section 23 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 3482. A bill to amend section 403 (d) of the Revenue Act of 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3483. A bill to amend section 452 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 3484. A bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 3485. A bill to provide for the renewal of certain patents which expire during 1947 and 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Texas:

H. R. 3486. A bill to amend section 701 (d) of the Revenue Act of 1943 with respect to the effective date of subsection (1) (1) (E) of the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 3487. A bill to abolish the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass., to authorize and direct the restoration to the former owners of the land comprising such refuge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 3488. A bill to declare certain rights of citizens of the United States, and for the better assurance of the protection of such citizens and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 3489. A bill to amend and supplement various Federal statutes, as amended, having for their purpose to provide a permanent formula for arriving at parity prices for farm commodities; to provide administrative agencies to be responsible for the carrying out of this act and existing laws pertinent thereto; to promote the greatest normal economic exchange of goods and services among the people of the United States and with the people of other nations; to protect the people of this country and their property from the recurring evils of world-wide inflation and deflation; to stabilize the purchasing power of money; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MUHLENBERG:

H. R. 3490. A bill to enable States and their agencies and political subdivisions to plan for the construction of public works; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PETERSON (by request):

H. R. 3491. A bill to amend the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 2, 1945, with particular reference to Intercoastal Waterway from the Caloosahatchee to the Anclote River, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 3492. A bill to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. R. 3494. A bill to integrate certain personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Bureau of Customs into the regular Coast Guard, to establish the permanent commissioned personnel strength of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to grant its consent to uniform taxation of certain Indian properties which are taxed by the Federal Government and which are immune or claimed to be immune from State taxation; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to certain bills on the subject of canceling the authority of the city of Los Angeles to purchase certain public lands in Mono County; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to the rate of interest on land sales, and requesting the Congress of the United States to approve amendments herein set forth of chapter 78 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 3495. A bill for the relief of Andrew C. Extrom and Harry C. Pearson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLEY:

H. R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Corp. Joseph B. Konkolewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3497. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Shirley Leinwand; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 3498. A bill for the relief of the estate of William Kraus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

H. R. 3499. A bill for the relief of Petrol Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 3500. A bill for the relief of Lester L. Elder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

517. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of Rehoboth Lodge, No. 38, B'nai B'rith, New York City, urging immediate large-scale Jewish immigration into Palestine and the removal forthwith of the discriminatory land restrictions in the Jewish national home; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

518. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Irish Freedom League, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to England's occupation of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

519. Also, petition of the National Pan Hellenic Council, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the appropriation bill for the United States Employment Service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1947

Mr. CASE of South Dakota introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secretary
8 of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a
9 written agreement on the property and the personnel covered
10 by this transfer.

11 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to

1 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
2 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
3 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
4 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
5 needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in
6 the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding
7 stock; and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the use
8 of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available
9 in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and useful-
10 ness of horses through participation in and lending for use in
11 fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the loan, sale,
12 or hire of animals or animal products through such arrange-
13 ments and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by
14 the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and,
15 in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to
16 cooperate with public and private organizations and indi-
17 viduals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by
18 him to be necessary.

19 SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War
20 may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military
21 personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the
22 Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes
24 of this Act or to safeguard the interest of the United States.
25 Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law,

1 retired officer personnel of the War Department, if em-
2 ployed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes
3 of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired
4 pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both
5 sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received
6 by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them
7 prior to retirement.

8 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be
10 necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War
11 Department to conduct a remount breeding program is
12 hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act
13 shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, print-
15 ing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor
16 vehicles.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota

MAY 15, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued

For actions of

June 4, 1947

June 3, 1947

80th-1st, No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to continue export control. House received (May 29) an appropriation estimate for Sugar Rationing Administration. Rep. Rogers urged more sugar for housewives. Senate agreed to conference report on tax-reduction bill.

HOUSE

- 1. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3678 (pp. 6424-51). The bill prohibits use of these appropriations to purchase oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes except under certain conditions, to purchase foreign food and clothing except under certain conditions, or to pay subsidies on farm products; and provides for inspection service and instruction by this Department under "Incidental expenses of the Army." Regarding the Remount Service, the committee report states: "No funds are proposed in this bill for the operation and maintenance of remount stations, inasmuch as the committee contemplates these installations will be transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, or declared surplus on or before the beginning of the fiscal year 1948. Funds are included for the procurement of forage for the animals to be used and maintained by the Army for its own purposes."
- 2. SUGAR; APPROPRIATIONS.** Received (May 29) from the President proposed language authorizing use of \$415,000 (of the \$898,000 originally earmarked for payment of terminal leave) for expenses of operating the Sugar Rationing Administration during the remainder of this fiscal year), and an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,000,000 for continuation of rationing and price controls from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1947, payment of terminal leave, and liquidation of the Sugar Rationing Administration (H. Doc. 279). To Appropriations Committee.
- 3. ECONOMY.** Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in expenditures (p. 6419).
- 4. SUGAR.** Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of "more sugar for the housewives so that they can do their canning" and inserted her letter to Secretary Anderson on this subject (p. 6420).

5. LABOR. Received the conference report on H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 6451-71). Majority Leader Halleck announced that this measure will be considered today (p. 6473).
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Federal Security Agency a proposed bill "to amend the act of September 7, 1916, to authorize certain expenditures from the employees' compensation fund"; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6474).
7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the State Department a proposed bill providing for U. S. participation in the Caribbean Commission; to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 6474).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a flood-control survey report from the War Department on Polecat Creek, Okla. (H. Doc. 290); to Public Works Committee (p. 6474).
9. WATER CONSERVATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2167, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to add certain lands to the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, S. Dak. (H. Rept. 503) (p. 6474).
10. FISH AND WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2721, to require that, in the management of existing facilities in the upper Mississippi River, the War Department give full consideration to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters (H. Rept. 504) (p. 6474).
11. EXPORT CONTROL. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3049, to continue the Export Control Act (H. Rept. 507) (p. 6474).

SENATE

12. TAXATION. Agreed, 48-28, to the conference report on H.R. 1, the individual income-tax reduction bill (pp. 6394-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a statement by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom questioning the economy of reducing the appropriations for this Department and the Interior Department (p. 6379).
14. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Peyton Ford to be an Assistant Attorney General (p. 6417).
15. PERSONNEL. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging the enactment of S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill (p. 6376).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. H.R. 3706, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to amend section 6 of the Reorganization Act of 1945, relating to the effective date of reorganization plans. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 6474)
17. PERSONNEL; FARM LOANS. H.R. 3708, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of national farm-loan associations. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 6475.)

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 5, 1947
For actions of June 4, 1947
80th-1st, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Agriculture Committee endorsed bill to transfer Remount Service to USDA. Rep. Vursell urged extra sugar for canning. Rep. Dirksen inserted USDA Solicitor's opinion regarding Congress' powers on Alaska research funds.

HOUSE

1. SUGAR. Rep. Vursell, Ill., urged that the Department make "an extra 10 or 15 pounds per capita" of sugar available to home canners "to save all food available rather than to allow it to go to waste" (p. 6516).
2. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee voted to endorse H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to this Department, and recommend its enactment (p. D334).
3. LABOR. Agreed, 320-79, to the conference report on H.R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 6537-49). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
4. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 3678 (pp. 6523-37).
5. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Canfield, Dirksen, Griffiths, Robertson, Gary, Bates (Ky.), and Whitten were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2436 (p. 6550). Senate conferees were appointed June 2.
6. HOUSING; ROADS. Reps. Wolcott, Gamble, Kunkel, Talle, Spence, Brown (Ga.), and Patman were appointed conferees on H.R. 3203, to continue rent controls and make available \$10,000,000 additional for access roads to standing timber (p. 6522). Senate conferees appointed June 2.
7. WOOL. Rep. Zimmerman, Mo., was appointed to serve on the conference committee on S. 814, the wool price-support bill, in the place of Rep. Flannagan, Va., who resigned from the conference committee (p. 6549).
8. STRATEGIC-MATERIALS APPROPRIATIONS. Received (May 29) from the President a sup-

plemental appropriation estimate of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization of \$50,000,000, for the Bureau of Federal Supply to make purchases under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-piling Act (H. Doc. 280); to Appropriations Committee.

9. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Gavin, Pa., inserted a Bristol (Pa.) Courier article expressing satisfaction that the OPA is officially dead (pp. 6516-7).
Rep. Patman, Tex., commended the OPA for its accomplishments during its existence and Rep. Gross, Pa., stated that the "doing away with the OPA" was a financial saving for the Government (p. 6522).
10. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 1389, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require active full-time paid duty for eligibility (p. 6517).
11. LANDS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to prescribe the measure of damage on account of trespass upon, unlawful use of, and unlawful enclosure of lands or resources owned or controlled by the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 6550.)
12. AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3602, to exempt from admissions tax general admissions to agricultural fairs (H.Rept. 519) (p. 6551).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Buck, N.Y., criticized methods of the War Assets Administration in the disposition of surplus property (p. 6517).
Rep. Rizley, Okla., announced that he had received a letter from the War Assets Administration advising that they had construed the Greece-Turkey Aid Act "as giving the provisions of the act affecting Surplus War Assets priority over veterans and everyone else in the present Surplus Property Act, for whom we provide priorities" (p. 6522).

SENATE

14. FOREIGN RELIEF. During the debate on the Italian treaty Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed with other members the need for food and other relief to Italy, Greece and Turkey (pp. 6506-9).
15. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston, S.C., questioned Sen. Williams' (Del.) previous statements on S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill, and discussed with Sen. Williams these statements and the costs of the bill to Federal employees and to the Government (pp. 6490-502).
16. LANDS. Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to prescribe the measure of damages on account of trespass upon, unlawful use of, and unlawful enclosure of lands or resources owned or controlled by the U.S. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6480).
17. A.A.A. Received a Carroll County, Va., petition favoring continuation of A.A.A. (p. 6480).
18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states that the conference report on the labor bill (H.R. 3020) is to be disposed of today and debate is to begin on S. 110, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act relative to agreements between carriers (p. D331).

HEALTH LEGISLATION

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Health in public hearings on S. 545, to create an independent National Health Agency, heard testimony from Dr. E. S. Bagnall, Massachusetts State Medical Society; Dr. Chas. G. Hayden, Massachusetts Hospital Service, Inc., Boston; and Ernest R. Geddes, California State legislator representing Health Care Investigating Interim Committee of California.

SMALL BUSINESS—STEEL

Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business: Subcommittee on Steel heard T. A. Duer, Troop Water Heater Co. of Pittsburgh, discuss the inability of his business to obtain the necessary supply of steel, and Al Levinson, Steel Craft Engineering Co., relate information on sales and distribution of steel by his concern. Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Eight public bills, H. R. 3715-3722; seven private bills, H. R. 3723-3729; and four resolutions, H. Res. 231-233, and H. Con. Res. 52, were introduced.

Page 6551

Bills Reported: Bills and resolutions were reported as follows:

H. Res. 231, rule providing 1 hour's general debate on H. R. 1389, amending Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 512);

H. R. 3394, amending the act providing for evacuation and return of the remains of certain military personnel who died and are buried overseas (H. Rept. 513);

H. J. Res. 210, extending to July 1, 1948, period for tax-free release of powers of appointment created before October 21, 1942 (H. Rept. 514);

H. R. 210, establishing a fish hatchery at Rogers City, Mich. (H. Rept. 515);

H. R. 214, establishing a fish hatchery at St. Ignace, Mich. (H. Rept. 516);

H. R. 215, establishing a fish hatchery at Charlevoix, Mich. (H. Rept. 517);

H. R. 216, establishing a fish hatchery on the Anna River, Mich. (H. Rept. 518); and

H. R. 3602, to exempt from general admissions tax certain agricultural fairs (H. Rept. 519).

Page 6551

New Committee Chairman: Agreed to H. Res. 232, resolution electing Representative Weichel, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Page 6521

Bill Re-referred: S. 1072, to extend until July 1, 1949, the period during which income from agriculture labor and nursing services may be disregarded in making old-age assistance payments, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Agriculture to which it was originally referred was discharged from further consideration.

Page 6521

Rent Control: Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 3203, continuation of rent control, agreed to the

conference asked, and Representatives Wolcott, Gamble, Kunkel, Talle, Spence, Brown of Georgia, and Patman were appointed as House conferees.

Page 6522

Military Appropriations: Resumed consideration of H. R. 3678, making appropriations for the Military Establishment in fiscal year 1948, and read the bill for amendment under the 5-minute rule. Rejected by voice vote an amendment offered by Representative Dirksen to decrease the amount of \$2,348,438,179, for pay and allowances of the Army, by \$125,000,000. The primary reason advanced for this suggested change was based on the likelihood of the War Department's enlistment estimates not being reached this year.

Pursuant to a previous order entered into, the conference report on the labor-management bill was called up, temporarily suspending consideration of an amendment proposed by Representative Mahon, which would increase the amount of \$773,332,508, for maintenance of the Army Air Corps, by \$40,000,000. A full hour is scheduled to be spent on this amendment when consideration is resumed on Thursday.

Pages 6523-6537

Labor-Management Relations: Called up the conference report on H. R. 3020, labor-management relations bill, and spent 1 hour in general debate. Rejected a motion to recommit to conference by a division vote of 246 yeas to 55 yeas, and adopted the report by a roll-call vote of 320 yeas to 79 yeas.

Pages 6537-6549

Treasury-Post Office: Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 2436, Treasury-Post Office Departments appropriations bill for 1948, agreed to conference asked, and Representatives Canfield, Dirksen, Griffith, Robertson, Gary, Bates of Kentucky, and Whitten were appointed as House conferees.

Page 6550

Wool Bill: The Speaker appointed Representative Zimmerman as a House conferee on S. 814, wool support bill, now in conference, in place of Representative Flannagan, resigned.

Page 6549

Labor-Management Bill: Agreed to H. Con. Res. 52, authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives

to make certain changes in H. R. 3020, labor-management relations bill.

Page 6550

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 5:54 p. m., until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, June 5, at which time the House will resume reading H. R. 3678, War Establishment appropriations bill, for amendment.

Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FARM PROGRAM

Committee on Agriculture: Continued hearings on long-range farm program and heard J. L. Rosefield, Peanut Butter Manufacturers Association.

Committee also held executive session, at which time they voted to endorse H. R. 3484, transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, which is now before the Armed Services Committee, and recommend its enactment.

MILITARY

Committee on Armed Services: Retirement Subcommittee met in executive session on H. R. 2744, Army Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1946. Meeting will continue tomorrow.

Personnel Subcommittee held executive session on H. R. 2536 and H. R. 2537, Army and Navy promotion bills.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Committee on Banking and Currency: Held hearings on guarantee of business loans by Federal Reserve banks, and heard Kenton B. Cravens, member of the credit policy commission, American Bankers Association, who testified against Government guarantee of business loans in peacetime. He said the real business credit problem today is one of overextension of credit rather than too little credit by banks and other private lenders. Earl R. Muir, member of the small-business credit commission of the American Bankers Association, stated that Government should not engage directly or indirectly in the field of private credit as this proposal would encourage loose spending and tend to inflate the economy further.

D. C. RECORDER OF DEEDS

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on the Judiciary held hearings on H. R. 3045, transferring the Office of Recorder of Deeds to the District Commissioners, and heard Representative Horan, author of the bill; Vernon West, Corporation Counsel; George Keneipp, Director, Department of Vehicles; Dr. Marshall L. Shepard, Recorder; Washington I. Cleveland, American Automobile Association; and George Hart, Jr., District of Columbia Bar.

REORGANIZATION—RFC BUILDING SPACE

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Met in executive session and announced hear-

ings to be held on Monday, June 9, on President's Reorganization Plan No. 3. Morton Bodfish, executive vice president, U. S. Savings and Loan League, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Nelson, president, Association of Real Estate Board, Chicago, Ill.; and James E. Webb, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with other representatives from his organization, will be the witnesses on Monday. Hearings on H. R. 2319, National Security Act of 1947, will be resumed on Tuesday, June 10, with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal as the first witness.

Procurement and Buildings Subcommittee continued hearings on methods used by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the procurement of building space by lending money to a private builder on condition that the building be leased to the RFC. Continued questioning of the same witnesses who had testified on the previous day—John D. Goodloe, Chairman, RFC; Frank R. Creedon, Housing Expediter; and W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings. The testimony disclosed that RFC no longer had the need for space that existed at the inception of these arrangements; that this method of obtaining new building space constituted uneconomical competition among Government agencies. The PBA was asked to submit recommendations as to how the space needs and space available to the RFC and other Government corporations could be coordinated into an over-all plan for the procurement and management of building space for all Government agencies.

FASCISM

Committee on House Administration: Met on H. Res. 83, printing of a documented study and analyses of "Fascism in Action" as a House document. Hearings will continue tomorrow.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Held executive session on National Science Foundation legislation. Meeting will continue tomorrow. Announcement was made that the Subcommittee on Railroad Legislation will hold hearings on H. R. 3140, relating to boxcars, on June 17 and 18.

CLAIMS—DISPLACED PERSONS—COPYRIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Claims considered and ordered favorably reported to the full committee 11 private claims bills.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization began public hearings on H. R. 2910, regarding the admission into the United States of displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and heard Representative Stratton, who testified in support of the bill.

Subcommittee on Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights held hearings on H. R. 1269, H. R. 1270, and H. R. 2570, concerning copyrights, and heard Lewis Frohlich, general counsel, ASCAP; Deems Taylor, president, ASCAP; John Schulman, representing Song-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Labor bill ready for President; during debate on this, Sen. Pepper criticized cuts in USDA appropriations. Senate committee reported bill to provide for Department of Health, Education, and Security. Senate committee recommended uniform nomenclature in Government organization. House committee reported bill to transfer Remount Service to USDA. Rep. Scrivner introduced sugar-decontrol bill.

SENATE

1. LABOR. Agreed, 54-17, to the conference report on H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 6654-95). This bill will now be sent to the President.
During debate on this measure: Sen. Pepper, Fla., criticized cuts in the school lunch program, Sec. 32, REA, soil conservation, and reclamation; and spoke in favor of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill (pp. 6669-70). Sen. Knowland said the House reclamation cuts were too great but that the President's freeze order constituted "more damage" to the program; Sens. Magnuson, Wash., and Murray, Mont., denied that the freeze order had damaged the program and urged restoration of the Budget estimates (pp. 6674-5). Sen. Aiken, Vt., said the requirement for a vote of 2/3 of the producers, in connection with the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, is "the nearest analogy" to a provision in the labor bill for a majority vote of all workers in ordering a closed shop; but Sen. Barkley, Ky., denied that this was an analogy (p. 6691).
2. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 140, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security (S. Rept. 242) (p. 6653).
This Committee also submitted a report (S. Rept. 243) regarding nomenclature of Government agencies (pp. 6653-4). The report states that there is "a startling heterogeneity" in the names of such agencies and that "the confusion of names makes it difficult for everyone concerned with government to know precisely what is meant when a certain title or term is used." The Committee recommended (1) that there be uniform nomenclature of "department, bureau, division, branch, section, unit"; (2) that "all new organizations created within the executive branch be placed within the framework of existing departments"; and that this uniform terminology be used in new legislation as it is enacted.
3. TRANSPORTATION. S. 110, to amend the ICC Act regarding agreements between carriers, was made the unfinished business (p. 6695).

4. RECESSED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6695).

HOUSE

5. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with an amendment H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to this Department (H.Rept. 542) (p. 6740).
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H.R. 3342, to authorize a Federal information and educational exchange program with foreign countries (pp. 6697-736).
7. FLOOD CONTROL. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee ordered reported* to the full committee H.R. 3146, to authorize this Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds concerning which the War Department is authorized to make such surveys regarding the waterways, and authorize the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (p. D346).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
Received from the War Department a report of a preliminary examination and survey of Redstone Creek, Pa., for flood control (H. Doc. 301) (p. 6739).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6739). Majority Leader Halleck announced the program for this week as follows: Mon and Tues., D.C. matters and H.R. 3342, the foreign information and education bill; Wed. and possibly Thurs., Government corporations appropriation bill; and Fri., legislative and deficiency appropriation bills if ready (p. 6736).

BILLS INTRODUCED.

9. PERSONNEL. S. 1399, by Sen. Ecton, Mont., "to amend the Veterans' Preference Act." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6654.)
H.R. 3749, by Rep. Potts, N.Y., "to amend section 203 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945," which relates to wage-board employees. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 6740.)
10. SUGAR. H.R. 3746, by Rep. Scrivner, Kans., to decontrol sugar. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6740.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Coffin, Mich., inserted a Farm Journal editorial admitting the "usefulness" of this Department, but favoring reductions in appropriations (pp. A2844-5).
Rep. Mansfield, Mont., inserted a Mont. Farmers Union statement opposing cuts in the agricultural appropriations (p. A2861).
12. FERTILIZERS. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted his statement before the Agriculture and Forestry Committee favoring and analyzing the national soil fertility policy bill (pp. A2852-3).
13. BOXCAR SHORTAGE; GRAINS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., criticizing grain losses because of boxcar shortages and inserting a resolution submitted by Southwestern States suggesting, among other things, that CCC be urged to provide a satisfactory buying and accumulating program during the harvesting season to avoid grain losses (pp. A2834-5).

from the States for their expenditures for the specific purposes for which the funds have been appropriated. In other words, Congress is not willing to appropriate funds for one program and find these funds being transferred and used for the expansion of another program contrary to the wishes of Congress. Wherever the United States Employment Service might be located, it would be necessary for the States to itemize funds for the employment service program as distinct from other programs in order to obtain administrative grants which Congress appropriates for employment service purposes.

CONCERN OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATORS

Some of the members of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Administrators testified that the Employment Service does not belong in the Department of Labor because that Department was established by Congress to promote the welfare of labor. They fail to explain, however, how the Department of Labor could carry out its obligations to advance opportunities for profitable employment for workers independently of the Employment Service activities. Interestingly enough, in approximately a third of the States both unemployment compensation and employment service administration is located in either the State department of labor or agencies dealing with labor matters. For example, both the unemployment compensation and employment service are located in the department of labor in New York, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Illinois, to mention only a few States. These departments have continuing relationships with the United States Department of Labor in connection with apprentice training, wages and hours administration, labor statistics, and similar matters affecting employment problems. All evidence indicates that the location of these programs in the departments of labor in the States in no way impairs the effectiveness of either program. As a matter of fact, the programs have been more effectively administered in the department of labor in some States than they have in an independent agency in others.

On the basis of the testimony a thoughtful person might ask why the State employment security administrators are so anxious to have the Federal agencies responsible for the employment-service program transferred to the Federal Security Agency where the unemployment compensation program is located. The answer is quite simple. The State employment security administrators have a sharp eye on their own personal interests.

The employment-security administrators are afraid that the pattern of organization recommended by the President for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service might eventually be adopted by some of the States to the personal disadvantage of the administrators who now in most instances have control of both the unemployment compensation and employment service programs. While this possibility seems extremely remote, it is understandable

that some State bureaucrats are likely to be apprehensive about any possible action that might adversely affect their bureaucratic interests. This apprehension has been repeatedly manifest in their opposition to strengthening the Veteran's Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 FOR STRONG EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

There is one point concerning which there is unanimous agreement—that finding a man a job is far more important than the paying of unemployment benefits. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 seeks to support this principal by continuing the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor where it will be protected against subordination to the unemployment compensation program.

On the basis of our review of the history, experience, and accomplishments of the public employment service in this country it is our firm conviction that the interest of this system will be best advanced by the continuance of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor in accordance with the President's plan.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1135. An act to extend for 1 year certain provisions of section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, relating to the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into leases for periods not exceeding 5 years.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Monday, June 9, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

756. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 13, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of the inland waterway from New Orleans, La., to Apalachicola River, Fla., and the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers to Columbus, Ga., authorized by section 8 of the River and Harbor Act approved on March 3, 1925 (H. Doc. No. 300); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

757. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 31, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Redstone Creek, Pa., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941 (H. Doc. No. 301); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

758. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 for the various departments and agencies (H. Doc. No. 302); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

759. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$747,660 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 303); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

760. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$785,000 for the Department of Commerce (H. Doc. No. 304); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

761. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$12,026,000, together with a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 305); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

762. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$23,065,000 for the Office of Rent Control, Housing Expediter (H. Doc. No. 306); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

763. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$700,000 to the President for the fiscal year 1948, containing a clause relating to a restriction on the use of a 1947 appropriation (H. Doc. No. 307); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

764. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$8,124.07 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$53,700 for the judiciary (H. Doc. No. 308); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

765. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$194,000 for the Indian Claims Commission (H. Doc. No. 309); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

766. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,700,000 (H. Doc. No. 310); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

767. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$125,000 for the War Department for civil functions in the form of an amendment to the budget for said year (H. Doc. No. 311); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

768. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 in the amount of \$2,059,500, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of power and other revenues and Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 312); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

769. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,551,300 for the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 313); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

770. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of a proposed transfer of Navy equipment to the Miami Power Squadron; to the Committee on Armed Services.

771. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 1634. A bill to amend section 1, and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of section 3, and provision (3) of section 4 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," and to add sections 5a, 5b, and 5c thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 539). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALE: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 599. A bill declaring Kenduskeag Stream, Penobscot County, Maine, to be a nonnavigable waterway; without amendment (Rept. No. 541). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3484. A bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture; with an amendment (Rept. No. 542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3737. A bill to provide revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1493. A bill for the relief of Anna Malama Mark; without amendment (Rept.

No. 540). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 3744. A bill to authorize the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Franklin Street NE., District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 3745. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to increase the benefit amounts for certain workers covered under the act after 1937, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 3746. A bill to decontrol sugar; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 3747. A bill to provide for the sale by the Federal Works Administrator of the property situated in Washington, D. C., known as the Capitol Park Hotel; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MATHEWS:

H. R. 3748. A bill to provide additional compensation to widows and other dependents of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POTTS:

H. R. 3749. A bill to amend section 203 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 3750. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3751. A bill to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 3752. A bill for the relief of Grenada County, Miss.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3753. A bill for the relief of Montgomery County, Miss.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. Res. 234. Resolution that the President's message of June 4, 1947, transmitting a report of the Advisory Commission on Universal Training dated May 29, 1947, be printed as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with reference to the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 3754. A bill for the relief of Oscar and Anna Carlblom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 3755. A bill for the relief of Kitty Hayes, Eunice Hayes, Kathryn Hayes, and Florence Hayes Gaines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

608. By Mr. HULL: Petition of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wis., with reference to the development of the St. Lawrence seaway project; to the Committee on Public Works.

609. By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT: Petition of the Ukrainian American Citizens' Association, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., urging passage of H. R. 2810, a bill to authorize the United States during an emergency period to undertake its fair share in the resettlement of displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy, including relatives of citizens or members of our armed forces, by permitting their admission into the United States in a number equivalent to a part of the total quota numbers unused during the war years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

610. By the SPEAKER: Petition of American Veterans' Committee, Territory of Hawaii, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a change in the naturalization laws which was enacted by the twenty-fourth session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

611. Also, petition of American Veterans' Committee, Territory of Hawaii, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting Congress to amend section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act; to the Committee on Public Lands.

612. Also, petition of Conrad Post, No. 179, of the American Legion, Petersburg, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enacting laws that will give the veterans of World War I the same benefits, pensions, and relief as the Spanish-American War veterans are now receiving; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

TRANSFERRING THE REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 6, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDREWS of New York, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3484]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 7, strike out the semicolon after the word "stock".

This amendment was suggested by the Department of Agriculture and would clarify what authority is being granted with reference to land, buildings, and facilities.

The purpose of the bill is to transfer the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947.

This bill was originally introduced as H. R. 2868 and after consideration by the committee, it was found that there was some difference between the War Department recommendation and the Department of Agriculture recommendation concerning minor provisions of the bill, and the two Departments were requested to reach an agreement concerning the terms of the transfer, and this bill, H. R. 3484, represents the recommendations of the two Departments.

The War Department has determined that the need for horses in its operations has virtually disappeared, and that the continued expenditure of War Department funds for maintenance of the horse-breeding program has become an expense which they do not feel can be justified or defended. The War Department, therefore, decided to discontinue the Remount Service.

It was determined that the Department of Agriculture does not now provide breeding service for any species of farm animals. There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds for such purposes.

The bill is unanimously reported by the Armed Services Committee, and before its submission to the House, the Committee on Agriculture was asked to give the matter consideration. The following letter from the chairman of that committee indicates their wholehearted approval of the proposed legislation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1947.

Hon. WALTER G. ANDREWS,
*Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Committee on Agriculture today adopted a report from a subcommittee headed by Mr. Gillie regarding the proposed transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. The report was in the following words:

"The War Department has abandoned horse cavalry. There was no request for funds in the current War Department appropriation for continuation of the Remount Service and the Secretary of War states that he has 'directed termination of the program.' The purpose of the Remount Service is to improve the general breed of light horses in the United States by making available to farmers at nominal stud fees, breeding stock of superior quality.

"The committee believes that it is important to the general welfare of the country—as well as to farmers, cattlemen, and other users of light horses—that a program such as this be continued. It understands that the Department of Agriculture plans to continue it, if authorized, on substantially the same policies as now pursued by the War Department.

"Unless some provision is made for continuation of this work, the breeding stock and other property of the Remount Service will be declared surplus by the War Department at the end of this fiscal year and disposed of.

"The committee, therefore, approves in principle the purposes of H. R. 3484 and recommends that you transmit to the Armed Services Committee the general approval of the Committee on Agriculture of the proposed transfer."

Very sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

The Department of Agriculture and the War Department favor the proposed legislation as indicated in the following letter from Hon. N. E. Dodd, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, May 20, 1947.

Hon. W. G. ANDREWS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: This is in reply to your request of May 17, 1947, for a report on H. R. 3484, which provides for the transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947.

This Department does not now provide breeding service for any species of farm animals, although animals occasionally are placed with cooperators, through State experiment stations, to obtain breeding data. Transfer of the Remount Service would constitute a precedent in this respect. Several other countries, however, maintain government studs for the improvement of horses as well as other livestock.

There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds for such purposes. Such a program will also provide an additional source of income to farmers and ranchers.

The breeders with whom stallions are now placed are permitted to charge a breeding fee not to exceed \$20 per service and retain all such fees as part of the

cost of maintaining the stallions. It may be that any action to require the return to the Federal Government of any part of the breeding fees or of any increase in breeding fees authorized for the purpose might result in decreased breeding operations and decreased colt crop. Moreover, the costs of collecting and handling any such portions of fees might be prohibitive and the amount collected might be insignificant compared with losses to farmers in replacement of light horses for agricultural purposes. However, serious consideration will be given to possible means of making the program partially self-supporting.

If this activity is transferred to the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that an annual appropriation of about \$850,000 would be required for its operation, including \$628,000 for personal services and \$222,000 for other objects. It is our understanding that the War Department estimates total costs of this activity for the fiscal year 1947 at \$2,177,225, including \$965,275 for civilian personnel, \$448,000 for pay and allowances of military personnel, and \$763,950 for other objects of expenditure.

We suggest elimination of the semicolon after "stock" on page 2, line 7. This change would make clear what authority is being granted with reference to land, buildings, and facilities.

This Department recommends passage of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD, *Acting Secretary.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1947.

Hon. W. G. ANDREWS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: The War Department recommends the enactment of H. R. 3484, Eightieth Congress, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the bill is to transfer the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947, with the proviso that prior to this date, the respective Secretaries shall enter into a written agreement on the property and personnel covered by this transfer. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War is further authorized to detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be required to carry out the provisions of the bill or safeguard the interest of the United States. Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to receive said property and to carry on the program under such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary by him.

The War Department in a letter addressed to your committee, dated April 23, 1947, forwarded a report on H. R. 2868, Eightieth Congress, a bill similar in intent to H. R. 3484. This report stated that the need for horses in military operations had virtually disappeared. Consequently, it was determined that the horse-breeding program should be terminated not later than June 30, 1947. The report further stated that the War Department considered it was not the proper agency to continue this program as a civil function of the Federal Government. Certain amendments were also suggested to H. R. 2868.

It is noted that the suggested amendments have been incorporated in H. R. 3484. In view of these considerations, the War Department recommends that H. R. 3484 be enacted into law.

The Department is unable to estimate the administrative cost incident to the transfer of the property and records as a result of the proposed legislation.

Due to the limitation of time this report is submitted without a determination by the Bureau of the Budget as to whether it conforms to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

H. R. 3484

[Report No. 542]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1947

Mr. CASE of South Dakota introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 6, 1947

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secretary
8 of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a
9 written agreement on the property and the personnel covered
10 by this transfer.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
2 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
3 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
4 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
5 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
6 needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in
7 the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding
8 ~~stock~~; *stock*, and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the
9 use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses
10 available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and
11 usefulness of horses through participation in and lending
12 for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the
13 loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through
14 such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed
15 necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of
16 this Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary
17 is authorized to cooperate with public and private organiza-
18 tions and individuals under such rules and regulations as are
19 deemed by him to be necessary.

20 SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War
21 may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military
22 personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the
23 Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secre-
24 tary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes
25 of this Act or to safeguard the interest of the United States.

1 Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law,
2 retired officer personnel of the War Department, if em-
3 ployed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes
4 of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired
5 pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both
6 sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received
7 by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them
8 prior to retirement.

9 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
10 to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be
11 necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War
12 Department to conduct a remount breeding program is
13 hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act
14 shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, in-
15 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, print-
16 ing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor
17 vehicles.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

[Report No. 542]

A BILL

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. Case of South Dakota

MAY 15, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 6, 1947

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1947
For actions of June 16, 1947
80th-1st, No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on wool bill. House passed Remount Service transfer bill. House passed bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. Senate passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to change boundaries of Gila reclamation project. Sen. Pepper introduced rural-industrialization bill. Rep. Douglas introduced and discussed bill to authorize a farm-labor program in Labor Department.

HOUSE

1. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 814, the wool bill, after rejecting, 166-191, a motion by Rep. Rayburn to recommit the bill to conference (pp. 7253-64).
The bill provides as follows: Requires that, until Dec. 31, 1948, CCC shall support the price of wool at the 1946 level. Authorizes CCC to sell its wool at less than parity. Makes Sec. 22 of the AAA Act applicable to wool programs under the bill provided that no action under this provision shall be in contravention of existing international agreements.
The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (pp. 7238-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H. R. 3511, to extend until June 30, 1948, the provision for annuities for 25-years-service employees who have been involuntarily separated from service or have been voluntarily separated but have accepted positions with lower pay (p. 7235).
4. REMOUNT SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves the breeds of horses) from the War Department to this Department, effective July 1, 1947 (p. 7244).
5. WATER CONSERVATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2167, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to add certain lands to the Angostura water conservation and utilization project, S. Dak. (p. 7239).
6. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2721, to require that, in the management of existing facilities in the upper Mississippi River, the War

Department give full consideration to the needs of fish and other wildlife resources and their habitat dependent on such waters (pp. 7239-40).

7. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 3839 (p. 7266). It is expected that debate on this bill will begin today.
8. TAXATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 1, the tax-reduction bill (H. Doc. 322)(pp. 7227-8). A vote on whether to over-ride the veto is expected today.
9. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee agreed to recommend to the full committee H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference to widowed mothers of veterans, and H. R. 3520, to amend the veterans' preference provisions regarding ratings on civil-service examinations (p. D386).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, urged flood-control appropriations, describing flood damage to farm crops in Iowa (p. 7218).
11. FORESTRY. After discussion, Rep. Cole, N. Y., asked that H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public, be passed over without prejudice in order that the Committee might correct its report (p. 7229).
12. RECLAMATION. On objections of Reps. Harris, Allen of La., Brooks, Gathings, and Larcade, H. R. 1274, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark., was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 7229).
13. MILITARY LEAVE. Passed as reported H. R. 1845, to amend existing laws regarding military leave for U. S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (pp. 7235-6).

SENATE

14. MARKETING; INSECT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (p. 7161). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3123 (pp. 7173, 7177-94). Sens. Wherry, Gurney, Ball, Cordon, Hayden, Thomas (Okla.), and O'Mahoney were appointed conferees (p. 7194). House conferees not yet appointed.
16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 483, to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Reclamation project (pp. 7174-5).
Passed without amendment H.R. 3197, to increase the reimbursable construction cost obligation and extend repayment period of the Mancos Water Conservancy District (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3348, to declare U.S. policy with respect to allocation of construction costs of Coachella Division of the All-American irrigation project, Calif. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 3143, to authorize construction of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (p. 7168). This bill will now be sent to the President.

next three bills on the calendar, due to the fact that they are close to and dear to the heart of the former chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who is held in high regard not only by the members of the committee but by the membership of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the fact that these four bills authorize the establishment of rearing ponds, fish hatcheries, and laboratories that are not in existence. In calling attention to the establishment of these fish hatcheries and laboratories, I refer to the recent appropriation bill which so drastically curtailed the appropriation for the Fish and Wild Life Service in the Department of the Interior that it practically caused the closing of one of the finest laboratories and fish hatcheries on the Atlantic coast at Beaufort, N. C.

The following facts will support this hatchery:

Congress in 1900, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, authorized the construction of this biological station which was completed and opened to investigators for the first time in 1902.

It is located in the center of the greatest fish- and shellfish-producing country in the United States where over 150,000,000 pounds are caught annually and ideal conditions exist for studies of an unusually large variety of marine plants and animals, many of which are of great economic importance in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal fishery resources.

Facilities have been provided here for conducting marine scientific research and practical experiments by hundreds of scientists from universities, military agencies, State and Federal institutions, and private concerns, the majority of which have contributed exceedingly valuable information for the conservation and development of our fishery resources, national health, and for protection of the United States Navy, at virtually no expense to the Beaufort laboratory.

It served as a naval radio station during World War I, and since 1938 conducted special marine investigations concerning fouling of ships' bottoms, prevention of corrosion and marine growth on flying ships, studies of submarine sounds, examination of sunken U-boats, cooperation in Naval Intelligence, and other problems of World War II. The Civil Air Patrol was also provided with quarters in 12 of the laboratory rooms during its valuable wartime functions in this region.

The Beaufort laboratory is also the world's greatest hatchery for the diamond-back terrapin, and has produced over 240,000 eggs and young of this valuable species for restocking of coastal waters, and for biological and medical research. The annual crop now being produced there has a value of over \$5,000.

Since 1931 the present director of the laboratory has arranged for over 275 scientific studies and experiments to be conducted here at virtually no expense to the Federal Government by outside investigators which have yielded biological and technological information of vital importance to the health and safety of

the Nation that is worth many times the cost of operating this field station.

In addition to the 15 regular oyster investigations conducted here in the 10 years prior to World War II, the laboratory rendered emergency service on 24 special problems in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana involving damage to the oyster resources and other fisheries by hurricanes, pollution, natural enemies, new waterways, and unusual climatological conditions. The expense of these was taken care of by special arrangements with State conservation departments and commercial fishery interests.

In 1941 the first and only experimental oyster farm in this country was designed and constructed by the Beaufort Laboratory with funds provided by the State of North Carolina. The State has just appropriated \$5,000 for research operations at the North River oyster farm and \$100,000 for rehabilitation of its oyster resources in accordance with its special cooperating agreement with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Also for shrimp investigations \$50,000 has been appropriated. All the Federal Government has provided for these projects is advisory plans, programs, and supervision of research operations.

During the depression the Beaufort Laboratory established and supervised many work-relief projects involving expenditures of over \$1,000,000 for our southern fisheries whereby the seafood resources might be improved in quantity and quality and yield fair returns to our low-income fishermen. Several cooperative freezing, processing, and storage plants were constructed along the coast.

The 11 acres of property adjacent to the Beaufort Laboratory on Piver's Island was donated to Duke University by the director, and a fine marine laboratory erected there in 1938 for education of students in the biological sciences and for fundamental research.

In 1943 the director of the laboratory received a war assignment as Coordinator of Fisheries for the Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina region where continued production of its 550,000,000-pound fish crop was greatly needed in an extremely complicated military area. A high yield was obtained by our commercial fishermen who operated at considerable risk and rendered special service as observers for the Navy's Eastern Sea Frontier. The laboratory also handled most of the war problems of our great menhaden industry, which after contributing half of its best vessels to the United States Navy came through with better than average production from dangerous coastal areas on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in 1946 was our No. 1 commercial fishery which converted over 900,000,000 pounds of fish into the fish meal and oil that was greatly needed by the agriculture and many important industries.

I hope that when this bill reaches the other body they will restore certain amounts of this fund so as to permit established institutions to continue to serve the purpose for which they have been created. They truly have been

rendering a great service to the Fish and Wildlife Service, particularly in the matter of the production of more edible fish and seafood for the people of this country. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa has already made that request.

The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY AT ST. IGNACE, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 214) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I have said before, my reservation applies to four bills—178, 179, 180, and 181. I think we could deal with them all at the present time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 215) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

FISH HATCHERY ON THE ANNA RIVER, ALGER COUNTY, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 216) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I desire recognition to make a statement regarding these bills.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can do it under a reservation of objection if he so desires.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is nothing I can do, of course, regarding the passing over of these bills, but I do want the House and the country to know that within my service in this body every Federal fish hatchery in Michigan, a State located in the very midst of the Great Lakes fishing area, was taken out of the State with the exception of one, a battle had to be waged to save even one Federal fish hatchery in a State that has more coast line than any other State in the Union, a State prominent in the Great Lakes area and the great fresh-water seas of this country. It does seem to me in view of the importance of Michigan in this area the State is entitled to more

than one fish hatchery. I would assume that the author of these bills had in mind to reestablish at least one of the Federal fish hatcheries in the State.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, as I stated in my previous remarks, I am very reluctant to object to the authorization contained in these four bills, because I am in hearty accord with the development of the fish and wildlife resources of this country, and I know that this is the way to do it but on account of the conditions I have pointed out, the meager amount of money that was authorized in the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, I see no reason why we should authorize the establishment of new hatcheries when we simply do not have enough money to operate the hatcheries which have proven their success and the worthiness of their existence. Unless, Mr. Speaker, the bills are passed over without prejudice, I will object to their present consideration.

Mr. DONDERO. I cannot quarrel with the gentleman from North Carolina on the question of trying to economize in the expenses of government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

KENDUSKEAG STREAM, PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE, DECLARED NONNAVIGABLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 599) declaring Kenduskeag Stream, Penobscot County, Maine, to be a nonnavigable waterway.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Kenduskeag Stream, a minor tributary of the Penobscot River, located in Penobscot County, in the State of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a nonnavigable waterway within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

TRANSFERRING REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the property and the personnel covered by this transfer.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to receive the property transferred by this act and is directed to administer it in such manner as he deems will best ad-

vance the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States, including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding stock; and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and usefulness of horses through participation in and lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary.

SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture, to be desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act or to safeguard the interest of the United States. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law, retired officer personnel of the War Department, if employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of this act only, may receive in addition to their retired pay, civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be necessary to carry out this act. The authority of the War Department to conduct a remount breeding program is hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "stock;" and insert "stock."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 3484, represents an agreement between the Department of War and the Department of Agriculture on the best way to handle the Remount Service in the light of the decision of the War Department to terminate the program as far as the military budget is concerned. This decision was taken following the elimination of horse cavalry from the Army.

To those who have taken pride in the program as it has been conducted by the War Department, may I say that I did not introduce a bill to handle this matter until the Secretary of War stated to me in a letter dated March 25, 1947, that "steps had been taken to terminate the program" and that he saw "no other alternative" in view of the fact that an effort to transfer the service of the Agriculture Department by agreement between the secretaries had been ruled by the Attorney General to be beyond the powers of the President under either the First War Powers Act or the Reorganization Act.

Thereupon I wrote and introduced the bill H. R. 2868 which was discussed informally with representatives of both the

War and Agriculture Departments and officials of the American Remount Association and many Members of Congress. The bill now before us, H. R. 3484, is a revised version of the first bill, drafted in conformity with suggestions of the two Departments, and, as far as I know, represents complete agreement by all concerned.

Both Departments recommend enactment of this bill, and it is before the House with the endorsement of the Committee on Agriculture as well as the Committee on Armed Services. Their statements appear in the report on the bill.

It will be noted that the bill calls for a written agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture on the property and personnel covered by the transfer prior to July 1, 1947.

Members of the Committee on Agriculture have said to me that they desire to have a clear-cut understanding with the Department upon the program that will be followed in the administration of the Remount Service. That certainly should be provided, and I urge that the Department take immediate steps to confer with the committee prior to the drawing of the agreement with the Secretary of War.

To the many members who have collaborated in this matter, I express the appreciation of the many people throughout the country who are interested in the continuation of the Remount Service for the improvement of the light horse industry.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORGANIC ACT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3106) to reenact and amend the Organic Act of the United States Geological Survey by incorporating therein substantive provisions confirming the exercise of long-continued duties and functions and by redefining their geographic scope.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

CENSUS ROLL OF THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2878) to amend the act approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended, to revise the census roll of the Indians of California provided for therein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended by the act of April 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 259), be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That section 1 of the act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That for the purposes of this act, the Indians of California shall be defined to be all Indians who were residing in the State of California on June 1, 1852, and their descendants now living."

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secre-
8 tary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter
9 into a written agreement on the property and the personnel
10 covered by this transfer.

11 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to

1 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
2 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
3 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
4 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
5 needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in
6 the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding
7 stock, and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the
8 use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses
9 available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and
10 usefulness of horses through participation in and lending
11 for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the
12 loans, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through
13 such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed
14 necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of
15 this Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary
16 is authorized to cooperate with public and private organiza-
17 tions and individuals under such rules and regulations as are
18 deemed by him to be necessary.

19 SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War
20 may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military
21 personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the
22 Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes
24 of this Act or to safeguard the interest of the United States.
25 Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law,

1 retired officer personnel of the War Department, if em-
2 ployed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes
3 of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired
4 pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both
5 sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received
6 by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them
7 prior to retirement.

8 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be
10 necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War
11 Department to conduct a remount breeding program is
12 hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act
13 shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, print-
15 ing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor
16 vehicles.

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

such country denies fair and equitable treatment to U.S. nationals and business. Provides for allocation of any Philippine deficit to Cuba (95%) and full-duty countries. Provides that, if the Cuban quota after reallocation of deficits falls below 28.6%, except for the provisions mentioned above, the proration to full-duty countries would be 1.36% instead of 5% and that the Cuban quota be increased accordingly. Requires establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1948 within the first 10 days of that year. Provides that the direct consumption portion of the quotas shall not be subject to suspension unless the President finds that emergency exists. Deletes certain conditions for sugar payments regarding fair wages, soil-conservation requirements, and fair prices. Permits funds for payments to be allotted to local committees and payments made to farmers as soon as compliance with conditions for payment has been determined; the funds could be deposited in local banks and disbursed at local offices. Provides for a refund on inventories of manufactured sugar on hand at the time of tax termination. Also contains a number of technical and clarifying amendments to the Sugar Act.

SENATE

11. TERMINATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 123, which repeals immediately 60 statutory provisions, effects the repeal within 1 year of 16 additional statutory provisions, and terminates operations under 108 further statutory provisions so far as those operations depend upon the existence of war heretofore declared by Congress or the emergencies proclaimed by the President on Sept. 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941 (pp. 7737-41). The resolution as passed, which lists the specific provisions, is printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 7738-9). The following are excerpts from Sen. Wiley's explanation of the measure: "The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the joint resolution in the amended form reported out by the Committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the joint resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

"Section 1 of the joint resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 60 statutory provisions, which include the bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

"Section 2 amends 16 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future, which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution.

"Section 3 of the joint resolution, which lists 108 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority shall continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as permanent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms."

"I want to say, briefly, that it will be remembered that in January the program was developed, and a general resolution was adopted whereby there was

referred to the various committees the question of determining what in their judgment should be done in relation to statutes or laws that had special application to the jurisdiction possessed by those committees. The committees functioned and reported, in accordance with the resolution, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary then proceeded to screen all the information it received from the committees; it proceeded to screen information it had received from the executive departments of the Government; and it then proceeded to hold conferences. There was a general agreement reached between the departments and the committee, so there is practically no controversial element in the joint resolution."

12. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 164, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (S.Rept. 344) (p. 7736).
13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 3311 (S.Rept. 343) (p. 7736).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Subcommittee "agreed to report favorably to the full committee S. Con. Res. 6 (Byrd-Butler resolution), to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated measure" (p. D427).
Sen. Thye, Minn., spoke in favor of adequate appropriations for flood control, soil conservation, and REA, and inserted Minn. Legislature resolutions urging appropriations for flood control works in Minn. (pp. 7752-3).
15. REMOUNT SERVICE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Armed Services Committee "approved...H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service [from the War Department to this Department]" (p. D426).
16. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3493 (pp. 7741-8).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the Office of Temporary Controls the 20th Report of the OPA, for the period ended Dec. 31, 1946 (pp. 7735-6).
18. R.F.C. REPORT. Received this report for the period ended Sept. 30, 1946 (p. 7736).
19. DRUGS. Ratified a protocol amending the agreements, conventions, and protocols on narcotic drugs signed on behalf of the U.S. on Dec. 11, 1946 (pp. 7748-51).
20. STEEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed the steel industry in relation to the economy of the U.S. and full employment, and inserted a letter and memorandum from Louis H. Bean of this Department, discussing the relationship between the steel industry and agriculture (pp. 7754-8).
21. RECESSED until Thurs., June 26 (p. 7761). Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the bill to extend certain powers relating to import and allocations of commodities under Title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. 1461) would be taken up Thurs. (p. 7761).
22. PEANUT MARKETING. H.R. 3940, by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to authorize CCC, as a U.S. Agency, to sell peanuts owned or controlled by it. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7796)

BILLS INTRODUCED

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed Navy appropriations and emergency powers bills. House passed RFC extension and "Voice of America" bills.

Bills on State, Justice, Commerce appropriations, armed services, D. C., and postmaster nominations approved by Senate groups.

Bills on armed services, Presidential powers, evacuation claims, reclamation, and rural post roads ordered reported by House committees.

Hearings opened by Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 7735-7737

Bills Introduced: One bill was introduced, as follows:
S. 1497. Page 7736

Bills Reported: Bills and resolutions were reported, as follows:

H. R. 3311, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations (S. Rept. 343);

S. 164, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (S. Rept. 344);

S. 489, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans and their dependents (S. Rept. 350);

S. 518, to preserve the nationality of citizens who are unable to return to U. S. prior to October 14, 1946 (S. Rept. 352);

H. R. 3398, to extend the period to facilitate admission of alien fiancées of members of the armed forces (S. Rept. 354); and

Seven private claims bills: S. 186, 187, 189, 298, H. R. 1866, S. 190, and 558 (S. Repts. 345, 346, 347, 349, 353, 348, and 351, respectively). Page 7736

Bills Referred: The following House-passed bills were referred to the committees indicated: H. R. 2173, 3131, 3433, 3744, and 3864 (Committee on the District of Columbia); H. R. 3861 (Committee on Finance); and H. J. Res. 221 (Committee on Civil Service). (For passage in House, see Digest p. D421 and 422.) Page 7737

Emergency Powers: S. J. Res. 123, declaring in the interpretation of various emergency laws and proclamation that they shall be construed as terminated and peace established, was passed by voice vote after adopting a committee amendment. Pages 7737-7741

Navy Appropriation: H. R. 3493, Navy Department appropriation bill, carrying a total appropriation of \$3,462,000,000 was passed after adopting committee amendments. A conference was asked of the House and the following conferees appointed: Senators Saltonstall, Bridges, Brooks, Robertson (Wyo.), Tydings, Overton, and Green. (For additional details on this bill, see p. D420.) Pages 7741-7748

Confirmation: Nomination of Edwin C. Wilson, to be Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Turkey, was confirmed. Page 7751

Narcotic Treaty: Protocol amending the agreements on narcotic drugs (Executive N) was ratified. Pages 7748-7751

ILO Convention: Final Articles Revision Convention, adopted at 29th session of International Labor Conference, was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Page 7748

Nominations: The following nominations were received: Alton A. Lessard, to be U. S. attorney in Maine; William J. Storen, Abe D. Waldauer, Harry M. Brennan, to be collectors of customs at Charleston (S. C.),

Memphis, and Louisville, respectively; and Rear Admiral Albert G. Nobel, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Page 7761

Program for Thursday: Recessed at 2:19 p. m. until noon Thursday, June 26, when S. 1461, to extend certain emergency powers of the President under title III of the 2d War Powers Act, including priorities, allocations, and export controls, will be debated.

Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FERTILIZER

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee heard the following witnesses speak in support of S. 1251, to establish a national soil fertility policy and program: Benton J. Stong, and Russell Smith, National Farmers Union; and Russ Nixon, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO). Hearings continue tomorrow.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: H. R. 3311, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations bill for 1948, was reported, proposing funds totaling \$551,343,932. This is an increase of \$12,367,444 over the House-approved figure of \$538,976,492. Funds for the State Dept. total \$234,324,703; Justice Dept., \$107,438,230; Commerce Dept., \$192,332,834; and the Judiciary, \$17,248,165. The bill as reported exceeds the appropriations for 1947 by \$42,569,066, but is under the estimates for 1948 by \$147,444,656.

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on H. R. 3601, Agriculture Department appropriation bill, continued hearings with testimony from the following: Shirley W. Allen, Society of American Foresters; Paul W. Schoen, Forest Farmers Assn.; Fred Gottschalk, American Lumber & Treating Co.; Anthony W. Smith, forestry representative of CIO; and officials of the Department of Agriculture on the school-lunch program.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on H. R. 3839, Independent Offices appropriation bill, opened hearings with testimony from Veterans' Administrator General Omar Bradley; Frank A. Waring, Philippine War Damage Commission; and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on H. R. 3756, Government corporations appropriation, opened hearings with testimony from representatives of the following agencies: Panama Railroad, Export-Import Bank, Virgin Islands Corp., Institute of Inter-American Affairs, War Damage Corporation, and FDIC.

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on H. R. 3678, War Department appropriation bill, in executive session, opened hearings with testimony from Sec. of War Robert P. Patterson.

ARMED SERVICE BILLS

Committee on Armed Services: In executive session, committee approved H. R. 3251, relating to retirement of certain naval officers; H. R. 3394, to amend the act providing for return of remains of those buried outside U. S., with amendment; H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service; and S. 364, to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, with amendments. The following two bills were considered but action on them was held over: H. R. 1366, Army and Navy procurement bill, and S. 1112, to transfer Ft. Douglas, Utah.

POSTMASTERS

Committee on Civil Service: Committee in executive session voted to report favorably 146 postmaster nominations.

S. 1180, to authorize 3-cent stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers, was also approved.

It was agreed that a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Langer, Williams, and Chavez, would meet on Thursday to hold hearings on H. R. 3511, permitting persons involuntarily separated from U. S. service and having 25 years of service, having attained the age of 55, to receive an annuity. Representative Jones of Washington appeared in support of the bill.

Further action on S. 696, determining eligibility for refund of retirement deductions under Civil Service Retirement Act, was postponed, awaiting action on S. 637, to amend generally the Civil Service Retirement Act.

POSTAL FIELD SERVICE

Committee on Civil Service: Subcommittee on S. 697, payment of overtime compensation to supervisory employees in the postal field service, heard representatives of NFPOC, UNA of POC, National League of District Postmasters, and National Association of Mail Carriers, testify in support of the bill, but recommending that provisions of H. R. 3075 be reflected in S. 697.

D. C. BILLS

Committee on the District of Columbia: The following bills were approved for reporting: H. R. 494, reorganization of D. C. parole system; H. R. 3235, authorizing payments to attorneys and architects in condemnation proceedings; H. R. 3515, athletic bribery bill; S. 1442, survival of court actions; S. 8, D. C. corporation bill; H. R. 3547, funds for D. C. ceremonies; H. R. 2470, creating a Metropolitan police bank; S. 1462, authorizing collection of fees by municipal court reporters; S. 1402, to authorize D. C. Episcopal Church to establish bylaws governing election of their vestrymen; S. J. Res. 129,

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports

(For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE REGARDING H. R. 3434, TO
TRANSFER THE REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, JUNE 24, 1947

The Committee met with Senators Gurney, Maybank, Byrd, Morse, and Hill present. General Hudge of the committee staff explained the provisions of the bill after giving some of the background of the Remount Service. Senator Morse discussed the bill briefly and why it is to be transferred and recommended passage. Senator Byrd indicated his approval. Upon motion of Senator Morse, and without objection, the Chairman stated that the bill would be reported favorably.

J. H. Lynch,* B&F

*In cooperation with the Division of Legislative Reports.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 27, 1947
For actions of June 26, 1947
80th-1st, No. 122

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received veto message on wool bill and passed new bill without import-control provision. Senate committees reported bills to place crop insurance on limited basis, transfer Remount Service to USDA, authorize research and eradication of cattle grubs, provide for REA refinancing of TVA loans to cities, consolidate appropriation bills, create joint committee to investigate agriculture. House passed bill to continue certain allocations, priorities, and export-control powers. H. Rules cleared bill to continue export controls. House passed bill to create Commission on Organization of Executive Branch. House committees reported CCC-continuation and legislative-appropriation bills and approved veterans' Alaska settlement bill. Rep. Harrison criticized USDA's foreign food-purchase policies. House received conference report on RFC-extension bill.

SENATE

1. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Received from the President a veto message on S. 814, the wool bill (pp. 7847-8) (S. Doc. 68). The President objected to the import-control provision.
Later passed without amendment S. 1498, a new bill, which provides for wool-price supports at 1946 levels until Dec. 31, 1948, and permits CCC to dispose of its wool stocks below parity (pp. 7866-70). Rejected a McGrath amendment to limit the support period to June 30, 1948 (pp. 7869-70).
2. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1326, to place the crop insurance program on a limited basis (S. Rept. 378) (p. 7840).
3. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to this Department (S. Rept. 357) (p. 7840).
4. CATTLE GRUBS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1249, to authorize research and eradication of cattle grubs (S. Rept. 363) (p. 7840).
5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1087, which authorizes REA to refinance obligations of certain cities to TVA to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to rural-electrification systems (S. Rept. 362) (p. 7840).
6. RESEARCH LAND. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment

- H. R. 195, to authorize this Department to sell to Sitka, Alaska, a small tract formerly used as a site for agricultural research and weather service (S. Rept. 364)(p. 7840).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendments S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill (S. Rept. 391)(p. 7840).
 8. AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendments S. Con. Res. 11, creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture (S. Rept. not listed)(p. 7840).
 9. CORPORATIONS. Received from the President a proposed amendment to the "general provisions" in the Government corporations budget for 1948 (S. Doc. 67); to Appropriations Committee (p. 7838). (Summary of this item will be in next Digest.)
 10. FORESTRY. Received a Fla. Legislature resolution commending Forest Service for the manner in which it has activated and maintained the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Fla.. (p. 7839).
 11. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Senate conferees were appointed on S. J. Res. 135, to continue RFC (pp. 7842-5).
 12. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Sen. Umstead, N. C., criticized cuts in items for ACP, SCS, research, FS, REA, FHA, and school lunches in the House bill (pp. 7874-7).
 13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Sen. Hatch, N. Mex., inserted a telegram from the N. Mex. Cattle Growers' Association favoring additional funds for the campaign against this disease (p. 7877).
 14. APPROPRIATIONS INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to S. Res. 130 and 129, which, as amended, provide a total of \$60,000 additional for the Senate Appropriations Committee's investigations (p. 7877).
 15. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Murray, Mont., spoke in favor of additional flood-control appropriations, mentioning the corn-crop situation as a result of floods and stating that flood damage thus interferes with foreign relief and contributes to high prices (pp. 7879-81).

HOUSE

16. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 3993 (H. Rept. 717)(p. 7929). The bill includes funds for GPO, Library of Congress, Botanic Garden, Legislative Counsel, committee staffs, etc. The Committee report (1) indicates an intention of filling all committee-staff positions authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act but not necessarily at the maximum salaries; (2) says the Coordinator of Information is "to provide the House with a nonpartisan, unprejudiced operation of digesting the mass of information which comes in to Members"; (3) questions the desirability of further increases in Library of Congress pending congressional decision as to whether the Library is to serve only Congress and the Government agencies or is to operate as a national library; (4) asks the Library to make a closer check of use of study rooms and tables by "scholars and researchers, including representatives of government agencies";

program without Federal restriction; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of the United States, and each Member of the Congress elected from the State of Illinois.

"Adopted by the house, June 11, 1947."

"Concurred in by the senate, June 18, 1947."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, to the Committee on Public Lands:

"House Resolution 45

"Resolution commending the United States Forest Service for the manner in which it has activated and maintained the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Fla.:

"Whereas the United States Forest Service in 1933 activated the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Fla., and since said date has enlarged and maintained said forest and it is now one of the largest and outstanding national forests in the United States of America; and

"Whereas the soil contained within Apalachicola National Forest is especially suited to the production and growth of long-leaf yellow pine trees; and

"Whereas the timber resources of the United States are becoming extinct except within the national forest, and it is of paramount interest and concern to the people of the United States that the production and growth of timber should be carried on; and

"Whereas it is the sense of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida that the continued growth and production of long-leaf yellow-pine timber should not be interfered with but should be encouraged in every way possible: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida:

"SECTION 1. That the House of Representatives of the State of Florida commends the United States Forest Service for the manner in which it has activated and maintained the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County, Fla., and for its splendid record in the conduct of said forest and in the production of timber and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of said timber to Liberty County, Fla.

"SEC. 2. That it is the desire of this House of Representatives that no action of any kind be taken by the United States Forest Service or any branch of the United States Government that would tend to reduce the size of said forest, the production of timber therein, or the distribution of the proceeds received from the sale of said timber to Liberty County, Fla., and that said forest be maintained at its present size.

"SEC. 3. That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable CLAUDE PEPPER and the Honorable SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, United States Senators from Florida; to the Honorable BOB SIKES, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the Third Congressional District of Florida; and to the Clerk of the Senate of the United States; and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States; and to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America."

A petition signed by sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, over the past weeks I have received in my office 600 petitions in favor of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes.

These petitions contain over 16,000 signatures. I should like to have a list of the communities, cities, and villages represented in the petitions incorporated in the RECORD with my remarks.

There being no objection the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PETITIONS RE CAPPER BILL (S. 265), WITH 16,346 SIGNATURES AFFIXED, RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK STATE CITIES AND VILLAGES

Adams, Akron, Alabama, Albany, Albertson, Albion, Alden, Alexander, Alfred, Allegany, Alplaus, Altamont, Alton, Ames, Amityville, Amsterdam, Andover, Anglica, Apalachin, Arcade, Argyle, Armonk, Ashville, Atlanta, Attica, Auburn, Aurora, Averill Park, Avoca, Avon, Babylon, Baldwin, Baldwinville, Ballston Spa, Barnerville, Barneveld, Barton, Bason, Batavia, Bath, Bayport, Beaver Dams, Belfast, Bellerose, Belmont, Bergen, Berkshire, Barne, Bethel, Binghamton, Black River, Bloomingburg, Bloomingdale, Blossvale, Bonbay, Boonville, Boston, Breesport, Brewerton, Brightwaters, Broadalbin, Brockport, Bronxville, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Brushton, Buffalo, Burdett, Caledonia, Cambridge, Camden, Canajoharie, Canastota, Candor, Caneadea, Canisteo, Carthage, Cassadaga, Castle Creek, Catskill, Cazenovia, Central Bridge, Ceres, Champlain, Chapin, Chautauqua, Chenango Forks, Cherry Creek, Cherry Valley, Chili, Chittenango, Churchville, Cicero, Clarence, Clarendon, Clarksville, Clay, Clayville, Cleverdale, Clyde, Clymer, Cobleskill, Coeymans, Cohocton, Cohoes, Collins, Collins Center, Commack, Comstock, Conewango Valley, Cooksburg, Cooperstown, Copenhagen, Corfu, Corinth, Corning, Cornwall, Cortland, Coxsackie, Crown Point, Crown Point Center, Cuba, Dale, Dalton, Dansville, Dayton, Delanson, Delhi, Delmar, Depauville, De Peyster, Deposit, De Ruyter, De Witt, Dewittville, Dickinson Center, Dresden, Dryden, Dundee, Eagle Bridge, Earlville, East Amherst, East Aurora, East Bloomfield, East Moriches, East Northport, Eastport, East Rockaway, East Syracuse, East Williston, Eaton, Edwards, Elma, Elmira, Elnora, Endicott, Endwell, Erieville, Erin, Esperance, Etna, Fairport, Falconer, Farmingdale, Fayetteville, Ferdale, Fernwood, Fillmore, Fishers, Flushing, Fonda, Forestville, Fort Edward, Fort Hunter, Fort Plain, Frankfort, Franklin, Franklin Depot, Franklin Square, Franklinville, Fredonia, Freedom, Freeport, Freeville, Frewsburg, Friendship, Fulton, Fultonville, Gainesville, Galway, Gasport, Geneseo, Georgetown, Germantown, Gerry, Glen Aubrey, Glenfield, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Gouverneur, Gowanda, Grahamsville, Granville, Great Neck, Greene, Greenlawn, Greenport, Greenville, Greenwich, Guilderland, Center, Hagaman, Hamburg, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hannacroix, Hannibal, Harrisville, Hartwick, Hauppauge, Hemlock, Hempstead, Herkimer, Hermon, Houvelton, Higgins Bay, Highland, Hilton, Himrod, Hoffmans, Hollis, Holcomb, Holland, Holley, Holmes, Homer, Honeoye Falls, Hoo-sick Falls, Hornell, Horseheads, Houghton, Howes Cave, Hudson, Hudson Falls, Hume, Hurley, Hurleyville, Hyde Park, Ilion, Inter-laken, Ionia, Ira, Ithaca, Jamaica, Jamesport, Jamestown, Jay, Jeffersonville, Johnsonburg, Johnsonville, Johnson City, Johnstown, Jordan, Kauneonga Lake, Keeseville, Kendall, Kenmore, Keuka Park, Kingston, Kirkville, Knapp Creek, Lacona, La Fargeville.

Lake Luzerne, Lakemont, Lakewood, Lancaster, Lebanon, Leon, Leonardsville, Le Roy, Liberty, Lima, Limestone, Lisbon, Lisle, Little Falls, Little Valley, Liverpool, Livingston,

Livingston Manor, Livonia, Lockport, Long Eddy, Long Island City, Loon Lake, Lowman, Lowville, Ludlowville, Lynbrook, Lyons, Machias, Madrid, Maine, Malone, Manchester, Mannsville, Manorville, Marilla, Marlboro, Martinsburg, Martville, Massena, Mayfield, Mayville, Medusa, Merrickville, Mexico, Middlefield, Middle Cove, Middleport, Middletown, Milton, Mineola, Minetto, Minoa, Mohawk, Moira, Montgomery, Monticello, Mooers, Moravia, Moriah, Morristown, Mount Morris, Mount Vernon, Myers, Nanticoke, Nanuet, Naples, Nedrow, Newark Valley, New Berlin, Newburgh, Newfane, New Hartford, New Hyde Park, Newport, New Suffolk, New York, Niagara Falls, Nile, North Bangor, North Chili, North Cohocton, North Granville, North Pitcher, Northport, North Rose, North Tonawanda, Norton Hill, Norwich, Nunda, Nyack, Oakfield, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida, Oneonta, Oramel, Orient, Oriskany Falls, Orwell, Ossining, Oswego, Otego, Otto, Owego, Painted Post, Palatine Bridge, Panama, Patchogue, Pavilion, Pearl River, Peekskill, Penfield, Penn Yan, Perry, Perrysburg, Peru, Philmont, Phoenix, Plattekill, Port Byron, Porterville, Port Henry, Port Jervis, Portville, Potsdam, Poughkeepsie, Prattsville, Preston Hollow, Pulaski, Pultneyville, Randolph, Ransomville, Ravena, Red Creek, Rensselaer, Rexford, Rhinebeck, Richburg, Richford, Richland, Richmondville, Ripley, Riverhead, Rochester, Rockland, Rockville Centre, Rose, Rosendale, Round Lake, Rouses Point, Rush, Rushford, Russell, St. Johnsville, Salamanca, Salt Point, Sandusky, Saranac Lake, Saratoga Spr, Savannah, Sayville, Schenectady, Schenectady, Schuylerville, Scio, Scottsville, Selkirk, Sharon Springs, Sherburne, Sherman, Shortesville, Silver Creek, Silver Springs, Sinclairville, Skaneateles, Sloansville, Smiths Basin, Smithtown, Smyrna, Snyder, Sodus, Sodus Point, Southampton, South Dayton, South Lansing, South Otsele, South Westerlo, Sparrow Bush, Speculator, Spencerport, Speonk, Spragueville, Sprakers, Springfield Center, Spring Valley, Springwater, Stafford, Stanfordville, Stanley, Staten Island, Stillwater, Stockton, Straits Corners, Sundown, Swain, Swan Lake, Syracuse, Tarrytown, Ticonderoga, Tloga Center, Tomkins Cove, Tomkins Corners, Tonawanda, Troy, Trumansburg, Truthville, Unadilla, Union Grove, Union Springs, Utica, Vails Gate, Valley Stream, Varysburg, Vermontville, Vernon Center, Vestal, Victor, Voorheesville, Walden, Wallace, Wallkill, Walton, Wantagh, Warnerville, Warsaw, Warwick, Washingtonville, Waterford, Water Mill, Waterport, Watervliet, Watkins Glen, Waverly, Wayland, Wayne, Webster, Weedsport, Wells Bridge, Wellsburg, Wellsville, Westdale, West Falls, Westfield, Westhampton, Weston Mills, Westport, West Winfield, Whitehall, White Lake, White Plains, Whitney Point, Williamson, Wilmington, Wilson, Windsor, Wolcott, Woodhull, Woodmere, Woodville, Worcester, Wyoming, Yorkshire, Youngstown.

College Point, Middle Village, Solvay, Fairview, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Port Dickinson, Pine Bluff, Laramie, Bosler, Cheyenne, Eggertsville, Williamsburg, New Hackensack, Port Richmond, Scotia, Menands, East Bethany, Ellingville, Queens Village, Syden, St. Albans, West Granville, Maspeth, Tottenville, Frankport, Astoria, Bayside, Woodside, Forest Hills, Jackson Heights, Sprokers, Elmhurst, Rutherford, South Hampton, Sterling, West Barre, Langlois, Oceanside, Gilbertsville, South New Berlin, Mount Upton, Centerport, Nichols, Troupsburg, Circleville, Fair Oaks, Palmyra, Marion, East Palmyra, Upper Nyack, South Nyack.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3251: A bill to amend the act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, so as

to authorize naval retiring boards to consider the cases of certain officers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 356).

By Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 364. A bill to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for national defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained Nation-wide system of public airports, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 359).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3394. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," approved May 16, 1946, in order to provide for the shipment of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the deceased or of next of kin, to provide for the disposition of group and mass burials, to provide for the burial of unknown American World War II dead in United States military cemeteries to be established overseas, to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish United States military cemeteries thereon, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 358).

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3484. A bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture; without amendment (Rept. No. 357).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 136. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Stephanes; without amendment (Rept. No. 360); and

S. 409. A bill for the relief of Milan Jandrich; with an amendment (Rept. No. 361).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1087. A bill to amend section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 362);

S. 1249. A bill authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 363); and

H. R. 195. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands in Alaska to the city of Sitka, Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 364).

By Mr. AIKEN:

From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1326. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 378).

From the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 1350. A bill to authorize relief of the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 379).

By Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on Public Works:

H. R. 1610. A bill to amend the act of June 14, 1938, so as to authorize the Cairo Bridge Commission to issue its refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding the outstanding bonds issued by the commission to pay the cost of a certain toll bridge at or near Cairo, Ill.; without amendment (Rept. No. 365); and

H. R. 3072. A bill to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodeling of the fifth floor of the Old

House Office Building; without amendment (Rept. No. 366).

By Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1180. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star mothers; without amendment (Rept. No. 367).

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 612. A bill to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," as amended, so as to permit certain additional investments; with amendments (Rept. No. 371);

H. R. 1633. A bill to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia"; without amendment (Rept. No. 368);

H. R. 1634. A bill to amend section 1, and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of section 3, and provision (3) of section 4 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," and to add sections 5a, 5b, and 5c thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 369); and

H. R. 1893. A bill to authorize the sale of the bed of E Street SW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 370).

By Mr. KEM, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 8. A bill to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of Columbia; with an amendment (Rept. No. 372);

S. 1442. A bill to amend sections 235 and 327 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 374);

H. R. 494. A bill to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia; with amendments (Rept. No. 373);

H. R. 3235. A bill to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings; without amendment (Rept. No. 375); and

H. R. 3515. A bill to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor; without amendment (Rept. No. 376).

By Mr. McGRATH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1402. A bill to authorize the parishes and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia to establish bylaws governing the election of their vestrymen; without amendment (Rept. No. 380);

S. 1462. A bill to authorize the official reporters of the municipal court for the District of Columbia to collect fees for transcripts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 381);

H. R. 2470. A bill to authorize the establishment of a band in the Metropolitan Police force; without amendment (Rept. No. 382);

H. R. 3547. A bill to authorize funds for ceremonies in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 383); and

S. J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 384).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 714. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Claude

E. Milliken; with amendments (Rept. No. 385); and

S. 1317. A bill to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents; without amendment (Rept. No. 386).

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 1419. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds; without amendment (Rept. No. 387); and

S. 1420. A bill to authorize the issuance of certain public-improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii; without amendment (Rept. No. 388).

By Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 1038. A bill to amend the Federal Airport Act; with amendments (Rept. No. 389).

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

H. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Andrew W. Mellon; with amendments;

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill; with an amendment (Rept. No. 391);

S. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture; with amendments;

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of proceedings at the unveiling of the statue of William E. Borah; without amendment;

S. Res. 123. Resolution requiring each committee of the Senate to report semiannually certain information concerning its employees and expenditure of funds; without amendment;

S. Res. 127. Resolution prohibiting, under certain conditions, the printing in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of matter offered as a part of the remarks of a Senator; without amendment; and

S. Res. 128. Resolution to pay a gratuity to Carolyn Crum Orbello; without amendment.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on June 24, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 751. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Marine Corps dead of all wars.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and withdrawing the nominations of sundry postmasters, which nominations were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

Sundry postmasters.

TRANSFERRING THE REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3484]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to insure the maintenance of a Nation-wide horse-breeding program by transferring certain records, property, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, to the Department of Agriculture.

HISTORY OF H. R. 3484

This bill is an outgrowth of H. R. 2868, introduced March 31, 1947, and S. 1034, introduced April 2, 1947. These bills were identical in wording and were the subject of several conferences between representatives of the Departments and the committee staffs. As a result of these conferences several changes in wording were suggested. Both the War Department and the Department of Agriculture subsequently agreed on a redraft of the original bills, which redraft was considered by the House Committee on Armed Services and adopted as H. R. 3484, here under consideration.

NECESSITY FOR THIS LEGISLATION

The military importance of the horse-breeding program has decreased in proportion to the decrease in the need for horses in modern military operations. As a consequence, the War Department does not feel that the continued expenditure of funds can be

justified as a military necessity or that the War Department is an appropriate agency to carry on this program as a civil function. In view of these factors, the War Department has determined that it will terminate the horse-breeding program not later than June 30, 1947, unless some other agency or branch of the Government assumes that activity. There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes. It is, therefore, desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds.

FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED

As provided for in the bill, the records, property, and personnel involved in the transfer will be specified by written agreement reached between the two Departments and need not necessarily include in their entirety all those now under control of the Remount Service. Four fixed remount depots and six area headquarters constitute the bulk of the installations currently operated by the War Department in connection with the horse-breeding program. The Remount Service employs a total of approximately 400 civilian employees, in addition to the Army personnel on that duty. A total of approximately 1,200 stallions, brood mares, and colts are currently on hand.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Both the War Department and the Department of Agriculture are in agreement on this bill. Copies of letters from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture submitted in connection with the original bills are included as part of this report and appear below. All suggestions made by the Departments have either been included in the revised bill or otherwise resolved to the satisfaction of the Departments.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1947.

Hon. CHAN GURNEY,

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GURNEY: The War Department has considered S. 1034, Eightieth Congress, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the bill is to transfer the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947, with the proviso that prior to this date the respective Secretaries shall enter into a written agreement on the property and personnel covered by this transfer. The Secretary of War is further authorized to detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel as he may determine, with the Secretary of Agriculture, to be required to carry out the provisions of the bill or safeguard the interest of the United States. Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to receive said property and to carry on the program under such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary by him.

The Department has previously determined that the need for horses in its operations has virtually disappeared and that the continued expenditure of War Department funds for maintenance of the horse-breeding program has become an expense which cannot be justified or defended. In view of this decision, the Department has determined that unless some other agency or branch of the Government is willing to assume this activity by transfer of the Remount Service, the Department will be obliged to terminate the horse-breeding program by no later than June 30, 1947. The War Department is also of the opinion that it is not the proper agency to carry on this program as a civil function of the Federal Government.

With respect to the detailed provisions of the proposed legislation, the War Department recommends the following amendments:

(a) Section 2, line 11, after the word "purchase", insert "in the open market". It is believed that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to purchase suitable breeding stock by any other method. The act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 245), authorizes the War Department to purchase horses and mules in the open market.

(b) Section 2, line 13, delete "or from a share in breeding fees collected by persons with whom breeding animals are placed". Past experience has shown that the sharing of stud fees is highly impracticable. Any intimation that such a sharing of fees is contemplated will most certainly jeopardize the program.

(c) Section 3, line 16, insert "Until June 30, 1948" at the beginning of this section. It is believed that a period of 1 year should afford the Department of Agriculture sufficient time to procure the necessary specialists to carry on the program.

(d) Section 3, line 17, delete the words "from time to time". The War Department desires to be relieved of further responsibility in connection with the remount program after the Department of Agriculture has had time to procure necessary personnel for its continued operation.

(e) Section 3, line 18, delete the words "veterinarians in the Medical Corps" and substitute "officers of the Veterinary Corps, Medical Department".

(f) Section 3, lines 21 et seq., delete the last sentence of section 3. Limitation of the pay of retired personnel who might be employed by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the program to the amount which, together with their retired pay, would not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in their last permanent military grade, would drastically restrict the compensation which personnel retired for service in enlisted grades, or the lower commissioned ranks, could receive. Such limitation would make it very difficult for the Department of Agriculture to retain such persons as civilian employees; and the War Department is not aware of any reason why the compensation of such retired personnel should be especially restricted.

(g) Section 4, lines 7 through 9, delete the words "as set forth in the act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 245), and to accept donations of animals for breeding purposes, insofar as it relates to horses (44 Stat. 1095)". It is not believed that the act in question now authorizes the War Department to conduct the remount breeding program. The authority for the Quartermaster Corps to conduct a horse-breeding program was initially included in the Military Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1921 and has been continued in subsequent annual military appropriation acts. The act of March 7, 1928, does, however, authorize the War Department to purchase horses and mules in the open market. This authority should remain in full force and effect so long as horses and mules are or may be required by the Military Establishment.

The War Department wishes to emphasize the necessity of making this transfer effective July 1, 1947, since no funds for carrying on this program beyond this date are contained in the 1948 budget estimates presently being considered by the Congress. If the Congress determined that the Department of Agriculture should carry on this program by transfer of the Remount Service from the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, the War Department recommends that S. 1034, amended as suggested above, be enacted into law.

The War Department is unable to estimate the administrative costs incident to the transfer of property and records as a result of the proposed legislation. Inasmuch as the committee has requested that this report be expedited, it is submitted without a determination by the Bureau of the Budget as to whether it conforms to the program of the President.

A suggested redraft of S. 1034, Eightieth Congress, amended in accordance with the above recommendations, is submitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1947.

HON. CHAN GURNEY,

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your request of April 3, 1947, for a report on S. 1034, which provides for the transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947.

This Department does not now provide breeding service for any species of farm animals, although animals occasionally are placed with cooperators, through State experiment stations, to obtain breeding data. Transfer of the Remount Service would constitute a precedent in this respect. Several other countries, however, maintain Government studs for the improvement of horses as well as other livestock.

There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light-horse breeds for such purposes. Such a program will also provide an additional source of income to farmers and ranchers.

The breeders with whom stallions are now placed are permitted to charge a breeding fee not to exceed \$20 per service and retain all such fees as part of the cost of maintaining the stallions. It may be that any action to require the return to the Federal Government of any part of the breeding fees or of any increase in breeding fees authorized for the purpose might result in decreased breeding operations and decreased colt crop. Moreover, the costs of collecting and handling any such portions of fees might be prohibitive, and the amount collected might be insignificant compared with losses to farmers in replacement of light horses for agricultural purposes. However, serious consideration will be given to possible means of making the program partially self-supporting.

In order to obviate possible difficulties in the administration of this program it is suggested that the following language changes be made:

Line 6, page 2, immediately following the words "United States", change the semicolon to a comma and strike out the balance of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the acquisition by purchase in the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding stock and necessary land, buildings, and facilities, the use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available in agriculture, the demonstration of the quality and usefulness of horses through participation in and lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise, the loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary."

This change is required to enable this Department effectively to carry out the program contemplated by this act. The last sentence of the present section 2 is not necessary, in view of the provisions of 3617, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484), which requires the deposit of all receipts into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Line 18, page 2, change "veterinarians in the Medical Corps" to "officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department." We understand this to be the proper name of the agency referred to.

Line 21, page 2, strike out the last sentence of section 3 and insert in lieu thereof: "Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing laws, retired officer personnel of the War Department, if employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement."

It is felt that the provision with regard to employment of retired personnel of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is too far reaching and should be limited to officers with experience in the Remount Service, who, of course, would come only from the War Department. The language of the bill, as introduced, and the suggested changes would merely authorize this Department to utilize such retired experienced officer personnel, probably not in excess of 12, as may be required to carry on the program in the Department of Agriculture. No special provision is required for retired enlisted personnel with experience in the Remount Service, as, under present law, they can be employed and receive both civil and military retirement pay.

If this activity is transferred to the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that an annual appropriation of about \$850,000 would be required for its operation, including \$628,000 for personal services and \$222,000 for other objects. It is our understanding that the War Department estimates total costs of this activity for the fiscal year 1947 at \$2,177,225, including \$965,275 for civilian personnel, \$448,000 for pay and allowances of military personnel, and \$763,950 for other objects of expenditure.

Passage of the bill with suggested changes is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD, *Acting Secretary.*

It is the opinion within both the War Department and the Department of Agriculture that the horse-breeding program can be conducted as a civil function more economically than as a military function. The Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection to the proposed transfer.

○

Calendar No. 365

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

[Report No. 357]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. MORSE, without amendment

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Depart-
6 ment, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agricul-
7 ture, effective July 1, 1947. Prior to that date, the Secre-
8 tary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter
9 into a written agreement on the property and the personnel
10 covered by this transfer.

11 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to

1 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
2 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
3 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
4 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
5 needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in
6 the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding
7 stock, and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the
8 use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses
9 available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and
10 usefulness of horses through participation in and lending
11 for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the
12 loans, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through
13 such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed
14 necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of
15 this Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary
16 is authorized to cooperate with public and private organiza-
17 tions and individuals under such rules and regulations as are
18 deemed by him to be necessary.

19 SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War
20 may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military
21 personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the
22 Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes
24 of this Act or to safeguard the interest of the United States.
25 Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law,

1 retired officer personnel of the War Department, if em-
2 ployed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes
3 of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired
4 pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both
5 sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received
6 by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them
7 prior to retirement.

8 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be
10 necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the War
11 Department to conduct a remount breeding program is
12 hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act
13 shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, print-
15 ing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor
16 vehicles.

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

[Report No. 357]

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported without amendment

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill
(H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the
War Department to the Department of Agriculture, viz:

1 On page 1, line 4; after the word "personal", insert the
2 following: "(except that described in section 4 of this Act)".

3 On page 2, line 1, after the word "by", insert the follow-
4 ing: "the first section of".

5 On page 2, line 24, before the words "this Act", insert
6 the following: "section 2 of".

7 On page 3, line 3, after the word "of", insert the follow-
8 ing: "section 2 of".

9 On page 3, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following
10 new section:

1 “SEC. 4. The lands situated in Canadian County, Okla-
2 homa, comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation, to-
3 gether with the improvements thereon, shall be disposed of
4 as follows:

5 “(a) The following-described lands, together with all
6 improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Depart-
7 ment of Justice, effective July 1, 1947, for use by the
8 Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States
9 Southwestern Reformatory: All of sections 1, 9, 10, 11
10 (except that portion of section 11 which, together with all
11 of section 12, was transferred by the Secretary of War to
12 the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General pursuant
13 to the Act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200)), township 12
14 north, and the southeast quarter of section 36, township 13
15 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

16 “(b) The following-described lands, together with all
17 improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947: All of sections
19 2, 3, and 4, township 12 north, those portions of sections
20 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, that
21 portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest
22 quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian
23 River channel change, all of sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and
24 35, and the west half and northeast quarter of section 36,
25 township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

1 “(c) All lands and improvements transferred by sub-
2 section (b) of this section, except that portion specified
3 in subsection (d) of this section, shall be disposed of by
4 the Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in
5 a manner consistent with and subject to the terms and
6 conditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
7 amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise
8 administered in accordance with said Act: *Provided*, That
9 during the period from the date of enactment of this Act
10 to and including June 30, 1949, all sales of such lands
11 pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones
12 Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be only to veterans
13 as defined in section 1 (b) (2) of said Act.

14 “(d) The secretary of Agriculture shall grant to the
15 city of El Reno, Oklahoma, upon such conditions as may
16 be mutually agreed upon, the following portion of the lands
17 transferred by subsection (b) of this section, together with
18 all improvements thereon, and such easements and other
19 rights as the Secretary may deem appropriate to such
20 grant: That portion of the west half of the west half of the
21 northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North
22 Canadian River channel change, that portion of the south-
23 west quarter of section 26 lying south of the North Canadian
24 River, the east half of section 27, the northwest quarter of
25 section 35, the north half of the southwest quarter of section

1 35, the northeast quarter of section 34, the north half of
 2 the southeast quarter of section 34, the east half of the
 3 northwest quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter
 4 of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 13 north,
 5 range 8 west, Indian meridian.”

6 On page 3, line 8, strike out “SEC. 4” and insert in
 7 lieu thereof “SEC. 5”.

80TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 3484

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of
 Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3484) to trans-
 fer the Remount Service from the War De-
 partment to the Department of Agriculture.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS AIRPORTS AND AIRPORT FACILITIES

The bill (S. 364) to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for national-defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained Nation-wide system of public airports, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] wished to have this bill taken up. I think perhaps the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, can tell about the bill. The purpose is to permit Government surplus airports to be disposed of to cities and counties, I believe. The bill has been worked over by the Armed Services Committee, and a number of objections to the bill have been met, but I am not familiar with the details.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, let me add this to what the Senator from Ohio has said: The bill comes to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the Armed Services Committee. For a time the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] joined with me in one objection to the bill. That objection was worked out with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] so as to make certain that when the facilities are disposed of to municipalities or to State government agencies, the facilities that could be used for commercial or industrial purposes, over and beyond aviation purposes at the airports, would be required to be sold by the Surplus Property Administration for a fair return, in line with the policies of the War Assets Administration.

With that amendment to the bill—and that amendment was agreed to and written into the bill—the Senator from Virginia and I joined in the vote to report the bill to the Senate.

The bill makes it possible to make a fair disposal of these airports that are needed by many municipalities in the United States for municipal airport purposes. We think the bill is fair and reasonable and makes it possible to expedite the disposal of these airports.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 364), which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection (c) of section 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) No harbor or port terminal, including necessary operating equipment, shall be otherwise disposed of until it has first been offered, under regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator, for sale or lease to the State, political subdivision thereof, and any municipality, in which it is situated, and to all municipalities in the vicinity thereof."

SEC. 2. Section 13 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765), as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new subsection (g) reading as follows:

"(g) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, any disposal agency designated pursuant to this act may, with the approval of the Administrator, convey or dispose of to any State, political subdivision, municipality, or tax-supported institution, without monetary consideration to the United States, but subject to the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions hereinafter provided for, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any surplus real or personal property (exclusive of property the highest and best use of which is determined by the Administrator to be industrial and which shall be so classified for disposal without regard to the provisions of this subsection) which, in the determination of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, is essential, suitable, or desirable for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of a public airport as defined in the Federal Airport Act (60 Stat. 170) or reasonably necessary to fulfill the immediate and foreseeable future requirements of the grantee for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of a public airport, including property needed to develop sources of revenue from nonaviation businesses at a public airport.

"(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) hereof, all property disposed of under the authority of this subsection shall be disposed of on and subject to the following terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions:

"(A) No property disposed of under the authority of this subsection shall be used, leased, sold, salvaged, or disposed of by the grantee or transferee for other than airport purposes without the written consent of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, which consent shall be granted only if the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics determines that the property can be used, leased, sold, salvaged, or disposed of for other than airport purposes without materially and adversely affecting the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of the airport at which such property is located: *Provided*, That no structures disposed of hereunder shall be used as an industrial plant, factory, or similar facility within the meaning of section 23 of this act, unless the public agency receiving title to such structures shall pay to the United States such sum as the Administrator shall determine to be a fair consideration for the removal of the restriction imposed by this proviso.

"(B) All property transferred for airport purposes shall be used and maintained for the use and benefit of the public, without unjust discrimination.

"(C) No exclusive right for the use of the airport at which the property disposed of is located shall be vested (either directly or indirectly) in any person or persons to the exclusion of others in the same class. For the purpose of this condition, an exclusive right is defined to mean—

"(1) any exclusive right to use the airport for conducting any particular aeronautical activity requiring operation of aircraft;

"(2) any exclusive right to engage in the sale or supplying of aircraft, aircraft accessories, equipment, or supplies (excluding the sale of gasoline and oil), or aircraft services necessary for the operation of aircraft (including the maintenance and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, and appliances).

"(D) The grantee shall, insofar as it is within its powers, adequately clear and protect the aerial approaches to the airport by removing, lowering, relocating, marking, or lighting or otherwise mitigating existing airport hazards and by preventing the establishment or creation of future airport hazards.

"(E) During any national emergency declared by the President or by the Congress, the United States shall have the right to make exclusive or nonexclusive use and have exclusive or nonexclusive control and possession, without charge, of the airport at which the surplus property is located or used, or of such portion thereof as it may desire: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall be responsible for the entire cost of maintaining such part of the airport as it may use exclusively, or over which it may have exclusive possession and control, during the period of such use, possession, or control, and shall be obligated to contribute a reasonable share, commensurate with the use made by it, of the cost of maintenance of such property as it may use nonexclusively or over which it may have nonexclusive control and possession: *Provided further*, That the United States shall pay a fair rental for its use, control, or possession, exclusively or nonexclusively, of any improvements to the airport made without United States aid.

"(F) The United States shall at all times have the right to make nonexclusive use of the landing area of the airport at which the surplus property is located or used, without charge: *Provided, however*, That such use may be limited as may be determined at any time by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to be necessary to prevent undue interference with use by other authorized aircraft: *Provided further*, That the United States shall be obligated to pay for damages caused by such use, or if its use of the landing area is substantial, to contribute a reasonable share of the cost of maintaining and operating the landing area, commensurate with the use made by it.

"(G) Any public agency accepting a conveyance or transfer of surplus property under the provisions of this subsection shall release the United States from any and all liability it may be under for restoration or other damages under any lease or other agreement covering the use by the United States of any airport, or part thereof, owned, controlled, or operated by the public agency upon which, adjacent to which, or in connection with which the surplus property was located or used: *Provided*, That no such release shall be construed as depriving the public agency of any right it may otherwise have to receive reimbursement under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of public airports heretofore or hereafter substantially damaged by any Federal agency.

"(H) In the event that any of the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions upon or subject to which the property is disposed of is not met, observed, or complied with, all of the property so disposed of or any portion thereof, shall, at the option of the United States, revert to the United States in its then existing condition.

"(3) In making any disposition of surplus property under this subsection (g), the disposal agency is authorized, upon the request of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, to omit from the instruments of disposal any of the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions required by paragraph (2) hereof, and to include any additional terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions, if the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy determines that such omission or inclusion is necessary to protect or advance the interests of the United States in civil aviation or for national defense.

"(4) The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall have the sole responsibility for determining and enforcing compliance with the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions upon or subject to which surplus property is disposed of pursuant to this subsection.

"(5) All surplus property within the purview of this subsection which is not disposed of pursuant hereto shall be disposed of as provided elsewhere in this act or other applicable Federal statute.

"(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f) of this section and subsection (c) of section 18, the disposal of surplus property under this subsection, which is determined by the Administrator to be available for the purposes enumerated in this subsection, shall be given priority immediately following transfers to other Government agencies under section 12."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3394) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who are buried outside of the continental United States" was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts withhold his objection until I have an opportunity to explain the bill? I believe I can make a satisfactory explanation.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to hear the Senator's explanation of the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. The purpose of the bill is to amend existing law in a very minor degree. The bill authorizes the return of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the next of kin, as well as the homeland of the decedents. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of War to exercise discretionary authority in directing the disposition of groups and mass burials, and directs the permanent overseas burial of unknown World War II dead.

The bill further permits the Secretary to acquire land overseas for United States cemeteries. In addition, the bill gives custody of the overseas cemeteries to the organization which was used following World War I, the Battle Monuments Commission.

The bill has the full approval of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and is reported unanimously by that committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that this is a matter that closely touches the emotions and the most intimate feelings of the people of this country.

Mr. GURNEY. This bill does not in anyway do away with the right of the parents of World War dead to have them returned to this country if they wish to have that done. It does not change that in any way.

Mr. LODGE. It does not change the right to have the remains buried overseas, either, does it?

Mr. GURNEY. No; that can be done if it is desired.

Mr. LODGE. What disturbs me about the bill is the discretionary feature. I know of a case in which the Army has asked permission to close some of the small cemeteries.

Mr. GURNEY. The discretionary authority will apply only to mass burials or burials of unknown dead.

Mr. LODGE. Probably I shall not object after I have a chance to thoroughly understand the bill. But, Mr. President, I should like to have the bill passed over until the next call of the calendar, so that I can satisfy myself regarding its provisions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the objection, the bill is passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this is my bill, and I ask that it go over until the committee can consider certain amendments which the Senator from Oklahoma has submitted to me, along with a letter which he has submitted to me. The work of the Armed Services Committee has been so heavy that I have only had an opportunity to get the bill on the docket for consideration.

So, out of consideration for the Senator from Oklahoma, I think the bill should be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

IOANNIS STEPHANES

The bill (S. 136) for the relief of Ioannis Stephanes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Attorney General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel deportation proceedings in the case of Ioannis Stephanes (alias John Stephens) of Mountain City, Nev., who entered the United States in August 1926 and has remained in the United States longer than permitted by law and regulation, and that this alien shall be considered as having been admitted for permanent entry as of the date of his actual entry on payment of the visa fee of \$10 and head tax of \$8.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Greek quota for the first year that the said Greek quota is available.

MILAN JANDRICH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 409) for the relief of Milan Jandrich, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, after line 6, to strike out:

The said Milan Jandrich shall not be subject to deportation by reason of such entry.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued, and to discontinue any deportation proceedings which may have been commenced, in the case of said Milan Jandrich.

And insert:

Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Yugoslavian quota of the first year that the Yugoslavian quota is available.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc. That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is author-

ized and directed to record Milan Jandrich as having entered the United States on October 5, 1945, for permanent residence.

Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Yugoslavian quota of the first year that the Yugoslavian quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES AND COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1087) to amend sec. 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, might we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, this bill was introduced on behalf of three municipalities—two in Alabama, Athens and Sheffield, and Bolivar, in Tennessee, to enable them to borrow money from REA in order to repay a loan obtained by them from TVA; the advantage being a saving to them of about 1½ percent in the interest rate. The bill has the approval of the Department of Agriculture, REA, and also TVA.

The money was originally borrowed from TVA because the three municipalities, one in Tennessee and two in Alabama, undertook to build the entire electrical system of REA in the respective counties in which those cities are situated. They constructed the REA lines. The money was borrowed from TVA for that purpose, at a rate of 3½ percent interest. The bill does not ask for additional money. It is simply a matter of transferring the loans from one agency to another, after a manner of speaking, and it would result in a saving to the municipalities, who were financed for the benefit of the farmers in their respective counties, in the building of the REA line.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator state the amount of the loan?

Mr. STEWART. It is not set out here. My recollection is that it is about \$300,000.

Mr. BYRD. The funds of REA are limited.

Mr. STEWART. I do not think the sum amounts to a great deal. I do not know how strictly REA is limited. Unfortunately, I do not have in mind the amount of the loan.

Mr. BYRD. The bill was approved by REA?

Mr. STEWART. It was approved by REA and also by TVA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (Public Law 425, 78th Cong., 58 Stat. 739, 740), as amended by Public Law 563, Seventy-eighth Congress (58 Stat. 925), is further amended by inserting after the words "to cooperative associations" the words "and municipalities"; and by inserting after the

bill will now be sent to the President.

13. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (pp. 8523-4).
14. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 123, to declare the termination of certain emergency and war powers (H. Rept. 799) (p. 8561).
15. SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION. Received from the President a proposed provision pertaining to an existing authorization for expenditure of funds of the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation (H. Doc. 384). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8561)
16. CORPORATIONS. Received from the Comptroller General Supplement 1 to the Reference Manual of Government Corporations. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8561.)
17. HOUSING. Received a Chelsea (Mass.) Board of Aldermen petition urging passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 8562).
18. Passed over with debate the following bills: H.R. 1555, to promote uniformity in geographic nomenclature in the Federal Government (p. 8498); H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter a national forest while it is closed to the public (p. 8498); H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 8499); H.R. 452, relating to marketing agreement orders (p. 8500); H.R. 1693, to provide for Federal aid to States in fish restoration and management projects (p. 8525); H.R. 1602, to establish a Minerals Resources Division in Interior Department (p. 8527).
19. PATENTS. Passed as reported H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (p. 8528-9).
20. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. In considering this bill (H.R. 3993) recently, the full Appropriations Committee increased the Legislative Reference Service item from \$300,000 (as reported in Digest 122) to \$400,000.

SENATE

21. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. The President pro tempore appointed Sens. Aiken (Vt.) and McClellan (Ark.), Prof. James K. Pollock, University of Michigan, and Joseph P. Kennedy (Mass.) to be members of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, pursuant to Public Law 162, 80th Cong. (p. 8453).
22. CORPORATIONS. Received from GAO information supplementing the Reference Manual of Government Corporations, reflecting changes in applicable laws, creation or liquidation of corporations, Government reorganizations, and other conditions affecting the auditing relations of GAO and the corporations through 1946 (S. Doc. 86) (p. 8453).
23. FLOOD CONTROL; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (pp. 8466-8).
24. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Passed with amendments S.J. Res. 96, to provide for

U.S. participation in a World Health Organization (pp. 8492-3).

25. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1348, to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oreg. (S. Rept. 447) (p. 8456).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2167, to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura units of the Missouri Basin project of certain lands owned by the U.S. (S. Rept. 448) (p. 8456).
Received from the Interior Department a report on the Hayden Lake unit of the Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho; to Public Lands Committee (p. 8453).
26. RECLAMATION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring S. 66, to make the 160-acre limitation inapplicable to the Central Valley Project, Calif. (pp. 8454-5).
27. TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring H.R. 794, to provide for the regulation in interstate commerce of agricultural products, and requesting that the list of commodities coming under the provisions of the bill be amended to include figs, apricots, prunes, plums, olives, and walnuts (pp. 8453-4).
28. HOUSING. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 8455).
29. INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., submitted and discussed a report from the Special Committee Investigating National Defense on its investigation of the Inter-American Highway (pp. 8488-92).
30. SURPLUS HORSES. Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed a newspaper article which comments on the announced auction sale of horses declared surplus by the War Department, answering criticism in the article that the horses are old and decrepit, but stating that the Government should be humane in such matters and it is desirable to keep the remount farms in existence by transferring them to Agriculture (pp. 8493-4).
31. NATIONAL FORESTS. S.J. Res. 118 as reported by the Public Lands Committee (see Digest 127) authorizes the sale of timber within the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, notwithstanding any claim of possessory rights; authorizes Interior Department to sell vacant lands in the Forest necessary for the processing of timber; prohibits the sale of lands actually possessed, used, or occupied for town sites, smoke-houses, gardens, hunting or fishing cabins, etc., or any timber actually possessed by any native tribes, native villages, native individuals, or other persons; authorizes the purchaser to have and exercise his rights under any patent issued or contract to sell free and clear of claims based on possessory rights; provides that receipts from such sales shall be maintained in a special account in the Treasury to be available for payment to the claimants found to be entitled to any amount; and authorizes any native tribe or village, etc., found to have a valid claim for compensation for any lands or timber sold to institute suit against the U.S. in either the Court of Claims or the district court within five years of the date of final determination of such claim.
32. WAR POWERS. In addition to the provisions of S.J. Res. 123, mentioned in Digest 110, this measure terminates the provision for accumulation of 90 days' annual leave by Government personnel.

tion. The President may also designate such alternates as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Organization, including those incurred by the Interim Commission, as apportioned by the Health Assembly in accordance with article 56 of the constitution of the Organization, and such additional sums as may be necessary to pay the expenses incident to participation by the United States in the activities of the Organization, including (a) salaries of the officials provided for in section 2 hereof, and appropriate staff, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; (b) travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, and section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933, as amended, and, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, travel expenses of families and transportation of effects of the United States officials provided for in section 2 hereof and other personnel in going to and returning from their post of duty; (c) allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act approved June 28, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and similar allowances for persons temporarily stationed abroad; (d) cost-of-living allowances under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including allowances to persons temporarily stationed abroad; (e) services as authorized by section 15 of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress; (f) official entertainment; (g) local transportation; and (h) printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

SEC. 4. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization constitution for withdrawal from the Organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the Organization on a 90-day notice: *Provided, however, That the financial obligations of the United States to the Organization shall be met in full for the Organization's current fiscal year.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I move to amend the committee amendment by striking out, on page 4, in lines 4, 5, and 6, the words "in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization constitution for withdrawal from the Organization."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED SERVICES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 758) to promote the national security by providing for a Na-

tional Defense Establishment, which shall be administered by a Secretary of National Defense, and for a Department of the Army, a Department of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force within the National Defense Establishment, and for the coordination of the activities of the National Defense Establishment with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I shall not keep the Senate long at this late hour in the day, but I do want to make a few remarks regarding the pending legislation, the unification bill, Senate bill 758.

I shall support the legislation, not because I believe it is a "cure-all" for our national defense needs, but because I believe it is definitely a step in the right direction. If this country should be so unfortunate as to get into another war, we cannot count on the time element we had in World War I and World War II to perfect our defense. In those two conflicts our allies, or those who later became our allies, were able to hold off the enemy until we had a chance to mobilize our manpower and our industrial resources and throw our weight into the war. We are generally credited with being the deciding factor.

This legislation is only one factor in the over-all national-defense picture. I believe that we must maintain an adequate national defense in the air, on the land, and on the sea. I believe we can make our greatest contribution to world peace by maintaining an adequate national defense. We can make our highest contribution to the success of the United Nations by maintaining an adequate armed force which will be recognized as adequate by all the powers in the world. Mr. President, I believe that an adequate national defense not only requires the unification and coordination of our armed forces, but it also requires sufficient appropriations for our Army, Navy and Air Force. We must have an air force in being, and not merely on blueprints. I do not believe we can uphold our position in the world by merely carrying a feather duster.

This bill is but one step in putting this country in proper shape insofar as adequate national defense is concerned.

I, for one, hope that as soon as this legislation is out of the way, the Armed Services Committee will immediately take up and begin hearings on the universal military training legislation. I believe it is important to the defense of our Nation. I do not believe it is something which should be postponed to the next session of Congress.

I believe that this session of the Eightieth Congress has a responsibility to consider that legislation and to report it to the Senate so that we may have a chance to vote it up or down. I personally believe that universal military training is one of the important keystones to an adequate national-defense picture.

There are some opponents of universal military training who believe it would infringe upon the rights of our young men. However, I believe that in addi-

tion to there being rights of citizenship, there are also obligations of citizenship, and I believe that every young man in this country has an obligation to be prepared to defend this country at any time it may be endangered in the future.

Mr. President, I firmly believe that had this country been adequately prepared prior to 1917 and 1941 we would not have had World War I or World War II. It is now generally recognized that the dictators were willing to go to war because they believed America was a "decadent democracy," that we could not mobilize our manpower or our industrial resources in time to interfere with their grasp for world power. In both those instances they were proven to be wrong; but I am not at all certain that others are not now making the same mistake. We must be in a position to maintain our international obligations if we are ever called upon to do so.

For the reasons I have stated, and because I believe that the United Nations and world peace require an adequate American national defense, I hope the chairman of the Armed Services Committee will immediately proceed to hold hearings on the universal military training bill, and that the bill will be reported at this session of the Congress, so that we in the Senate may have an opportunity to vote on this important measure.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to discuss another matter for several minutes, but first I should like to comment briefly upon the last point made by the Senator from California. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee is not now present; but I wish to assure the Senator from California that the Armed Services Committee has decided to schedule hearings at an early date on the military training bill. However, it would be physically impossible to carry out the suggestion the Senator from California has made, if I understood him correctly, namely, to complete those hearings in time to permit action to be taken on the bill at this session of the Congress. We could not possibly do that and also adjourn on July 26. It is obvious that we could not take such action unless the Senator from California wishes to join in a suggestion I made a few days ago, namely, to have the Senate stay in session, as I think it should, through August and September.

The Armed Services Committee has decided to go as far as possible with the hearings before the adjournment of Congress; and then, next fall, in November and December, if possible, we plan to continue with the hearings in order to have a report ready for the Congress in January, assuming that the Congress does not meet again until January. However, if, as suggested in the newspapers, it develops that the Congress will meet again in October, then I am sure the committee will press forward with hearings on the universal military training bill, so that we may have a report ready for the Senate as early in the fall as possible.

SALE OF SURPLUS ARMY HORSES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to comment on an article which I read in

this morning's Washington Times-Herald. The article is by Rhoda Christmas, and I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed at this point in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S CAST-OFF SHOW HORSE GOES ON AUCTION BLOCK AFTER YEARS OF FAITHFUL DUTY—WON MANY PRIZES FOR EX-FIRST-LADY

(By Rhoda Christmas)

Cast off like an old automobile tire that has been patched too often, or a hat long out of style, Here's How, once the favorite mount of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, will take its place on the auction block Wednesday along with 100 other old and unwanted horses.

If the fate that has befallen too many other faithful steeds is to be that of Here's How, the auction block at Fort Myer will be but the first step on a long and cruel road at the end of which is nothing but merciful death, which more than likely will come from starvation and neglect.

1000-TO-1 SHOT

Nothing but the luck of a 1,000-to-1 shot is likely to save this horse that carried the former First Lady in many horse shows, from an old age between the shafts of a huckster's wagon, an old age of unaccustomed toil, no grass, few oats, and many beatings.

Here's How is good for nothing else—unless it be the peaceful retirement horse lovers are accustomed to provide in lush meadows for the mounts that served them well in their younger years.

For it was a cast-off when the Army remount service, its present owners, got the horse. That was when Mrs. Roosevelt left the White House and turned the chestnut gelding over to the Army as a gift.

True to the tradition of never looking a gift horse in the mouth, the Army recorded Here's How as an 8-year-old, but I looked in his mouth yesterday and can vouch for it, this horse will never see his ninth birthday—again.

No registration papers accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt's gift, so there is no official record of age of Here's How, but his teeth tell their own story.

"Cups" disappear from a horse's teeth at the age of 9 years. The years from then on can be guessed on an "about" basis by the shape and position of the teeth.

ANKLES ARE ENLARGED

The cups have disappeared from Here's How's teeth just as surely as he has lost the loving care many horses of his type and former position in the horse world retain in their old age. He would appear to be 11 or 12 years old now.

And his condition is far from good, even for his years. He is thin. Both hind ankles show signs of "interference," that is, the striking of one foot against the opposite leg as they pass.

The constant irritation of "interference" has given Mrs. Roosevelt's cast-off horse enlarged ankles, the result of leakage of synovia, the fluid that lubricates the ankle joints.

No one appears to be much concerned about what's going to happen to Here's How, unless perhaps it's the enlisted man who, as an army groom, prepared the animal for Mrs. Roosevelt to take to many a show and greeted it when it returned to Fort Myer with the trophies it had won for the First Lady.

TIRED OLD HIDES

There will be little to distinguish the former White House horse from the other cast-offs when the auctioneer begins to swing his hammer at the fort Wednesday.

Most of the others are rank and file cavalry horses that have outlived their usefulness to the service. They are 10 or 12 years old, like Here's How, or older. Many are careworn and bedraggled, and they show curbs, splints, and bogs. They are good for nothing but quiet pastures—or the few penies some future owner may drudge from their tired old hides.

They are being sold because the Remount Service is in the process of being legislated out of the Army into the Department of Agriculture. A bill to accomplish the transfer has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. In anticipation of the change, the Army is unloading its cast-offs. Because the change has not been completed, Agriculture cannot do anything for the unwanted horses—even if some bureaucrat wanted to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the article deals with the auction of horses that is to be held at Fort Myer on next Wednesday. The Senate will recall that some weeks ago the War Assets Administration sought to auction off decrepit and aged horses and voices of protest were raised all over the country by various humane societies and friends of animals. It was my pleasure to present those objections on the floor of the Senate. As a result of the joint action of those who were interested in preventing any inhumaneness in connection with the proposed auction, the auction was stopped.

It now seems that the author of the article to which I have referred thinks that the auction scheduled for the coming Wednesday is to be a repetition of the previous proposal. The author of the article may be correct; but I wish to state for the RECORD what the War Assets Administration states the facts in regard to the auction are. I hope they are the facts. Mr. Grimsley, of the War Assets Administration, says that the proposal to sell these horses is made due to the fact that they have been declared surplus. He says the proposed sale to which I objected some weeks ago was a sale of old and decrepit horses, and that upon investigation the War Assets Administration found that I was correct, and stopped the sale, agreeing with me that public policy did not justify the sale of such horses.

He alleges, and I have no reason to doubt him—that these horses are not old and broken down. He states that the War Assets Administration has veterinary certificates stating that each horse is sound, and that they are to be sold by the accepted means of disposing of Government livestock, namely, by auction in accordance with the regular priority. He says there are between 70 and 100 horses each fit for sale. He takes exception to the statements in the Times-Herald referring particularly to Mrs. Roosevelt's horse, which is discussed at some length in the article. He says that horse is not old but is only 8 years old, and is suitable for use for a good

many years to come. He also assures that this matter has been taken up with the American Humane Society, and that it, upon obtaining the facts, is not inclined to object to the sale that is to be held on Wednesday.

Mr. President, I wish to say in closing that, after all, the spirit of humaneness toward animals that characterizes the American people would be greatly shocked if the facts are not as Mr. Grimsley says they are in the information he gave me today. One of the great things about us as a people is our humaneness and our right to expect our Government to be as humane in such matters as the people themselves are. If there are any horses that, in fact, are not suitable for sale in this proposed auction, I wish to suggest that it is not too late for those who have the sale in charge to take note of the fact that we do have in this country several Government remount farms to which these horses should be pensioned, if in fact they are not suitable for sale purposes. This causes me to call attention again to the fact that there is a remount bill on the calendar, and under that bill it is sought to transfer these remount farms from the Army to the Department of Agriculture. I think this instance presents us with another little bit of evidence of why it is desirable for us to keep those remount farms in existence, so that we can practice our professions of humaneness.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SESSION OF SENATE

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be permitted to hold a hearing tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? No objection being heard, the order is made.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 8, 1947, at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 7, 1947:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

William J. Kennedy, of Ohio, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term of 5 years from August 29, 1947. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Joseph T. Votava, of Nebraska, to be United States attorney for the district of Nebraska. (Mr. Votava is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 7, 1947.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

George E. Proudft, of Nebraska, to be United States marshal for the district of Nebraska. (Mr. Proudft is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 7, 1947.)

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$861,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 11, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 11, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$861,000 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur."

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 9, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$861,000 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURE REMOUNT SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Act of —, 1947 (Public Law —), to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture----- \$861, 000

H. R. 3484 of the Eightieth Congress, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 10, 1947, and was reported in the Senate on June 26, 1947. In anticipation of final enactment of this legislation, the estimate submitted herewith would provide for a program to improve the quality of light farm and saddle horses by providing stallions of known producing ability for breeding to mares of private owners throughout the country. Each of four breeding stations (Front Royal, Va.; Fort Reno, Okla.; Fort Robinson, Nebr.; and Pomona, Calif.) will maintain a band of brood mares and stallions consistent with the size of each station and its facilities, and in accordance with the needs of the area which it serves.

The Department of Agriculture states that there is an increasing demand for good-quality light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds for such purposes. The program is also designed to provide an additional source of income for farmers and ranchers through the sale of better animals surplus to their needs.

The physical plant which the proposed legislation would transfer from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture will be well in excess of the needs of the proposed program. Surplus lands and improvements will, however, be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 22, 1947
For actions of July 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 140

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments. Both Houses received mid-year economic report from President. House passed bills to revise Civil Service Retirement Act, amend Marketing Agreement Act, provide for fats and oils statistics, change peanut-quota provisions, transfer Crab Orchard project, provide for specific milk-price supports, extend certain farm programs to Virgin Islands, control importation of nursery stock, modify Research and marketing Act provisions regarding appropriations. House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on National Science Foundation.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 9645-7). Agreed to the House amendment, regarding BAI quarantine service, to the Senate amendment concerning leave payments (p. 9647). Further insisted on Senate amendments as follows:
 - Meat inspection increase and deletion of reimbursable provision (p. 9647).
 - Agricultural conservation program increases (pp. 9647-63, 9671-3, 9676-8); by an 81-0 vote.
 - School-lunch program increase (pp. 9678-9); by an 81-0 vote.
 - Farm-tenant loans item (pp. 9679-80); by an 84-0 vote.

Sens. Brooks, Gurney, Reed, Bushfield, Russell, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees for a further conference (p. 9680).

2. **REMOUNT SERVICE.** Sen. Thomas, Okla., criticized H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to the Department, and spoke in favor of S. 718, to provide for sale of the Fort Reno station to farmers. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of H. R. 3484 and inserted the report of the Department on this bill. Sen. Thomas submitted S. Res. 155, to provide for consideration of H. R. 3484 by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee prior to floor action, and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Several other Senators also discussed this matter. (pp. 9663-71).

3. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported the following bills without amendment (p. 9630):
 - H. R. 1995, to provide for return of civil-service retirement deductions of employees separated before completing 10 years of service (S. Rept. 633).
 - S. 1493, to give the Civil Service Commission final decision as to eligibility under the Veterans' Preference Act (S. Rept. 636).
4. GRAZING. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1367, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding distribution of fees (S. Rept. 647)(p. 9630).
5. COMMITTEE STAFF. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 152, authorizing the Committee to make additional expenditures and employ temporary assistants (S. Rept. 651); to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 9630).
6. LAWS CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1565, to codify and enact into positive law Title I of the U. S. Code, "General Provisions" (S. Rept. 658)(p. 9630).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It is expected that the Senate today will consider the Reorganization Plan on housing and bills on the Calendar (p. 9681).

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported H. Res. 298, to authorize the Agriculture Committee to investigate any matter within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to the study of long-range problems affecting agriculture and forestry, effectiveness of measures to control foot-and-mouth disease, existence and causes of shortages and surpluses of food and other agricultural commodities, and the current and prospective demand for food and other agricultural commodities, at home and abroad (H. Rept. 1015) (pp. 9719, 9799).
9. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed as reported H. R. 4127, which contains the following provisions: (1) Retired employees now on the annuity rolls are to obtain increased annuity benefits, or in lieu thereof are permitted to obtain certain benefits for their surviving spouse; (2) provision is made for a more simple and more equitable method of computing annuities which raises annuities by approximately 5 percent in the higher salary groups to 25 percent in the lower brackets (an increase of 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser, is provided for present annuitants); (3) Federal employees' contributions to the retirement fund are increased from 5 to 6 percent of such employees' basic salary; (4) retirement deductions are to be refunded to employees who have had less than 5 years of service, optional refunds are provided for those employees with from 5 to 10 years of service (excluding military service), but contributions to the retirement fund from employees with 10 or more years of service (excluding military service) are to be retained in the retirement fund until such age as annuities are provided; and (5) the so-called tontine service charge against Federal employees is eliminated (pp. 9763-75).
10. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Dirksen obtained unanimous consent for the Agricultural Appropriation subcommittee to have until midnight, July 21, to file a report (p. 9719).
11. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3123, concurred in Senate action on 13 of the amendments reported in disagreement, and agreed with amendments to the remaining ten (pp. 9778-88).

purchase of fertilizer from private concerns, for the purpose of carrying on this educational program, which will carry the demonstrations of the use of fertilizer into every State of the Union, and eventually into every community—in short, carry it, if I may borrow a phrase from the other side of the aisle, to the grass roots. Mr. President, I like that expression.

I was provoked by the Senator from Illinois into discussing for a little while the fertilizer program, the soil-fertility program provided by this bill. However, I rose to discuss a somewhat kindred subject, namely, whether we shall continue this year to pay the full amount provided in the agricultural appropriation bill, as recommended by the Senate committee for the soil-conservation program, and whether next year, indeed, we shall appropriate any money for that program. I wish to observe that it seems to me we are standing almost upon the threshold of becoming fertilizer conscious, conscious of the importance of maintaining the fertility of our soil; yet it is proposed to cripple the program which would carry out that development; it is proposed to cripple it by refusing to appropriate any money for it in 1948, and even to reduce the appropriation for this year.

A moment ago I quoted Dr. Bennett, who says that each year half a million acres of land go out of production because the topsoil washes away, and thereafter the soil will not produce. Under such circumstances, Mr. President, it will not even yield sufficient foodstuffs for a tenant family to live on, much less to sell at a profit.

Certainly we have a great responsibility to the farmers of America. Many years ago we embarked upon this soil-conservation program. To abandon it now, at a time when the whole world is crying for food, at a time when the breadbasket of the United States, the rich middle section of our country, has literally been gutted by floods and the rich productive portion of that land has been washed away, would be to give evidence of appalling and extreme shortsightedness. So I hope that will not be done. I hope every Member of the Senate will vote to instruct the conferees on the part of the Senate to remain steadfast in their insistence that this amount of money shall be appropriated for soil conservation for this year and next year.

ARMY REMOUNT STATIONS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, for a great many years the War Department has been engaged in raising horses, and has used former military reservations as the sites for that program. It is called the Remount Service. I think there have been four remount stations throughout the United States, one at Front Royal, Va.; one at Fort Reno, Okla.; one in Texas, as I recall; and one in either Colorado or Nebraska. The War Department has decided that it has no further use for horses as a major component of the armed services for the Army has become mechanized. So the War Department desires to get rid of these remount stations.

In the last Congress, I introduced a bill providing for the transfer of the Oklahoma military reservation, at that time a remount station, to the Department of Agriculture, and then to direct the Department of Agriculture to subdivide the land, which constitutes approximately 10,000 acres, into small tracts and thereafter to dispose of them to ex-servicemen, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. During the last Congress the War Department was not willing to approve that bill, and was not certain, so it stated in its report, but that it would have further use for the Fort Reno military reservation, which at that time was a remount station.

But in the present Congress the War Department has gone on record as being through with these remount stations, and has recommended that the Congress enact legislation transferring to the Department of Agriculture the four remount stations, which formerly were military reservations.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing and directing such transfer. The House bill provides that the Department of Agriculture shall engage in a program of producing horses, not draft horses, but lightweight horses. As I construe the word "lightweight," it means, riding horses, show horses, polo ponies, jumping horses, race horses, Palomino horses, as I believe they are called, and Shetland ponies.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am glad to yield.

Mr. THYE. How can we justify a program for the production of so-called saddle horses, and how can we justify placing that program under the Department of Agriculture, when we might well conduct experimental breeding and management projects in relation to draft horses, swine, and cattle? Personally, for the life of me, I cannot understand how we are justified in carrying on such a program under the Department of Agriculture, now that there is no longer a military need for the remount service.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thank the Senator for his contribution. From his statement, I take it that he is opposed to this program. Naturally, from my statement one would be justified in concluding that I, likewise, am opposed to the program.

Mr. President, if it is desired to raise horses in Texas and to experiment with horses for riding purposes and for the purpose of supplying horses for hunt clubs, riding clubs, race horses, trotting horses, show horses, and Shetland ponies, I have no objection, but I do not want that done in my State. There is on the Fort Reno Military Reservation some good land, much of which is now planted to alfalfa. In an average favorable year, it produces from three to five cuttings a year. It is fine bottom land. In addition, there is some upland which is very fine for the production of wheat.

The land on this reservation is adjacent to a highly improved concrete road. At the present time the land is served with a water system, and likewise is served with a natural-gas system and

with a high-power electric line. It is ideal for subdivision into small tracts for the benefit of ex-servicemen. In my State there are a large number of ex-servicemen who are disabled in one way or another. Already they have made application for small tracts of land on this reservation, where they can establish a home. For instance, they have applied for 5 acres or perhaps 10 acres, tracts sufficiently large to enable them to build a cottage, to have a garden, and perhaps to have a place to raise a few chickens and perhaps a cow.

They are receiving compensation, and on small tracts such as these, upon which they can obtain Federal loans, they can locate and establish homes in a subdivision ideally situated to serve that class of our unfortunate population.

In the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee reported the bill, which is known as the Case bill. As I have said, it proposed to authorize and direct the War Department to turn the four reservations over to the Agriculture Department. After the Armed Services Committee found that the War Department wanted to get rid of these reservations, and to turn them over to the Agriculture Department, the Armed Services Committee of the House recommended that the bill be referred to the House Committee on Agriculture for study and report. That was done, and the House Committee on Agriculture submitted a report.

I have no objection to the creation of these glorified ranches for the production of horses, but after listening to the eloquent address of the Senator from Tennessee, I am of the opinion that it would be a mistake to try to produce horses anywhere in the United States, or in the world, for that matter, outside the State of Tennessee.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I will add Kentucky to my last remark.

Mr. BARKLEY. I did not rise in order to put in any claim for Kentucky. It speaks for itself; therefore it is not necessary for me to emphasize its prominence in the breeding industry. I admit frankly that I know nothing about the Fort Reno situation; I do not know enough about it to vote intelligently on whether it should be turned over to the Agricultural Department for horse breeding purposes, or divided up for agricultural purposes, but I was interested in the description the Senator from Oklahoma gave of the kind of horses which were to be produced there—polo horses, and various kinds of useless animals, according to the Senator's description. But having had some experience, over a long period of years, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in regard to the Remount Service, I wish to call attention to the fact that when we were appropriating money for the Remount Service, at the time of the complete mechanization of the Cavalry, it was for the purpose of encouraging the production of thoroughbred horses. Whether they were to be used for riding purposes in the cavalry, or whether they were to be used for

the pulling of vehicles of war, such as cannon, or wagons, or whatever else they might be used for, the War Department found that it was advantageous to have produced a sort of a panel of thoroughbred horses, from which they could select the horses which were to be in the Remount Service of the Cavalry.

I do not know whether it is correct, as the Senator has indicated, that this Remount Service or similar service would be used for the production of only light saddle horses or race horses. I doubt that very much. The Remount Service has not, as I understand, been designated or equipped for the producing of race horses. But I think that, from an agricultural standpoint and from any other standpoint, where the use of horse flesh is desirable, the thoroughbred horse has his place, and has had a place not only in the past in the Cavalry, but the thoroughbred horse has his place as a superior animal in any function which horses are expected to serve.

While, as I have said, I know nothing about this particular matter, I would not want the impression to be created that the thoroughbred horse, the production of which constituted the program of the remount service of the Army, is not a superior horse wherever you put him, whether you ride him or drive him, or hitch him to a wagon, or whether you hitch him to a gun, or cannon, or anything else. He is a superior animal, and he works well anywhere he is put. I know of no reason why the breed of horses should be deteriorated in this country merely because the remount service of the Army no longer exists or because the cavalry, as it used to be known, has been mechanized.

Mr. President, I wanted to make this differentiation.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I appreciate the suggestion made by the Senator from Kentucky, and I do not disagree with him in any particular, but I shall state the facts as reported by the War Department. In their report on the bill just mentioned the War Department states that the need for horses in military operations has virtually disappeared. Further on in the report the Department states that it cannot justify the expense of maintaining these four remount stations. It costs about \$2,500,000 to maintain them. So the War Department is getting out of the horse-producing business and is turning the lands over to any other activity that wants them and can get them from the Congress. The Senator from Kentucky made a rather light reference, as I understood, to the designation of the kind of horses to be produced by this new Federal activity.

The bill now being considered by the Senate recites that it is directed to the "improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States."

In the next line it defines the kind of horses to be produced, and this is the language used in the bill, "for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise." So, Mr. President, it is proposed to produce show horses, horses to be exhibited at fairs.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. As the Senator has just read, they are to be used as show animals at fairs and for exhibit. The fact of the matter is that now all kinds of breeds are shown in fairs and in exhibits. Insofar as developing a breed of horse is concerned, whether it be saddle or harness horses, any of the lighter breeds, it might be even a quarter horse, I say there is an ample number of breeders throughout the Nation, in addition to the experiment stations, in the various States, which are carrying on that type of breeding, or research, we will call it, or experimental work.

Again I would say that, in my opinion, a bill which would propose to transfer this activity from the military, or the Army, to the Department of Agriculture, and continue that expense, is not good legislation. I just read in one of our State papers that a man flew a mare from Egypt to the State of Minnesota, an animal that cost him \$10,000. If he cared to do that and could afford to do it, and finds it profitable to do it—and I know the gentleman would not be so engaged unless it were profitable—for the life of me I cannot see that the Congress should appropriate any Federal funds to carry on such research or such activities in the breeding of one specific type of horse.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I again thank the Senator for his contribution. I repeat that I have no objection to the transfer of the reservations in the other States to the Department of Agriculture, if the Senators and the Representatives from those States want the transfers made for the purpose of producing race horses, riding horses, hunting horses, Palominos, and Shetland ponies, but those are all light-weight horses; they are not draft horses. The bill provides the Department cannot go into the breeding of draft horses. They are producing horses for show purposes, or to be run in races.

If I were a cartoonist I would have a cartoon produced tomorrow morning showing Uncle Sam having a horse entered in the golden-cup race in New York, or perhaps at Pimlico, or some of the race courses around Washington. I would show Uncle Sam participating in all sorts of horse activities. That is what the bill provides.

Mr. President, I do not want that to happen in my State. In preference to the production of horses and taking care of horses, I would have the Government take care of ex-servicemen in the State of Oklahoma. As I have said, there is an ideal place there for a subdivision, a tract containing in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres of as good land as could be found in my State, already equipped with a water system, natural gas, and good roads. The land will produce alfalfa, wheat, corn, anything that will grow in Oklahoma. I want to see that land in my State turned over to the Agriculture Department, because this matter is handled by the Agriculture Department under the Farmers Home Administration, to subdivide the land into tracts of suitable size, and to make such tracts available to ex-servicemen not only of

my State but of the country, for whom it would be an attractive place for a home. It would be something that would set a precedent to be followed by other States, in the way of taking care of disabled soldiers especially, as well as other soldiers.

The bill to which I refer was introduced in the Senate, was referred to the Committee on the Armed Services, and was reported by that committee. It is now on the calendar. I had a bill pending before the same committee, which is related to the Fort Reno Reservation. The War Department reported that they had no objection to the transfer to the Agriculture Department; so they are out of the picture. The committee referred my bill to the Department of Justice, because the Department of Justice has, on a corner of this reservation, a modern Federal reformatory for youthful offenders. When the bill was referred to the Department of Justice, the Attorney General suggested he would like to have a little more land immediately adjacent to the Federal reformatory, to be added to the reformatory, so as to afford opportunity to the inmates of Fort Reno Reformatory to work out of doors and to produce something worth while. So I have no objection to the Department of Justice taking what land they want from the Fort Reno Reservation and adding it to the Fort Reno Reformatory.

The bill was then referred to the Agricultural Department, and at that time, a month ago, the Agricultural Department was in accord with the program. The original bill provided for the separation of the land or the dividing of the land into family sized units; of the better land, say, to give a soldier 80 acres; of the poorer land, to give him, perhaps, 120 or 160 acres. But when the bill finally went to the Department for a report, the Department suggested they should have a leeway to divide the land into still smaller units. So I took the two recommendations of the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture and embodied them in an amendment pertaining only to the Fort Reno Reservation, first, giving the land that the Department of Justice wants to the Department of Justice for the reformatory and, second, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to subdivide the tracts into smaller areas, so they could accommodate more soldiers.

I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Oregon, who reported the bill. On one or two occasions the bill has been called up, but passed over. I am trying to work out a program for the best interests of the country, but I think in my State the best interests of the country and the best interests of the public and of the ex-servicemen especially would be served by permitting them to subdivide the land for the use of veterans, instead of devoting the particular tract to the breeding of horses for a class of people who are able to buy their horses, or are able to go into that business themselves, if they want to.

Mr. President, at this point, in order to carry out the suggestion I have been trying to make, I ask unanimous consent, out of order, to introduce a simple Senate resolution. I ask unanimous

consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point, in connection with my remarks, and that it lie upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 155), submitted by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, was ordered to lie on the table, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is pending on the Senate Calendar H. R. 3484 (Calendar No. 365) being a bill proposing "to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture"; and

Whereas said bill proposes to transfer title to some four military reservations to the Department of Agriculture for the express purpose, as stated in the bill, the "improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States"; and

Whereas it is provided in said bill that the horses shall be used "in fairs, shows, and other events or otherwise"; and

Whereas the War Department in reporting on the said bill stated "that the need for horses in military operations had virtually disappeared", and, further, that the maintenance of the horse-breeding program has become an expense which they do not feel can be justified or defended"; and

Whereas the report submitted by the House on said bill states that the maintenance of said remount stations for horse-breeding purposes cost the Government in the 1947 fiscal year the sum of \$2,177,225; and

Whereas the Agriculture Department reports that it will be necessary to have an annual appropriation of about \$850,000 for the operation of the said Remount Service as provided in the said bill; and

Whereas after the Committee on the Armed Services in the House of Representatives had made a favorable report on the said bill (H. R. 3484), requested the House Committee on Agriculture to give consideration and to submit a report upon the program outlined in the said bill; and

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate Committee on Armed Services a bill (S. 718) proposing to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to transfer the Fort Reno Military Reservation, heretofore having been used as a remount station, to the Department of Agriculture, and, further, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to subdivide the land embraced within the said Fort Reno Military Reservation into proper sized units and to thereafter dispose of such land units to ex-servicemen under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062); and

Whereas the Secretary of War reported to the Senate Committee on Armed Services that it had no objection to the enactment of the said bill (S. 718); and

Whereas the Department of Justice reported to said committee on the said bill (S. 718) that such Department was in need and desired to acquire a portion of the said Fort Reno military reservation for use in connection with the Federal reformatory now located and being operated on a portion of such reservation; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture reported on said bill (S. 718) urging an amendment to the effect that the lands instead of being divided into large tracts should be subdivided into small acreage lots to better accommodate disabled soldiers by making available an additional number of such home sites; and

Whereas when the said reports were submitted to the said Senate Committee on Armed Services such recommendations were embodied in a single amendment and such amendment, embracing the recommendations of the Department of Justice and the Secre-

tary of Agriculture, is now pending in the Senate as an amendment to the said H. R. 3484; and

Whereas the Secretary of War having reported that the War Department has no further use for the lands embraced in the several military reservations and, further, in view of the fact that the Agriculture Department is to receive such lands and to make use of same: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, That prior to the passage of said bill H. R. 3484, it be ordered referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report upon the advisability of entering upon a program for "the breeding and production of light horses for use in fairs, shows and other events or otherwise", which means the breeding and production of riding, polo, show, running, trotting and jumping horses for show and recreational purposes instead of using the land for homes and farms of ex-servicemen.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think it is proper at this point in the RECORD to file a reply to the statements made by the Senator from Oklahoma, because I think the point should be made that the Armed Services Committee, by unanimous vote, opposes the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma in regard to his bill and, I think, for very adequate reasons. I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the Remount Service and the program for transfer of it to the Department of Agriculture. I think the Senate should keep in mind the fact that the remount stations, or breeding farms, have been built up over the years, and there is a substantial Federal investment in the remount stations. There are a great many farmers, and, may I say, primarily farmers and stock raisers in this country, who have come to rely upon the program of the remount stations. As my file will disclose, these stock raisers throughout the country are very much concerned about the danger of a liquidation of this Government program. Of course, in essence what the Senator from Oklahoma is proposing is that insofar as the Oklahoma station is concerned it be liquidated. That station is the most important and the most substantial of all the remount stations in the country. The Senator speaks in regard to a veterans program. May I say that there are a great many veterans who are very much interested in the continuance of the remount service.

This is not, as I think it may have been intimated in certain remarks by the Senator from Oklahoma, this is not a program devised for recreational purposes or pleasure purposes primarily. These remount stations have been very instrumental in changing completely the quality and the type of the American stock horse. Of course, on all of the cattle ranges of the country the stock horse is still a very important working animal. The Federal Government, through this breeding program, has bred up and improved the quality of the American stock horse and light farm horse.

One of the principal functions of the remount service is not only the breeding experiments that are carried on in the stations themselves, but the loaning out of stallions to farmers in all sections of the country. Scattered throughout the country are the many Government re-

mount stallions. I remember that it was a year or year and a half ago that the Senator from Tennessee and I were instrumental—in fact we took the initiative—in having brought to this country, when the time was appropriate, a considerable number of horses that were captured by the American Army, principally Arabian and German thoroughbreds. These horses of great value have been kept for the most part in the Front Royal Remount Station in the State of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. The stallions out of this group of imported horses are being scattered throughout the country to the various remount stations, and then to individual farmers who want to keep them on their farms for breeding purposes. So the issue presents itself as to whether we should dispense entirely with the remount service and liquidate the program, or whether the program should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Sometime ago negotiations were entered into between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture. They worked out a program in a bill which was introduced in the Senate, and a companion bill, in the House. In the Senate bill, we have as cosponsors Senators, may I say, who are familiar with the contributions made by this service to American farmers—the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], and myself, introducing the bill. The Senators are well aware of the desires and demands of farmers and horsemen for continuation of this program.

Now, let the record be perfectly clear on this next point: At a time prior to an understanding that an attempt would be made to transfer the remount service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, and at a time when the Secretary of Agriculture was under the impression that the whole program was going to be liquidated, the Department of Agriculture wrote a letter to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] in regard to his bill. Agriculture Department officials pointed out to me in their letter, which might be interpreted as a then approval of the bill of the Senator from Oklahoma was written before the Department of Agriculture had entered into the negotiations for the transfer of the service. However it is now the position of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture that they are opposed to the Senator's bill, because they very rightly take the position that if the transfer is to be made, then certainly the Department of Agriculture should not be denied the most important of all the remount stations, and the station which comes the nearest to being a self-sustaining station. The Oklahoma station is the largest and the most important of all the stations, and it is a station which produces an exceedingly large quantity of hay for the servicing of the remount program.

I want to make perfectly clear that when the Secretary of Agriculture first wrote to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate in regard to S. 718, the bill introduced by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], he did not give an unqualified indorsement of the bill. In fact his letter made very clear that he was not giving an endorsement of the bill when the Secretary of Agriculture stated as follows:

In view of the possibility of the transfer of this function to the Department of Agriculture, and since the Department has had no opportunity or occasion to survey the activity or to determine the scope of the program if the function should be transferred, we are unable at this time to make a definite recommendation regarding S. 718. However, it is known that the Fort Reno Reservation is an important unit in the Remount Service, and, we believe, its retention should be given serious consideration.

Later when it was decided that an attempt should be made to pass legislation which would transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Agriculture Department the officials at the Agriculture Department took the position, and rightly so, that if the Department of Agriculture was to assume the responsibility for the Remount Service, then all of the remount stations should be transferred to it, including the one at Fort Reno, Okla.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD at this point a copy of a letter addressed to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, by the Secretary of Agriculture, which letter makes clear that even when S. 718 was first presented to him for consideration and when it was then believed that the Remount Service might be liquidated the Secretary of Agriculture did not endorse S. 718.

There being no objection, the letter from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 19, 1947.

HON. CHAN GURNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed
Services, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request of March 3, 1947, for a report on S. 718, a bill to provide for the disposition of lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

Section 1 of the bill directs the transfer of certain specified lands to the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 2 directs that all of the lands transferred, except the lands to be granted to the city of El Reno, Okla., under section 3, which are suitable for farming purposes, shall be divided into economic family-sized units of not more than 200 and not less than 80 acres, and sold in a manner consistent with the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

The lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation are presently being operated as a remount service depot of the Army in the development of light horses for military purposes, being one of four such depots. These four depots, together with four rae headquarters and a supervisory unit in Washington, comprise the present Army Remount Service.

As you are no doubt aware, there is no provision in the War Department 1948 budget for continuing the Army Remount Service, and there has been some discussion regarding

the transfer of this Service to the Department of Agriculture for continuation as a horse breeding program as an aid to agriculture. In fact, bills (H. R. 2868 and S. 1034) were recently introduced to accomplish this.

In view of the possibility of the transfer of this function to the Department of Agriculture, and since the Department has had no opportunity or occasion to survey the activity or to determine the scope of the program if the function should be transferred, we are unable at this time to make a definite recommendation regarding S. 718. However, it is known that the Fort Reno reservation is an important unit in the remount service and, we believe, its retention should be given serious consideration.

In the event that your committee desires to give consideration to such bill at this time, we would like to suggest for your consideration the following matters:

As drafted, the provisions of the bill might make it impossible to sell any of the land described therein to disabled veterans in less than economic family-type units, whereas section 1 (c) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, provides, in part, that loans may be made for the acquisition of less than economic units "to veterans who have pensionable disabilities to enable such veterans to acquire, enlarge, repair, or improve farm units of sufficient size to meet the farming capabilities of such veterans and afford them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet living and operating expenses and the amounts due on their loans."

Section 2 of the bill contains direct authority for the sale of all lands transferred which are suitable for farming and which can be subdivided into economic family-sized units. Conceivably, some of the lands to which section 2 is applicable may not be suitable for farming or there may be some tracts of land which cannot properly be attached to the economic family-sized units established. Authority should be provided for the disposition of such odd tracts as cannot be disposed of under the pattern of the bill. There may be need for authority to sell some building salvage material separate from the land on which the buildings are located. Such authority is provided in section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act with respect to the subdivision and sale of personal property and economic family-type farm-management units of lands formerly comprising the resettlement projects and projects for rural rehabilitation. Section 43 (d) of that act provides that real and personal property comprising such projects determined by the Secretary not to be suitable for use as family-type farms shall be disposed of at public or private sale at the best price obtainable for cash or for credit with at least 20 percent cash and the balance in five equal annual installments. It would also be helpful in the servicing of credit sales under the act if the other provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, could be made applicable to these lands.

Section 1 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, defines a veteran for the purposes of that act as a person "who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during any war between the United States and any other nation, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable." The Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, defines a veteran as "any person in the active military or naval services of the United States during the present war, or any person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions." The bill

provides for the preferential disposition of family-sized farms to veterans as defined in the Surplus Property Act for the period from the date of enactment of the bill to and including June 30, 1949. It would be simpler of administration if the definition of veterans in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is used rather than the definition in the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

The foregoing suggestions could be accomplished by the revision of section 2 of the bill to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. All lands transferred pursuant to section 1 of this act, except that portion specified in section 3 of this act, shall be disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with the subject to the terms and conditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise administered in accordance with said act: *Provided*, That during the period from the date of the enactment of this act to and including June 30, 1949, all sales of such lands pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be only to veterans as defined in section 1 (b) (2) of said act."

Section 43 (b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, which would be applicable under the foregoing language contains specific authority to make loans to the purchasers if appropriations are made therefor by Congress. The last sentence in section 2 of the bill would therefore be unnecessary.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Let me complete my statement and then I shall be glad to yield to my good friend from Minnesota.

Furthermore, Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture, as I understand, takes the position that we are here dealing with land in Oklahoma which from the standpoint of soil conservation can best be used for the purpose to which it is now being subjected. It should not be broken up into small farms. That part of it which is subject to cultivation can best be used, in the interest of soil conservation, for hay land. It would be a great mistake to cut this land up into small parcels to be used for general farming purposes because in a period of an exceedingly dry spell it would be very damaging to the soil to have it used for small-farming purposes.

If Members of the Senate will take the time to investigate this matter they will find that there are many people in Oklahoma who are familiar with the Fort Reno station who agree with officials in the Department of Agriculture that this land should not be broken up into small farms. Just today I received a letter from a very prominent community leader in El Reno, Okla., who is very much opposed to the attempt which is being made to break up the Fort Reno Remount Station into small farms. The following paragraphs are excerpts from this letter from a prominent citizen of El Reno, who, I am satisfied, is thoroughly familiar with the problems raised in S. 718. He writes as follows:

The local paper, the El Reno American, stated last week that you were investigating

the disposal of Fort Reno Remount Depot. It is gratifying to me that a man like yourself will investigate the merits of the case.

The fact is that nobody in this country who loves the soil or knows anything about farming wants this land plowed up. There are about a thousand acres already plowed which could be sold for \$250 per acre. The rest, about 9,000 acres, is the finest native grass in this part of the country. It would be a crime against the future generations to plow up this land. It is sandy, we call it "sugary," and melts like sugar when there is no grass on it. The Government spends millions reclaiming land, and why turn more to waste and allow it to wash down the rivers?

Not more than 50 fair sized farms could be made out of it and not more than 20 firms that would afford a living compared to what a man has in town who draws \$250 per month salary.

El Reno wanted the hospital building out there and the chamber of commerce asked Senator THOMAS to help them get it. He said he would provided they helped him parcel out the land to veterans.

If a deal could be made with the Agriculture Department whereby El Reno got the hospital and three or four residences and the Agriculture Department got the rest, it would be a wonderful thing for the future of farming and the future of this county.

I want to repeat Mr. President, that no confusion should be allowed to develop in this debate as to whether or not the Department of Agriculture does or does not approve of S. 718. I have been reliably informed by officials in the Department of Agriculture that they do not approve of S. 718 and one of the main reasons they do not approve of it is they agree that it would be a great mistake from the standpoint of soil conservation to plow up the thousands of acres of the Fort Reno Remount Station for general farm purposes.

Both the War Department and the Department of Agriculture initiated reports on S. 718 before the problem came up transferring the Remount Service. I have learned from each of them that originally there was no serious objection to the provisions of S. 718 if the Remount Service was to be liquidated. However, that was before the Department of Agriculture investigated the nature of the land which S. 718 sought to have transferred and turned into small farms for general farming. The Secretary of Agriculture indicated in his report on S. 718 that if the Remount Service were to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture it should come in its entirety. The Fort Reno depot is considered to be an important segment of the remount program, perhaps the most nearly self-sustaining unit in the program. Furthermore, if the Fort Reno station were liquidated as provided in S. 718, I am told there would be great difficulty in operating the breeding program in the Southwestern States. It seems to me that States from Kansas south probably offer the greater need and justification for a light horse breeding program. The Fort Reno station is thus nearly the most important station in the whole program.

While the two Departments concerned prepared qualified favorable reports on S. 718 before the remount transfer became a factor, both Departments now feel that if the remount program is to be continued it is essential that the four

depots now maintained by the War Department be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. I understand further, that both Departments indicated this in their formal reports to the committee.

There might be some justification to cutting up this station into family sized farms if the land were suitable for such purposes. However, this land is better suited for pastures and livestock production than it is for plowland. In any event we know it is a good remount station and I feel you should have such a station in the Southwest if we continue this program.

As to the hospital site, I believe this could best be negotiated between the local officials and the Secretary of Agriculture. From my experience they are usually pretty cooperative in leasing or otherwise making available property which is not fully needed if some municipality or other governmental unit has a better use for the property. I have checked to see what the Department's attitude would be and I am assured that there is no reason why an agreement cannot be reached for the use of the hospital building by the city of El Reno. S. 718 is not needed to accomplish that objective.

I now yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the junior Senator from Oregon how we could justify the recommendation and the enactment of legislation which would transfer a strictly military activity, as the Remount Service was in the days of the cavalry and the artillery horse, to the Department of Agriculture, and then continue the experimental and the breeding activity in a light breed or a saddle-horse type of breed, when there are the other important breeds in the country, such as any of the draft breeds which might be mentioned, and when there is a great cattle industry, which is so important to the economy of our Nation?

Would we likewise be justified in setting up a breeding program which would be comparable in every detail with the various other types of horse breeds as well as the cattle breeds? I feel that if we are to conduct such an activity simply for the saddle type of horse we should extend it into the other breeds. That is my conviction.

I think we are trying to continue something which is a sort of a fad, and carry it on as a fad, and for the benefit of a few people. I love horses, and I ride, and I should enjoy being able to ride oftener, but I cannot see that we should continue this activity in the Department of Agriculture simply for the sake of those who are interested only in the saddle-horse type.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Minnesota is wrong on several points in connection with his remarks. In the first place, I think he is wrong when he takes the position that this has been primarily a military operation or a military service. It has not been that, I may say to the Senator from Minnesota, for a considerable number of years, because the cavalry has not played

an important part in the American Army for a great many years. Most of the horses which have been developed under the Remount Service for a great many years have not gone into the Army at all. They have gone onto the ranches of the country, and they have been developed for farm use and developed for the benefit of the ranchers of the country. So we are not seeking to continue something which up until now has been solely a part of a military program. It has not been that for a great many years. In fact it never was solely a military service but a dual military and farm service. The Federal Government, acting through the Army, has decided for a good many years, that because of the investment we have in the program this service should be continued for the benefit of the farmers and the horsemen of the country.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. THYE. With respect to the remark made by the Senator from Oregon that this is a service which should be continued for the benefit of the rancher or the farmer, the fact of the matter is that the Remount Service was not known to very many farmers throughout the Nation except to those who happened to be near a remount station. When we were on our way to Mexico we had the good fortune of attending a conference at the King Ranch in Texas, and there we saw hundreds of mares with colts at their sides. The King Ranch has conducted a very extensive breeding research activity both as to the quarter horse and as to the harness horse, as well as the type of saddle horse that would be well adapted to the ranch country. In Arizona and other Western States there is extensive horse breeding, and the breeders have in no sense relied upon the Remount Service, as that was, to begin with, strictly a military operation and a military activity. As we swung from the horse to the mechanized military activity, the horse Remount Service continued to operate, but was the forgotten arm, it might be said, of the military activity until someone called attention to the fact that we were spending much money for the Remount Service when we no longer used the horse either for the cavalry or the artillery.

Mr. MORSE. I never like to argue over a question of fact, because facts are so easy to determine. I wish to point out that the Senator from Minnesota is simply wrong on his facts. For a great many years the Remount Service has located a great many stallions throughout the country on the farms of the country for breeding purposes in the farm communities. They have located those stallions, until only recently, at fees of \$10. Recently the fees have been increased to \$20. The Federal Government has made available to the farms of the country at those low fees blood lines that could not be made available to our farmers if they were dependent upon such private horse-breeding farms as the Senator from Minnesota has referred to. Why? Because on those farms the stud fees run from \$50 up to \$500. The stal-

lions are not available to the small farmer and the small rancher because of the high fees. So the Remount Service has been a dual-purpose service of making possible the development of half-breed cavalry horses, making such horses available to the Army when the Army needed them, and also making them available to the farmers of the country, as well as to the stockmen and horsemen of the country. That service has been of outstanding value to our horse breeders.

The fact that the Senator from Minnesota has not familiarized himself with the number of remount stallions which have been located throughout the country over the years, and the use made of them on the part of the farmers, of course, only raises a question of fact as to his knowledge as to whether or not this service has been of value to the farmer. All he has to do is to go into the record of the controversy and he will find the extreme use which the farmers and the stockmen throughout the country have made of the Remount Service. Let us consider, for example, the State of Oklahoma itself. I am sure the Senator from Oklahoma will find, if he goes among his horsemen, that his horsemen do not at all approve of the liquidation of this great horse-breeding program which the Government has carried on. Letters are beginning to be legion in opposition to this attempt, Mr. President, to liquidate the program.

The Senator from Oklahoma seems to be under the impression that the horsemen and farmers of his State who have and are making use of the Federal Remount Service do not object to his bill. I am satisfied that if he will make adequate inquiry he will find that right in his own State of Oklahoma there is a great deal of opposition to his bill.

He will also discover that in the entire Southwest there is a great deal of opposition to his bill because if the Fort Reno Remount Station is liquidated the horse-breeding industry in the entire Southwest will suffer from the liquidation of this very important remount station.

I can well understand why the Senator from Oklahoma may think that he is performing a service for the city of El Reno by his bill but the city of El Reno is not entitled to any special right in the Fort Reno Remount Station because it belongs to all the people of the country and it should be disposed of in the best interest of the entire country rather than in a manner which may meet the demands of some local group. The fact that the Senator from Oklahoma may not be interested in the continuation of a sound and much-needed horse-breeding program is my justification for the Senate of the United States turning over to a few citizens or to one city in Oklahoma a remount station which is of great importance to farmers and horse breeders in the entire western country and particularly to the farmers, ranchers, and horse breeders in the great Southwest.

I repeat that S. 718 is not necessary in order to secure for the city of El Reno and for the Department of Justice the reformatory and hospital sites which the Senator from Oklahoma seeks to ac-

complish in his bill. I am assured by officials in the Department of Agriculture that once the Fort Reno Remount Station is transferred to the Department of Agriculture satisfactory negotiations can be consummated between the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture in regard to this particular matter.

I submit such a course of action should be followed rather than permit complete liquidation of the Fort Reno Remount Station, which, obviously, is the intent and purpose of S. 718. From the standpoint of soil conservation alone the bill offered by the Senator from Oklahoma should be defeated because the record of this case shows that the land within the boundaries of the Fort Reno Remount Station is not suitable for the small farm use.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that I am in thorough sympathy and accord with all he has said about the importance of the remount stations. They have meant much to our farmers, and the Government has been putting the horses out, as the Senator said, for a fee of \$10, thus improving the strain of horses. If turned over to the Department of Agriculture the horses would not be limited necessarily to cavalry horses or race horses. The Department could develop any breed of horses they thought would be for the good of the country.

Mr. President, I have never visited the remount station in Oklahoma, and am not prepared to challenge the statement of the Senator from Oregon that it is the finest one in the United States. Has the Senator from Oregon visited the remount station at Front Royal in Virginia?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; I have. My statement is that the Oklahoma station is the largest, has the greatest acreage, and is the nearest to being a self-sustaining station.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I shall not challenge that statement, but the Senator from Oregon will bear me out when I say that the station at Front Royal is well equipped, from the standpoint of stables and barns and housing facilities; and the 5,000 or more acres of bluegrass country there are very fine for horse-raising purposes.

Mr. MORSE. It is an excellent station.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I will say further to the Senator that last spring the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, visited the Front Royal depot; and after returning he told me that he was very favorably impressed, and that if that depot were turned over to him by the War Department he would take great pleasure in operating it. Am I to understand that the Department of Agriculture does not want to take over any of the remount stations?

Mr. MORSE. The Department of Agriculture wants to take over all of them. The Secretary of Agriculture takes the position, in opposition to the bill of the Senator from Oklahoma, that if the Remount Service is to be trans-

ferred to the Department of Agriculture it should be transferred to the Department in its entirety, and that we should not lop off, as the Senator's bill proposes to lop off, the most substantial station of the whole lot, and turn it over, under the Senator's bill, to certain groups in Oklahoma. The question is whether the Secretary of Agriculture should get all the stations and then work out with the Senator from Oklahoma and the Department of Justice—as he is sure can be done—an arrangement as to the use of some of the property by the Department of Justice for hospital and reformatory purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I am not familiar with the situation in Oklahoma, but I want to tell the distinguished Senator from Oregon that we do not want the Front Royal station eliminated. We want that station continued, and we would welcome legislation which would make that possible.

Mr. MORSE. I agree with the Senator from Virginia. I now yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. With respect to the demand for horses in my State, I think I am fairly familiar with conditions in my State. The farmers in Oklahoma, particularly those raising wheat, have discontinued the use of horses. They are using tractors and other mechanized equipment. It is very unusual to find a team of horses or mules in Oklahoma. As soon as the factories are permitted to produce sufficient quantities of mechanized equipment, horses and mules will be found to be still more scarce than they are at the present time.

However, there is a demand in Oklahoma for a certain type of horse. That is the type which cowboys use. We still have some ranches in my State, and the small horse is still used for cowboy riding purposes.

There is also quite a demand in my State for the breed of horses used in the rodeos. I am not in favor of commencing the production of rodeo horses and that character of horses in my State. Those who want that class of animals can procure them from Virginia or from Texas.

Mr. President, this issue did not arise until recently, when the Horse Breeders' Association located in the southwestern part of the United States heard about this bill. They decided that they wanted these lands preserved for the production of horses.

I have no objection to the program in Virginia or the program in Texas, or the program in Nebraska and Colorado, if those programs are desired in those sections. But, so far as the production of horses in my State is concerned, I want to take care of the ex-servicemen in the way they want to be taken care of.

If the Senator from Oregon will yield for one further statement, the Senator dwells upon facts, and I am sure that facts should be governing where they are applicable. During the war the War Department purchased a vast number of horses. It purchased approximately 15,000 and brought them to Fort Reno Military Reservation. Those horses cost, on the average, \$168 apiece. When

the War Department was getting out of the horse-production business it had a big sale at Fort Reno, and sold 15,000 horses at an average price of \$65. I am not for that kind of business management. If that is to be the activity of the Department of Agriculture, I do not want it to go into that kind of horse-production business.

Mr. MORSE. In reply to the Senator from Oklahoma, I wish to say that there is a demand for this station in his own State and throughout the Southwest. Mr. President, I was in the process of covering the points raised by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. He points out, and quite rightly so, that the Department of Agriculture does not carry on breeding experiments in connection with other animals, be they draft horses, cattle, swine, sheep, or what not. That is quite true. But we have no investment at stake in regard to long-established breeding programs in connection with such animals. However, we have a good many million dollars invested in this remount program, which has been built up historically over the years. The horsemen and farmers of the country have come to rely upon it. I do not think it is sound rebuttal to argue that because someone wants to continue a program in which we now have an investment, such a proposal should be opposed because we have never started a similar program in connection with other livestock.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I do not like to prolong the debate on the question of the Remount Service, but I know of several horse markets, and I happen to know the prices paid for ordinary good draft horses, which will indicate the interest there is in the horse-breeding program. In the past few years I have seen some well-matched young teams sold for \$150. For that reason very few men are breeding any type of horse except a light harness horse or a saddle horse. If the Senator and I were to be governed by the investment feature, then we should have to continue the military part of the program and the two-ocean Navy because we happen to have an investment in them.

The Army activity in the Remount Service is a thing of the past, because the tank and the automobile have replaced that type of military activity. Therefore it has come to an end, so to speak. If we transfer it to the Department of Agriculture, we shall be looking for a use for that particular Service, rather than curtailing the activity, selling out, and taking what money there is in the property and the livestock.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think there are two obvious weaknesses in the argument advanced by the Senator from Minnesota. The first is that at no time was the Remount Service a program for the breeding of draft horses. It has always been a program for the breeding of saddle animals. Hence, his discussion of draft horses is irrelevant to this debate.

I think the second weakness in his argument is that he has quite overlooked the fact that there is still a great need for saddle horses. He is overlooking the fact that the program has always been a dual-purpose program—first, for the development of cavalry and artillery horses for the Army, and second, for the improvement of the saddle horse for the farmers. They are not pleasure horses. On a stock ranch good saddle horses are essential work animals.

The Senator from Oklahoma refers to the rodeos. The horses which are being developed in connection with our Remount Service are primarily working horses under the saddle for use on the stock ranches of the country. Cattle cannot be herded with tractors, jeeps, or automobiles. That job cannot be mechanized. We shall continue to need a large number of good stock horses so long as we have large ranches.

It seems to me that it is rather important, from the standpoint of preserving the blood lines of our best horses in this country, that we do not throw aside and cast away the great experimentation which has been carried on for many years by our Remount Service. For example, our Remount Service has preserved the blood lines of one of the greatest American breeds of horse—the Morgan horse. What are we to do with the Government-owned Morgan horse farm? Is it proposed to liquidate the Government-operated Morgan farm not located in Vermont?

We have a great deal of money invested in the development of the American Morgan horse. It has been done by the Government; and if it is not continued by the Government the program will be a loss.

Some years ago there was turned over to the Federal Government the Kellogg Arabian farm, which is a part of the Government horse-breeding program. In this country the Arabian horse has been developed to a higher degree than in Arabia itself, through the scientific breeding carried on by our Remount Service.

What are we going to do with it—liquidate it and throw it away? No. I say, Mr. President, we have an investment in the Remount Service which we should continue. The bill offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] should be defeated. The Remount Service should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. I am assured by the Department of Agriculture that it can work out a satisfactory arrangement with the Department of Justice as to the reformation. Thus let the Senator from Oklahoma and the Department of Justice work out through negotiations with the Department of Agriculture a transfer of that part of the Oklahoma station which is needed for the Department of Justice for hospital and reformatory purposes. But the remount station project itself ought to be kept intact in order to help to sustain and support the Remount Service.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to

have certain material on the Remount Service bill incorporated in the RECORD at the close of the remarks on the subject which I made a few minutes ago.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1947.

HON. CHAN GURNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your request of April 3, 1947, for a report on S. 1034, which provides for the transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1947.

This Department does not now provide breeding service for any species of farm animals, although animals occasionally are placed with cooperators, through State experiment stations, to obtain breeding data. Transfer of the Remount Service would constitute a precedent in this respect. Several other countries, however, maintain government studs for the improvement of horses as well as other livestock.

There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds for such purposes. Such a program will also provide an additional source of income to farmers and ranchers.

The breeders with whom stallions are now placed are permitted to charge a breeding fee not to exceed \$20 per service and retain all such fees as part of the cost of maintaining the stallions. It may be that any action to require the return to the Federal Government of any part of the breeding fees or of any increase in breeding fees authorized for the purpose might result in decreased breeding operations and decreased colt crop. Moreover, the costs of collecting and handling any such portions of fees might be prohibitive and the amount collected might be insignificant compared with losses to farmers in replacement of light horses for agricultural purposes. However, serious consideration will be given to possible means of making the program partially self-supporting.

In order to obviate possible difficulties in the administration of this program, it is suggested that the following language changes be made:

Line 6, page 2: Immediately following the words "United States" change the semicolon to a comma and strike the balance of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "the acquisition by purchase in the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding stock and necessary land, buildings, and facilities, the use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available in agriculture, the demonstration of the quality and usefulness of horses through participation in and lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise, the loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary." This change is required to enable this Department effectively to carry out the program contemplated by this act. The last sentence of the present section 2 is not necessary in view of the provisions of 3617, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 484), which requires the deposit

of all receipts into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Line 18, page 2: Change "veterinarians in the Medical Corps" to "officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department." We understand this to be the proper name of the agency referred to.

Line 21, page 2: Strike the last sentence of section 3 and insert in lieu thereof: "Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing laws, retired officer personnel of the War Department, if employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of this act only, may receive in addition to their retired pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement."

It is felt that the provision with regard to employment of retired personnel of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is too far reaching and should be limited to officers with experience in the Remount Service, who, of course, would come only from the War Department. The language of the bill, as introduced, and the suggested changes would merely authorize this Department to utilize such retired experienced officer personnel, probably not in excess of 12, as may be required to carry on the program in the Department of Agriculture. No special provision is required for retired enlisted personnel with experience in the Remount Service, as, under present law, they can be employed and receive both civil and military retirement pay.

If this activity is transferred to the Department of Agriculture it is estimated that an annual appropriation of about \$850,000 would be required for its operation, including \$628,000 for personal services and \$222,000 for other objects. It is our understanding that the War Departments estimates total costs of this activity for the fiscal year 1947 at \$2,177,225, including \$965,275 for civilian personnel, \$448,000 for pay and allowances of military personnel, and \$763,950 for other objects of expenditure.

Passage of the bill with suggested changes is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary.

AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: H. R. 3484, covering the transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, a slightly revised version of Hon. FRANCIS CASE's original bill, H. R. 2868, and your own bill, S. 1034, was recently reported favorably by the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, with the concurrence of the House Agricultural Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. It is believed the bill will pass the House shortly.

Knowing of your interest in the Army Horse Breeding Plan we venture to ask whether you could not find it possible to keep a watchful eye on the bill when it finally reaches the Senate so that it may not be unduly delayed in committee. The time is very short as action by both Houses of Congress must be completed before June 30, to prevent War Department liquidation of the Remount Service.

We feel certain that the many hundreds of breeders, large and small, in the State of Oregon, who for more than a quarter century have depended on remount sires for their supply of horse replacements, will gratefully

appreciate any service you feel you can render them in connection with this matter.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Cordially yours,

ALVORD A. CEDERWALD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GRAZING SERVICE,
Burns, Oreg., June 18, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: I am writing you for information as to the status of the Remount Service and as to what the organization may be if it is taken over by the Department of Agriculture.

My work here has given me an opportunity of knowing first hand the service that the Remount has rendered to our Oregon stockmen and I surely hope that your fine efforts to continue it will be successful. I went through Remount Training School under Col. E. G. Cullum in the First World War. He was later chief of the Remount Service and is now retired in New Mexico. I commanded the Three Hundred and Fortieth Field Remount Squadron and after the armistice sold many of the American horses to the Allies at the American embarkation center at Lemans.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH C. IKELER.

BURBANK, CALIF., June 25, 1947.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf California State Horsemen's Association and our 15,000 individual members permit me to congratulate you upon approval your remount bill per your wire today, and it is our hope that adequate personnel will be provided to assure continuance of the breeding program enjoyed by the people for the past 25 years and now invaluable to the light-horse industry of the United States.

HAMILTON MCCOY,
President.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Walla Walla, Wash., April 23, 1947.
Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The agriculture committee of the Walla Walla Chamber of Commerce is extremely interested in the continuance of the remount program, and regrets that the Army has seen fit to announce its withdrawal from that field. We have been advised, however, that you and others have introduced a measure which provides for the continuance of the program under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and we want you to know that we are in support of that program and hope that it will be successful. There are four remount stallions located in the Walla Walla Valley at the present time, and these have had a great deal to do with improving the stock of horses in this area.

If there is anything we can do to further your participation in this program, please feel free to contact us.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR COX,
Chairman, Agricultural Committee.

FRENCHGLEN, OREG.,
April 21, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MORSE: I have been informed that there is a move under way whereby the

Army Remount Service is to be discontinued. Heretofore, there was a proposal that they make a transfer from the Army to the Department of Agriculture and that the Department of Agriculture at this time seems to want to bypass the issue. This, as I understand it, would entirely eliminate the Army Remount Service, which, as I see it, would be entirely unfair to our horse breeders of America, due to two reasons:

It would have a tendency to eliminate the breeding of high-class horses, as we may date back to the time before this service was rendered by the Government and consider the type of horses that were being used both commercially and by the Army, as compared to the type of horses we have today.

Also, the expense the breeder has gone to in meeting the requirements of the Army Remount Service for the care of the stallions, together with the investment that the breeder would have in the right type of brood mares and his breeding plant. That he would have to carry on such an operation would certainly be very much of a disappointment as such breeders are depending largely on the continuation of this service.

At any rate, I personally think that the breeders should have a voice as to whether or not the interests they have in the matter should be entirely disposed of by an outright liquidation of the Army Remount Service.

Very truly yours,

J. B. FINE.

OREGON TRAIL ASSOCIATION,
Baker, Oreg., April 19, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: At the meeting of the Baker Cow Horse Association last evening, the directors went on record favoring the transfer of the Remount Service from the Army to the Department of Agriculture, as set forth in your speech before the Congress of the United States on April 2, 1947.

They are particularly anxious to see this service continued and would like very much to have a remount station established in Baker County.

They urge your continued support of Senate bill 1034 and also shall appreciate any assistance you might be able to give us in securing a remount station in this county.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours truly,

BAKER COW HORSE ASSOCIATION,
W. A. GILDERSLEEVE, President.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
April 15, 1947.

HON. CHAN GURNEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to express my interest in S. 1034 to authorize transferring to the Department of Agriculture certain remount depots which the Army no longer needs.

For many years to come our farmers will need good horses and the production of thoroughbreds is likewise a valuable source of income to many farmers. The Department of Agriculture is peculiarly fitted to carry on essential research work in this field as well as to make available to farmers at reasonable prices some of the best blood lines in the country.

I hope therefore that your committee will favorably report S. 1034 at an early date in order that legislative action on the proposed transfer may be accomplished before July 1.

With best wishes, I am
Faithfully yours,

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 6, 1947.
HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Fifteen thousand members of California State Horseman's Association commends your stand championing cause of horse per January 27 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Fraternity of horsemen recognizes no State limit because you are a practical horseman and a champion what the horse stands for. California horse people are looking to you for leadership in opposing any move to liquidate or impair operation of Army remount program as currently organized and operating. This program is vital to thousands of breeders, owners, and users in Western States. It must be continued. Your assistance and a report of your activities will be appreciated.

Capt. HAMILTON MCCOY,
President California State Horseman's
Association, Burbank, Calif.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, that the Senate further insist upon its amendment, and request a further conference with the House thereon.

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, some time ago, when the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] had the floor, he yielded to me and I had an opportunity to express my sentiments in opposition to the proposed reduction by the House of certain conservation payments. For the RECORD, Mr. President, I merely want to take the time of the Senate for a few moments to state that I am in such thorough accord with the position of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] with the agricultural appropriation bill that I wanted to call the attention of the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] to the one thing above all others which I hope will not be overlooked, and that is the veterans' program under the so-called Bankhead-Jones law.

A little more than 2 weeks ago, Mr. President, the RFC extension bill was before the Senate, and it was necessary for the conferees of the Senate on both sides of the aisle to give in most reluctantly to those of the House in the matter of abolishing RFC financing of second mortgages in connection with the purchasing of homes by veterans. I might say to the Senator from Illinois that the record will show that a great many of those mortgages were discounted by the smaller banks throughout the rural sections, thus making it possible, by utilizing those funds, for veterans to obtain homes. The Senate had to give in to the House conferees in the abolishment of that section of the RFC Act, or there would have been no RFC at all on July 1. So I sincerely hope, in view of the fact that the agricultural appropriation bill is rather indefinite in time, that the Senator from Illinois and the other distinguished Senators will not give in to the provision of the House bill which prohibits the financing of farm mortgages

and farm homes under what is known as the Bankhead-Jones Act.

I also wish to join with other able Senators in the hope that the school-lunch program will be continued, as has been so ably urged by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and other Senators. I hope we shall have a record vote on these three all-important questions, which mean so much to the rural life of America.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have been in the Congress approximately 12½ years. During that time I have been a member of the Agricultural Committee either of the House of Representatives or of the Senate. Coming directly from the heart of what we call the Corn Belt section of Illinois, it must be obvious to anyone that I would be tremendously interested in any program affecting agriculture. As the owner of farm lands in that section of my State I have from the very beginning taken a keen interest in the program of soil conservation which was given to us in the early days of the Roosevelt administration.

Mr. President, to me it is utterly unbelievable that in view of what history shows with respect to the natural erosion of land, as well as accelerated erosion through the advance of civilization, either branch of the Congress of the United States should utterly fail to recognize the possibilities and the dangers that lie ahead in soil erosion by failing to provide anything in the way of soil conservation payments for the year 1948. It is said by some Members of the Congress, and other persons, that, because of the fact that the farmers of the Nation are financially better off than they have ever been before in their entire history, they do not want this kind of a program.

This program should not be considered in the light of the AAA program. This soil-conservation program means exactly what it says. Under this program we shall not be paying the American farmer for doing nothing.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question. When he said the farmer is better off, I assume the Senator means the farmer is better off to the extent of a few dollars. But his land is not better off.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. His machinery is not better off.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct, and I thank him for correcting me, if I left the wrong impression. I mean to say that today the farmers of the United States have more money deposited in the banks and they have more cash on hand than they have had at any time in the history of agriculture, notwithstanding the taxes and other high costs the farmers have to pay.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thoroughly agree with the Senator; but at the same time the farmer cannot convert those dollars

into fertilizer, material, farm machinery, or any of the other things which will be needed for the future farms and the future farmers of America. That is what I understood the Senator to talk about, in discussing the program for 1948.

Mr. LUCAS. Precisely so. However, I am discussing the soil-conservation program as a whole. I state with considerable emphasis that I cannot understand how Members of Congress who are thoroughly acquainted with the soil-conservation program and with the history of land utilization before the inception of that program can even consider writing off the soil-conservation program for 1948.

I repeat what I said a moment ago, namely, that the argument has been made that many farmers in the United States are opposed to the soil-conservation program. One of the reasons which is stated is that many of the farmers have their land in proper condition for maximum production, and consequently they believe that the soil-conservation program will result in the Government's paying to them money which they should not rightfully receive. I wish to refute that argument with facts which come from a reliable source. They come from a farm survey which was taken in various congressional districts in the United States. The distinguished chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, Representative TABER, has a number of farmers in his congressional district. The agency which made the survey sent to Mr. TABER's district 267 cards. One hundred and forty-seven cards were returned, which is 55 percent of the total amount sent out.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. When we are discussing this bill on the floor of the Senate, if we are to undertake to discuss certain Members of the House of Representatives, I think the Senate is entitled to know who made the survey and whether it is the same survey which Mr. TABER said was made by the Limestone Association.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Is it the same one?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. I was going to tell the Senate who made the survey. I presume it is a correct survey. If it is not, and if Mr. TABER has answered it in any way or if anyone else wishes to answer, I suppose that will be done. I do not know any member of the Limestone Association.

Mr. BROOKS. I may say that this matter has already been discussed in considerable detail in the proceedings and debates in the House of Representatives.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not follow the debates in the House, and I do not know about that. Perhaps there are other Senators who have not read that part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. So regardless of that I shall present the matter at this time.

As I have said, 267 cards were mailed, and 147 were returned. Out of the 147 returned, it was shown that 8.1 percent of the farmers recommended the

discontinuance of the program, 4.8 percent recommended the Budget Bureau cut, and 87.1 percent of the farmers recommended the continuation of the program without any cut.

Into the district of my good Republican friend EVERETT DIRKSEN, of Illinois, 413 cards were sent; 48 percent were returned, 2.4 percent of the farmers recommended the discontinuance of the program, 4.4 percent recommended the Budget Bureau cut, 93.2 percent recommended the continuation of the program without any cut.

In Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN's district in Minnesota the number of cards mailed was 463; the number of cards returned, 221, or 47.5 percent of those that were sent out. Of the farmers recommending discontinuance of the program, the chart shows 3½ percent; farmers recommending the Bureau of the Budget's cut, 3.6 percent; and the farmers recommending continuation of the program without any cut whatever, 93.3 percent.

The survey was made by the National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc., and it was sent, I presume, to every Member of the Senate. I am not sufficiently familiar with the organization to vouch for it. Obviously they are in the business of selling limestone, and therefore they would like to see this program continued. But I doubt very much that any national organization would risk its reputation by sending out information of this kind to United States Senators unless it was authentic information.

In addition to the poll I have quoted I can speak personally about the matter, because I have heard from and talked with a good many farmers in my section of the country about the program. I also interrogated farmers who appeared before the Agriculture Committee recently on other matters, about this very thing. The farmers of the Nation, irrespective of their wealth, irrespective of how they may feel about other matters, have given me to understand that they entered into the program in good faith, and when under the law of the land enacted by the Congress, they understood that the soil-conservation program would continue through 1947 and 1948, they made plans accordingly on their respective farms throughout the Nation. They are expecting Uncle Sam to live up to that obligation. To me that is the most important thing of all, because if the people of the United States, the agricultural population, interested in soil conservation, lose confidence in the Congress of the United States by reason of its failure to carry out a solemn pledge, enacted into law, I can think of nothing worse, because free government can continue only as long as the people have confidence in their representatives. What is needed in these trying times is more faith in the Congress of the United States. The door should always remain open so as to admit greater confidence by the people of the country in the Senate and House of Representatives. To accept the House version of

soil conservation is absolutely impossible.

Mr. President, as a member of the House Committee on Agriculture I helped write the soil-conservation program. I was a Member of the House of Representatives when it was passed. It is an important program. It is a program that under no circumstances can be discontinued—the action of the House of Representatives to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. President, I desire to discuss briefly the history of the purposes and accomplishments of the agricultural-conservation program. I go into the history of the program, because I see a movement in this Republican Congress to discontinue for all time to come the soil-conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service.

The basic legislation authorizing the agricultural-conservation program is contained in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act approved February 29, 1936. The purposes of this act as stated in section 7 thereof are, first, preservation and improvement of soil fertility; second, promotion of the economic use and conservation of land; third, diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of national soil resources; fourth, the protection of rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion in aid of maintaining the navigability of waters and water courses and in aid of flood control; and, fifth, reestablishment, at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the 5-year period August 1909 to July 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio.

Mr. President, what surprises me is that the men in the Congress of the United States who represented agricultural districts, men who should have been interested in soil conservation totally failed to offer any constructive legislation to protect the lands of the country from erosion, through the advance of civilization and through natural forces, prior to 1936. It seems unbelievable, when we are fully aware of what is happening every day and when we know what has happened to nations in the past, that the statesmen of yesterday would have failed to recognize the potential power of human destruction in soil erosion.

Mr. President, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act was amended by the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1938. Section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 contains a statement on the policy of Congress with respect to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. This statement is as follows:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to continue the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for the purpose of conserving national resources, preventing the wasteful use of soil

fertility, and of preserving, maintaining, and rebuilding the farm and ranch land resources in the national public interest; to accomplish these purposes through the encouragement of soil-building and soil-conserving crops and practices; to assist in the marketing of agricultural commodities for domestic consumption and for export; and to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice to the extent necessary to provide an orderly, adequate, and balanced flow of such commodities in interstate and foreign commerce through storage of reserve supplies, loans, and marketing quotas, assisting farmers to obtain, insofar as practicable, parity prices for such commodities and parity of income, and assisting consumers to obtain an adequate and steady supply of such commodities at fair prices.

Since 1936 the agricultural-conservation program has been in effect in all 48 States. During these years the program has been instrumental in obtaining a tremendous increase in conservation farming. The use of lime has increased from 5,000,000 tons in 1938 to 21,000,000 tons in 1945, a gain of 300 percent.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator has been discussing the conservation program. I merely wish to state that the figures respecting lime, as read by the Senator, are eminently correct. The program which has been carried out is appreciated by the farmers, particularly of the Southeast. The distribution of lime through the conservation program has so greatly improved their lands that I do not believe words could describe the beneficial effects to the lands in the entire Southeast, which have always been so short of lime.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his valuable contribution.

The use of phosphate and potash on cover crops, pastures, and grass and legume seedings increased from 400,000 tons in 1938 to 2,400,000 tons in 1945, a gain of 500 percent. Green manure crops to add organic matter to the soil and cover crops to prevent erosion and leaching increased from 11,000,000 acres in 1938 to 18,000,000 acres in 1945, a gain of 64 percent. Contour farming, one of the most effective methods of controlling erosion on sloping land, increased from 4,500,000 acres in 1938 to 10,000,000 acres in 1945, a gain of 126 percent. The teaching of farmers how to farm sloping land so as to keep the land from eroding, is one of the most constructive acts which have been accomplished under the soil-conservation program.

Field strip cropping to prevent wind erosion increased from 711,000 acres in 1938 to 6,000,000 acres in 1945, a gain of 755 percent. The building of stock ponds for range livestock in order to bring about better management of range resources increased from 41,000,000 cubic yards in 1938 to 93,000,000 cubic yards in 1945, a gain of 125 percent.

Mr. President, I have a table showing the extent of certain practices carried out under the agricultural-conservation program for the years 1936 through 1945; also a statement showing, by program

13. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 46, to provide for a fence along the Mexican border to provide protection from animal diseases, etc. (pp.10016-7).
14. RESEARCH LAND. Passed without amendment H.R. 2511, to authorize sale of a 2-acre tract of land in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church (p. 10018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. FOREST SERVICE LAND. Passed with amendment S. 1505, to direct transfer to Boise, Idaho, of 9 lots of a 5-acre tract of land donated to the U.S. by Boise and now used by Forest Service as a site for central repair shops (pp. 10018-9).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1639, authorizing repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district (pp. 10021-2).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations (pp. 10035-6).
18. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H.R. 1995, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for return of the amount of deductions from compensation of any employee who is separated from service or transferred to a position not within the purview of the Act before completing 10 years of service (pp. 10044-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1493, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require Federal agencies to comply with CSC recommendations on appeals of preference eligibles. The vote was then reconsidered at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, and the bill was passed over (p. 10045.)
Passed without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals of preference eligibles (p.10042).
Passed as reported S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to limit service-connected disability preference to disabilities compensable under laws administered by VA, War, or Navy Departments; provide that preference points shall be added only to earned ratings which meet the minimum qualification rate for a particular examination; and provide that in examinations for guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, competition shall be restricted to persons entitled to preference (p. 10008).
20. BILLS PASSED OVER. The following bills were discussed and passed over:
Remount Service. H.R. 3484, to transfer this Service to the Department of Agriculture from the War Department (pp. 1004-5).
Grain bonus. S. 669, to provide for payment of the 30-cent wheat and corn bonus on grain produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946 (p. 9997).
Subsistence expense. S. 544, to increase the subsistence-expense allowances (pp. 9999-10000).
Appropriations. S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated bill (p. 10006).
Research; Information. S. 493, to provide for coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information (pp. 10006-7).
Forests. H.J.Res. 205, to permit timber sales in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production (pp.10008-9, 10024-5).
Veterans' Preference. S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 100017).
Farm training. H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10027, 10058).

21. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land closed to the public (p. D590).
22. MARKETING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (p. D590).
23. RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. D590).
24. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment S. 1678, to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10052-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. LANDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (S.Rept. 701) (p. 9993).
26. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1602, to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by continuing for 2 years the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC (S.Rept. 709) (p. 9993).

HOUSE

27. FARM LOANS. The Veterans Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 pertaining to "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property," so as to provide more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits (H.Rept. 1039) (p. 9989). The Daily Digest states that this bill would authorize "Farm Credit Administration to make direct loans to World War II veterans (p. D591).
28. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839 (pp. 9979-81).
29. COMMITTEES. Rep. Wat Arnold, Mo., was elected to the Agriculture Committee vice Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, resigned and Rep. Clevenger was elected to the Appropriations Committee vice Rep. Jones, Ohio, resigned (p. 9943).
Reps. Pickett (Tex.), and Mack (Wash.) were elected to the Public Works Committee (pp. 9942-3).
30. ACCOUNTING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1350, which authorizes GAO to relieve disbursing and other accountable officers for physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, checks, etc., under certain conditions not involving fault or negligence (H.Rept. 1040) (p. 9989).
The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 907, to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursement officers of the Treasury Department (H.Rept. 1046) (p. 9989).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 489) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS TO RETURN FROM ABROAD

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that bills similar to Senate bill 518 have passed various sessions of the Congress. The purpose of this bill is to give American citizens who are abroad and unable to return to this country an opportunity to do so until October 14, 1948. We extended the period of time because of the war, and since the expiration of the war we have again extended it. I have a number of letters in my files which indicate that for very good and substantial reasons some American citizens have been unable to return to this country. This gives them another year or so in which to return. It has the full support and approval of the Departments affected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have given considerable thought to the merits of this proposed legislation. On two occasions the Congress has extended the time for these persons to return to the United States, particularly inasmuch as it has been said that they have not had an opportunity to obtain transportation by means of which to return. The Government has done all it could to expedite the repatriation of any American citizen who wishes to return to this country.

In my judgment, this bill will benefit a small group of people who are enjoying and profiting by dual citizenship and by failing to comply with the nationality law which requires them to return after a certain period.

The time for their return has been extended twice since the cessation of hostilities in Europe. On the last occasion the committee served notice that it would not again report a bill extending this period.

Therefore I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection until I can make a statement on this subject?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be glad to have the Senator make a statement, but I shall insist that the bill go over.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am quite familiar with the provisions of this measure, Mr. President. Under the nationality law, if a person who has become a naturalized citizen leaves the United States and remains away for a period of 5 years, as I recall, he loses his citizenship; it is then automatically revoked and ended; and

thereafter if he wishes to return to the United States, he can return only under the quota as an alien.

Of course, during the war there were a number of our citizens who could not return. As the Senator has stated, there were extensions of the time for their return, up until December 1946. But I remind the Senate that up until that time there was still considerable difficulty in obtaining transportation on shipboard.

A number of cases, although not a great many, are affected by this situation, and would be affected by this bill, if enacted. This measure would simply extend the provision so that those who could not return by that time might still have an opportunity to return to the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has been heard, and the bill is passed over.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I have a statement to make, which I think should be in the RECORD. I have before me a letter from the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in which the director of its bureau of immigration refers to the case of an Italian woman who came to this country in 1926, at the age of 15, and acquired American citizenship through her father's naturalization in 1928. In September 1937 she went to Italy and married an Italian. It was the intention of the young couple to come to the United States following the marriage, but they were obliged to delay their plans due to the illness of the husband's parents. Again in 1938, they hoped to sail, but the wife found that she was to have a child, and could not risk an ocean voyage. The child was born in June 1939, and by the time they could plan again to return they were prevented from doing so by the Second World War.

Upon the termination of hostilities, the wife petitioned for a preference status for her husband, which was approved; and the child, being considered an American citizen, was to travel on her mother's passport. However, another child was born, and apparently was not considered an American citizen, since the mother was advised by the consul to petition for nonquota status for the second child. The petition for the second child was still pending when the consuls were authorized to grant passports to all naturalized American citizens so that they might return to the United States before the dead line of October 14, 1946.

However, at that time the second child was only 5 months old, and the approved petition did not come through in time to make it possible for the wife to get back to the United States in order to retain her citizenship. This was especially sad, inasmuch as the second child died in January 1947.

The husband and wife and remaining child are still in Italy, and at the present time there is no possibility of their returning to the United States unless a bill such as this one is passed.

Mr. President, I have referred to just one instance, as pointed out by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. I feel that there are several hundred other meritorious cases, not involving persons who did not wish to return, but involving persons who, because of the terrors

of war, were unable to return; and then, after the end of the war, they were not able to return to the United States before the dead line in 1946.

I understand that objection has been made to the present consideration of the bill, but I think a record should be made.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I would have the RECORD show that all these special cases that appeal to our sympathies can be provided for in special bills, if Senators are interested in those special cases; but when it is proposed to open the door to a great many people, by providing by a general law for the return of all such people, I object.

If the Senator is interested in special cases, let him introduce a bill for their relief, and no objection will be interposed.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I only point out that the Senate itself passed a general bill extending the time; and I know that the Senator, who is interested in all these cases which have great merit, is familiar with that fact. I only followed what the Senator had done in extending the time to 1946. I think it should be extended further. Since the Senator himself was in favor of extending the time for all cases, I do not think he should complain too bitterly when another Senator endeavors to extend the time for another year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there was a sound reason for making the extension, namely, because of the war. Because the war had been going on, these people could not get out of Europe. However, it has been 2 years since then, and these people have had an opportunity to return.

If there are hardship cases, we should take care of them specially, and not by passing a general law.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the objection, the bill is passed over.

The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

SHIPMENT AND BURIAL OF REMAINS OF WORLD WAR II DEAD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3394) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," approved May 16, 1946, in order to provide for the shipment of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the deceased or of next of kin, to provide for the disposition of group and mass burials, to provide for the burial of unknown American World War II dead in United States military cemeteries to be established overseas, to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish United States military cemeteries thereon, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, in line 17, after the word "War", to insert "except as expressly reserved to the American Battle Monuments Commission by section 9 of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the end of the bill to insert:

SEC. 9. The American Battle Monuments Commission shall be solely responsible for the permanent design and construction of the cemeteries to be established in foreign countries under section 5 of this act and of all buildings, plantings, headstones, and other permanent improvements incidental thereto. The Secretary of War is authorized to undertake such temporary construction as will be necessary for the accomplishment of this act and to maintain such cemeteries in a suitable condition until such time as the functions of administration thereof shall pass to the American Battle Monuments Commission in accordance with section 12 of Public Law 456, Seventy-ninth Congress, or any other law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TRANSFER OF ARMY REMOUNT SERVICE— BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection, I wish to make a very brief statement with regard to this bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The questions raised by this bill were considered on the floor of the Senate about 3 days ago, and took about an hour and a half of the time of the Senate.

This bill has to do with the future use of military reservations heretofore used for remount stations. The War Department has decided that it has no further use for the propagation of horses for the Army or for military purposes. Therefore, the Army is recommending that the land in these four reservations be taken from under the Army's jurisdiction, and, of course, the Army does not care what becomes of the land, per se. The bill provides that these four reservations shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

In the House of Representatives, after the Committee on Armed Services passed on the bill, the committee recommended that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture for its consideration before being acted upon in the House.

Mr. President, now that the War Department is through with these reservations and now that the Department of Agriculture is to have jurisdiction, I think the bill should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and report. I ask unanimous consent to have that done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma that House bill 3484 be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that the Senator from Oklahoma is correct in his observation that this matter was

discussed at some length the other day. I think it is perfectly obvious that it cannot be passed today under the unanimous-consent rule.

The Senator from Nebraska will join with me at a later hour in endeavoring to get this bill before the Senate and passed, but to do so by way of motion, because I think it is perfectly clear from the record that this bill should be passed, if we want to save a good many million dollars of Federal Government investments, and if we desire to perpetuate a horse-breeding program in which I think the Government has a great interest, and which I think should be preserved.

I wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to the Department of Agriculture's position in this matter.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I did not yield the floor. I have a few more statements to make. I have no objection to having the Senator from Oregon make whatever statements he pleases to make, but I should like to complete my statement first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Oregon later.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, to the unanimous-consent request, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon was speaking under his right to object.

Does the Senator object?

Mr. MORSE. I certainly object now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, of course there are two courses which we can follow: Either agree to the unanimous-consent request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, or consider the bill at this time and amend it while it is under consideration.

In connection with the second possibility, let me say that there is an amendment which is printed and lying on the table, and I shall urge its adoption.

At the present time, in support of the amendment, not in speaking to the unanimous-consent request to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, I desire to introduce for the RECORD a number of telegrams supporting the amendment. One of them comes from the commander of the American Legion in Oklahoma. Another comes from the commander of the American Legion post at El Reno, Okla. There is one from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, one from the Canadian County Farm Bureau Federation, one from the President of the State Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma, one from the editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, and one from the mayor of Reno. I submit these in support of the amendment.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PONCA CITY, OKLA., July 17, 1947.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Oklahoma American Legion urges enactment your bill converting Fort Reno into farms for veterans but opposes its use as an experimental stock ranch.

CHARLES B. DUFFY,
Department Commander, American
Legion.

EL RENO, OKLA., July 17, 1947.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building:

We are informed by El Reno chamber of commerce that Department of Agriculture desires to retain Fort Reno Reservation for continuation of horse-breeding program hitherto conducted by Remount Department of the Army instead of proceeding with your proposal of cutting it up into farm tracts for veterans. Since opportunities for veterans to acquire farms is extremely limited we urge you to oppose the Department of Agriculture proposal and to insist upon use of area for veterans' farms. We consider continuation of horse-breeding program an obsolete and extravagant plan and register our strenuous objection to the idea. We still favor your bill as best for interests of veteran.

EL RENO POST, No. 34, AMERICAN
LEGION,
ARTHUR SENGE, Commander.

EL RENO, OKLA., July 18, 1947.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

If Fort Reno Reservation is turned over to Department of Agriculture we wish to oppose changing plan of disposition from terms of your bill to plan to continue horse-breeding program of Army. Veterans of this vicinity are anxious to see land cut up into veteran farms as proposed in your bill and we urge you to stand pat on your original proposal.

EL RENO POST, VETERANS OF
FOREIGN WARS.

EL RENO, OKLA., July 17, 1947.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Canadian County Farm Bureau considers Department of Agriculture plan of continuing horse-breeding program at Fort Reno as impractical, extravagant, and obsolete. We are backing you in your bill to cut tract up into farms for veterans. The day of the horse is over for both military and agricultural purposes and the land is sorely needed for young veterans wanting to make a start as farmers.

E. G. JEFFREY,
Canadian County Farm Bureau.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 22, 1947.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Senate Office Building:

I have failed to reconcile the desire of the United States Department of Agriculture to produce light draft horses for exhibition at fairs with the agricultural needs of the State due to the desire on the part of farmers for mechanical farm equipment. The future indicates less need for draft horses on farms; personally I would be very much in favor of subdividing land at Fort Reno remount station and making it available to ex-servicemen for farming purposes.

JOE C. SCOTT,
President, Oklahoma State Board of
Agriculture.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 22, 1947.

ELMER THOMAS,

United States Senator,

Senate Office Building:

Replying your telegram re Fort Reno, consider Agriculture Department proposal purposeless as stated. Current proposal to subdivide into small acreages also objectionable and subject to criticism. Relatively large tracts are needed for farming or ranching that area. 1945 census showed 70 percent Canadian county farms were 140 acres or over and average-size farm was 234.5 acres. Veterans on small acreages face bankruptcy and cannot diversify or rotate crops sufficiently to control erosion and maintain soil fertility. Further study before decision is essential.

FERDIE DEERING,
Editor, Farmer Stockman.

EL RENO, OKLA., July 22, 1947.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator, Senate Office
Building, Washington, D. C.

Reply your telegram July 22. Advise offer of Department of Agriculture unacceptable because of impossibility of enforcement. Willing to stand with you on your amendment to Case bill. Telegrams released to you by air mail.

HERMAN MERVELDT,
Mayor of El Reno.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. May I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if his amendment seeks to keep intact some remount stations in his State?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No. The bill provides that these remount stations shall be turned over to the Department of Agriculture, and shall be directed and retained and maintained for the horse-breeding program. In my State I want the remount station subdivided and made available to ex-service men who are certified under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. I do not want to have a horse-racing establishment in my State. It is illegal in my State to race horses, and I do not want to have an institution raising race horses when they cannot be run in Oklahoma.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not illegal to raise them; it is only illegal to race them. [Laughter.]

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I say, in fairness, that the last statement of the Senator from Oklahoma does not present an accurate picture of the Remount Service. It is not a racing establishment, and I think the Senator from Oklahoma knows it. At a later time I shall be glad to place in the RECORD communications from the State of Oklahoma in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

At this time I wish to read into the RECORD a letter which was sent to the Senator from Oklahoma by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, with whom I have been in communication with regard to the Department's support of the bill from the House which I am supporting. It reads as follows:

This has reference to H. R. 3484, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, now before the Senate for consideration, and to your proposed amendments to that bill which are similar to the provisions of S. 718—

Which is the bill of the Senator from Oklahoma—

a bill to provide for disposition of the lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

It is evident that there is considerable interest within the State of Oklahoma relative to the disposition of the Fort Reno Reservation as proposed in S. 718. On the other hand, there appears to be much concern in the State regarding the continuation of the remount program, as evidenced by Resolution No. 16, memorializing the Congress to enact legislation transferring the Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture adopted

by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma the first day of May 1947 (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 6, 1947, p. 4682).

Thus we see that the senate of the State of Oklahoma does not agree with the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma on the bill. I think the views of the Oklahoma State senate are entitled to more weight than telegrams from persons who seek a special benefit from the Senator's bill S. 718. I continue the reading:

The Fort Reno Military Reservation is one of the most important of the four breeding stations now being operated as a part of the Remount Service by the War Department, and is the only one in the whole southwestern area of the United States. It is our considered judgment, therefore, that in the event of the enactment of H. R. 3484, the Fort Reno Military Reservation should be continued as an essential part of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. In good conscience we could hardly recommend approval of the liquidation of this station—

And that, of course, is the purpose and effect of the Senator's amendment— if we are to operate a remount service. On the other hand, we have considerable sympathy for the objectives of your bill, S. 718, and greatly desire to further its aims to the fullest extent possible in line with our conclusions as to the proper operation of the Remount Service. After serious consideration of the problems involved, we believe that the following plan of operation would permit substantial compliance with all objectives.

A preliminary survey of the facilities of the Fort Reno Reservation indicates that there are lands and buildings which will be surplus to the needs of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. Immediately after the transfer to this Department, we will be glad to start negotiations with the appropriate officials of the city of El Reno or of Canadian County with a view to granting a permit or license to the city or county for the use of the barracks building on the reservation for the purposes of a hospital. We would also start a survey to determine with accuracy how much of the lands on the reservation would be needed for the purposes of the remount program and the amount and exact location of lands which would be surplus to our needs and which might be dedicated to other purposes. These actions could then be the basis for a bill similar in substance to S. 718. In this way, the city or county would have its hospital, the Department of Justice would secure permanently the land adjoining the reformatory which it needs, and a considerable quantity of land could be made available under title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for subdivision into small farm units for the benefit of veterans.

It is hoped that the foregoing will provide a basis for resolving a problem which is causing this Department grave concern. If any additional information is desired, we will be glad to give prompt consideration to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary.

I close, Mr. President, by saying that the Armed Services Committee of the Senate by unanimous vote supported the position taken by the junior Senator from Oregon in connection with the bill cosponsored by a good many other Senators from farm States. Furthermore, we can accomplish the objectives, the

legitimate objectives, which the Senator from Oklahoma has in mind, without liquidating the most important of all the remount stations, which is the one at Fort Reno, Okla.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the junior Senator from Oregon at a later hour will urge action on the bill, by motion, and therefore the junior Senator from Oregon objects to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 612) to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Over.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I wonder if I could make a statement in an attempt to overcome the objection?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I made the objection because there has been no opportunity to examine the bill. The passage of any bill regulating life insurance in the District of Columbia will probably be regarded as a model of what Congress desires to have the States do. Therefore, this being a matter of grave importance to many million people, I am firmly of the opinion that the measure should not be passed upon the unanimous-consent calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming objects, and the bill will go over.

The bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1 and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of chapter 3, and provision (3) of section 47 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Over.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, if I may offer an explanation of the bill to the Senator who objected, the bill is merely to modernize the mortality tables of life-insurance companies in the District of Columbia, making them exactly the same as the tables which are used in every State in the Union, with the exception of Oklahoma and Arizona.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Do I understand the Senator to say that the only effect of the bill is to adopt for the District of Columbia the modernized mortality tables?

Mr. BUCK. That is its principal purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There are some other purposes, are there not?

Mr. BUCK. They are less important. The committee held public hearings on the bill, and the District Insurance Commissioner gave the bill his full approval.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest to the Senator, then, Mr. President, that the bill be withheld for the moment. I shall examine the report, and before the call of the calendar is completed, I shall consult with him.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be temporarily passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This bill, too, should go over, Mr. President.

Mr. BUCK. May I undertake to offer an explanation to the Senator who objects?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. BUCK. The bill applies to insurance companies operating in the District of Columbia. It provides that where the beneficiary predeceases the insured, the principal, upon the death of the insured, shall go to the estate of the insured and not to the estate of the beneficiary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to examine the report, as in the case of the preceding bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be temporarily passed over.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, may I ask that the objection be withheld for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I withhold it.

Mr. BREWSTER. I make the request not with any idea that we shall successfully consider this bill today, because there is a considerable controversy about it, but I should like to make clear the main purpose of the bill. Minor amendments have been reported to the bill. I think all but two sections are entirely noncontroversial. One of the sections was the subject of a great deal of deliberation in the Senate a year ago, at which time the Senate voted in favor of the States' control of the allocation of funds.

I want to put in the RECORD at this point a resolution adopted by the latest conference of Governors, held in Salt Lake City, about which we have been reading some accounts, although not concerned with airport matters. The Governors again took action emphasizing very strongly their interest, and the resolution adopted by them indicates the very great interest of the States in the passage of this measure. The resolution reads as follows:

The governors' conference has repeatedly urged that Federal grants-in-aid for airport construction be expended in the States only upon receiving the approval of State aviation agencies, such agencies having been established by all the States to foster the development of aviation and airports.

The States have been so concerned with the presently constituted Federal Airport Act, which permits direct Federal grants to thousands of political subdivisions, that approximately half of the State legislatures have recently taken action requiring that Federal grants for local airport projects be channeled through State aviation agencies.

There are now pending in the Congress of the United States S. 1038—

That is the bill which I am now discussing—

and H. R. 4165, which measures would require Federal agencies administering airport construction grants to work with and through the States.

Therefore the governors' conference hereby urges the Congress of the United States to take immediate and favorable action on the pending measures to provide for State participation in the Federal-aid airport program in accordance with the long-established, successfully operated pattern of Federal, State, local cooperation; and be it further

Resolved, That the governors' conference reaffirms its previous statements urging the States to take appropriate action to insure that their State aviation agencies will be adequately empowered to participate in the Federal-aid airport program.

I wanted to incorporate that in the RECORD. I realize that we shall not have time for the consideration of the bill today, and probably not during the remainder of this session; but I hope that Senators, as they return to their several States, will look into this matter very carefully, so that in the new session we may be able to give to it the consideration which in my judgment its importance warrants.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am inclined to believe, from what I read in the press, that the governors' conference was so busy with other matters that they did not give very serious consideration to this matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

CONSOLIDATION OF GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over. I may say that I make objection at the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the most forceful argument I have seen in behalf of consolidating appropriation bills is the testimony offered before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], in which he said:

If all Federal expenditures were annually reviewed and appropriated after an adequate presentation of facts to the Congress there would still be another weakness in congressional appropriation procedure. This might be termed the piecemeal method of passing appropriation bills. Each of the appropriation bills is now considered individually when presented by the Appropriations Committees. There are no facilities to establish

a limit for all appropriation totals so that it might conform either to estimated tax yields or the needs of the taxpayers. Present procedure does not secure comparative measurement of the needs covered by one appropriation bill with the needs of the others. Relatively unimportant projects may be appropriated for in one bill and relatively important projects rejected in another. As a matter of fact, the two Appropriations Committees themselves operate through subcommittees whose knowledge and understanding largely determine the presentation and decision respecting the items in a bill. Therefore, little over-all consideration by the entire committee is given. The lack of this over-all control encourages deficiency and supplemental appropriations which still further weaken congressional control.

The former Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the late Mr. Harold D. Smith, testifying before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, said:

Short of bringing together the consideration of general tax and expenditure policy, a more consistent congressional policy could probably be achieved in appropriations by consolidating all annual appropriation bills into a single measure. The present practice of dealing with individual bills over a long period of time is not conducive to uniformity of policy; it also contributes to the excessive length of the period between the submission of budget estimates and the beginning of the fiscal year. The consolidation of appropriation bills would have to be accompanied by more stringent rules against the inclusion of legislative provisions in appropriation acts.

The pending resolution, Mr. President, was prepared and considered, with the assistance of the fiscal experts of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Senate legislative drafting counsel. The feasibility of the resolution as now drafted was testified to affirmatively before the Subcommittee on Rules by Mr. Robert W. Maxwell, Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts, United States Treasury Department, by Mr. Frederick Lawton, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget, and Mr. S. L. Brown, Assistant Chief, Administrative Planning Division, General Accounting Office.

It has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and, at the first opportunity, I shall ask that the resolution be considered by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been made, the resolution will be passed over.

DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Over.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, if the objection may be withheld for a moment, I should like to offer a few remarks on this subject.

Mr. FERGUSON. I withhold it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In regard to Senate bill 493, I desire to point out that the bill was first introduced last year, and since

Committee (p. 10368).

35. PURCHASING. S. 1728, by Sen. Aiken, Vt., for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10368).
36. POULTRY. S. J. Res. 154, by Sen. Baldwin, Conn., to authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the poultry business in the U. S.; to Civil Service Committee (p. 10368).
37. EXPORT CONTROLS. S. Res. 158, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to direct the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate administration of export controls on agricultural commodities by the Commerce Department; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10369, where resolution is printed in full).
38. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 1740, by Sen. Murray, Mont., providing for a permanent Federal Small Business Corporation; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10435.)
39. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE. H. R. 4389, by Rep. Corbett, Pa., to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act so as to relieve the Legislative Reference Service of preparation of data in certain cases. To House Administration Committee. (p. 10357.)
40. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. H. R. 4397, by Rep. Denke, N. Dak., to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10357).
41. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 253, to reestablish effective price and rent control; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10357).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 25

42. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a radio interview with Sen. Wiley on this proposed project (pp. A4061-2).
43. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted his address defending cooperatives against current criticisms (pp. A4063-6).
44. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted a Farm Bureau summary of H. R. 4150, H. R. 4151, and S. 1621, to divide SCS functions between ARA and Extension Service (pp. A4067-8).
45. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., defending congressional reductions in USDA appropriations (pp. A4083-5).
46. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., favoring additional changes in congressional organization, etc. (pp. A4086-7).
47. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Banta, Mo., criticizing administration of the flood-control program and urging more coordination of the various participating agencies (pp. A4087-8).
48. POULTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs, Del., commending development of the poultry industry in the U. S. (p. A4092).

SENATE - July 26

49. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the second conference report on H. R. 3601, the agricultural appropriation bill, and concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment regarding the school-lunch program (pp. 10486-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to a revised conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill, which, in addition to provisions of the first version of the conference report, eliminates Sec. 307 of the bill, regarding additional corporation controls (pp. 10522-6, 10528, 10577-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4269, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1948 (pp. 10539-49, 10604-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees agreed to \$75,000 for the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, \$17,500 for the BAI animal-husbandry item, \$600,000,000 for government and relief in the occupied areas; a provision expressing congressional opinion that expenditures for food stuffs should be for those items which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and \$210,000 for Sugar Rationing Administration.

Passed with amendments H. R. 4347, the second supplemental appropriation bill, and both Houses agreed to the conference report (pp. 10460-1, 10480-6, 10571, 10587-93, 10630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate inserted \$500,000 to continue the Remount Service in the War Department temporarily, and the conferees agreed to \$350,000 for this purpose (p. 10483). The Senate inserted \$15,000 for E&PQ insect investigations, and the conferees agreed to \$5,000 for this item (p. 10482). The Senate increased the item for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the conferees agreed to \$750,000 (p. 10481).

Sens. Lucas, Ill., and Myers, Pa., discussed appropriation reductions and the history of the Legislative Budget, criticizing the manner of effectuating this provision (pp. 10504-10, 10518-19).

The "Daily Digest" includes a statement showing the amounts in the various appropriation bills in their different legislative stages (p. D616).

50. CROP INSURANCE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1326, to limit the crop-insurance program to essentially an experimental basis (pp. 10478-9, 10580-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conference bill authorizes wheat insurance in 56 counties, corn and flax insurance in 50 counties each, and tobacco insurance in 35 counties; includes the Senate provision regarding reconstitution of the board of directors of FCIC, the Senate provision regarding suits against FCIC and by it, and the Senate limitation on reinsurance.

51. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 452, to make various amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (pp. 10463-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

52. FORESTS. The "Daily Digest" states that H. J. Res. 205, to authorize sale of timber in the Tongass National Forest in such a way as to facilitate pulp production in Alaska, was passed (p. D612); however, the Congressional Record itself does not show this action, since it went to press before the Senate adjourned.

Passed without amendment H. R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (p. 10467). This bill will now be sent to the President.

53. PEANUT QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4124, to make various changes in the peanut quota provisions under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
54. RESEARCH, MARKETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 4110, regarding distribution of appropriations, rather than authorizations, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
55. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Agreed, as reported, to S. Res. 147, to authorize the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate needs, trends, etc., of agriculture (pp. 10479-80).
56. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a statement favoring H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to the Agriculture Department, and said he would support its passage at the next session (pp. 10635-7).
57. FCA AUDIT. Received the GAO audit report on FCA corporations; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10456).
58. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Reed, Kans., discussed "the cotton belt case" regarding transportation and said this was "unequal justice under law" (pp. 10511-13).
59. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., reviewed the accomplishments to date in carrying out the objectives of S. 1156, to establish an MVA (pp. 10519-20).
- Both Houses
60. PRICE INVESTIGATION. /agreed, without amendment, to S. Con. Res. 19, to provide for an investigation of the reasons for high prices by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (pp. 10468-9, 10476-7, 10560).
61. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1602, to continue authority for RFC subsidies on minerals (pp. 10480, 10520-2, 10605-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
62. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 153, to provide \$50,000 additional for investigations by the Small Business Committee (pp. 10461-3). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted a statement regarding the newsprint situation (pp. 10461-3).
63. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment H. R. 4168, to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10461). This bill will now be sent to the President.
64. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Sens. Langer, N. Dak., and Maybank, S. C., spoke in favor of H. R. 4127, the omnibus civil-service retirement bill (pp. 10467, 10517).
65. FOREIGN INFORMATION. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 29, providing for a Joint Committee on Government Information Programs to investigate activities of the State Department and other Government agencies to acquaint peoples of foreign countries with the U. S., its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government (pp. 10469-70, 10475-6).
66. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1302, to authorize WAA to donate surplus property to organizations for athletic and sports programs (p. 10471).
67. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act

regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (p. 10472). The House later concurred in the amendments (pp. 10558-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

68. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a "letter to the farmers" criticizing cuts in the REA estimates (p. 10500).

HOUSE - July 26

69. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed without amendment S. 1498, to provide for price supports on wool (pp. 10529-39). This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Herter, Mass., to provide for support at 90% of parity rather than the 1946 level (p. 10537). Rejected, 64-128, a motion by Rep. Herter to recommit the bill with instructions to insert this amendment (p. 10539).

70. GARBAGE IMPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 597, to regulate the importation and depositing of garbage (pp. 10581, 10458). This bill will now be sent to the President.

71. FARM TRAINING. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (p. 10551). This bill will now be sent to the President.

72. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Refused to concur in the Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 104, providing for a joint investigation of housing (p. 10550). Later the Senate receded from its amendment (p. 10501).

73. AUDITS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 352, providing for the printing of GAO audit reports as H. documents during recess (p. 10597).

74. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4002 (pp. 10560-8, 10631-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. During debate on this conference report, Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed his previous statements, and statements by the Forest Service, regarding depletion of forest resources (pp. 10634-5).

75. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended the efforts of Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee regarding appropriation matters (p. 10585).

76. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. Rep. Gross, Pa., reviewed accomplishments of this Committee (p. 10586).

76a. ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn until Jan. 2, 1948, or 3 days after being recalled by the President pro tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the 2 majority leaders, acting jointly. Both Houses also passed without amendment S. J. Res. 156, to provide that the second regular session of the 80th Congress begin Jan. 6, 1948. (pp. 10599, 10601, 10642-3, 10649.) The Senate was still in session July 27 when the Congressional Record went to press, and its continued proceedings will be included in the next issue of the Record. The Joint Committee on Printing announced that the last issue of the Congressional Record for the first session will be printed not later than Aug. 15, 1947 (p. 10455).

Bills upon which final action was not completed, retain their present status at the beginning of the next session and do not need to be re-introduced.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, between lines 16 and 17, it is proposed to insert:

WAR DEPARTMENT

REMOUNT SERVICE, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

For the operation and maintenance of the Army Remount Service, including the subsistence and care of riding and draft animals and for other purposes as specified in the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, under the heading "Quartermaster Corps, Quartermaster Service, Army," following the caption "Horses, draft, and pack animals"; \$500,000: *Provided*, That in the event of the transfer of the Army Remount Service or its functions to the Department of Agriculture, the unobligated balance of the sum hereby appropriated shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture to be expended for the purposes authorized by the act providing for such transfer.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall be glad to explain the amendment. The Senator will remember that there has been an effort to transfer the Remount Service from the Army to the Department of Agriculture. Thus far, the effort has not been crowned with success. The amendment merely keeps the remount service in being until a decision can be made on the matter. It allows not so much as is annually appropriated for the service, but allows \$500,000. Should the transfer from the Army to the Department of Agriculture be concluded, the unexpended balance would then follow the transfer. I am quite sure that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who represents a certain school of thought, will have no objection to the amendment, written in the way it now stands.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the amendment provides an appropriation of \$500,000 to continue the maintenance of four remount stations located in the United States. One is located at Front Royal, Va., another at Crawford, Nebr., another at Pomona, Calif., and still another is located at Fort Reno, in my State of Oklahoma. Heretofore it has cost the War Department almost \$3,000,000 a year to maintain the four stations.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I have a memorandum from the War Department to the effect that the Department of Agriculture estimated it would need \$861,000 to operate the service for 1 year. My amendment does not authorize that amount, but authorizes \$500,000.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; I understood the Senator's amendment. My statement stands, that it has cost the War Department almost \$3,000,000 a year to maintain the four stations. It is true the Department of Agriculture estimates it will cost approximately \$850,000 to maintain them as agricul-

tural institutions. The amendment provides only for the \$500,000.

Mr. President, I am not undertaking to tell the Congress what shall be done with the Pomona, Calif., station; I do not know what should be done with it. I am not presuming to tell the Congress what should be done with the Front Royal station. I have seen the land at Front Royal. I do not know to what use it could be put, other than the raising of horses. I am not trying to suggest any particular use for that reservation. I am not trying to suggest the procedure to be followed in Nebraska. If Nebraska, Virginia, and California want to have the stations in those States maintained for the purpose of breeding light-draft horses, such as riding horses, jumping horses, race horses, and show horses, and to put Uncle Sam in the horse-racing business, I have no objection; but, so far as my State is concerned, I object. I do not want a large amount of good land in Oklahoma, including some of the best land in my State, which is adapted to the raising of fine alfalfa as well as corn, wheat, oats, and cotton, turned over to the breeding of horses for the benefit of the favored few. I know it is nice for men of means to have riding horses. I saw in the press not so long ago that a Senator-elect brought his favorite riding horses to Washington, and at every stop for refueling purposes he gave an interview as to the success he was having with his horses. I have no objection to that. It is commendable if anybody can afford it. But, Mr. President, in my State the ex-servicemen want the land for themselves. It is public property. In place of raising horses in Oklahoma for the benefit of the favored few, our people want the land subdivided and made available to the ex-servicemen of Oklahoma and the country, under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Such a use of the property will save the Government a sum of money, whereas it will cost a considerable sum to maintain the reservation as a horse-breeding station. If it can be subdivided and sold to the ex-servicemen under the Farm Tenant Act, it will yield the Government at least \$1,000,000, and it will provide homes for a large number of soldiers.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. In a moment, please. It is obvious we can take no action on the regular bill proposing to transfer the stations to the Department of Agriculture. That can come next winter. I want to make this suggestion for the consideration of the Presiding Officer. The bill when introduced was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. That was proper, because the Committee on the Armed Services is supposed to represent, and does represent, the military establishments. But when the committee recommended that the Armed Services be divested of further jurisdiction over these lands, then I contend the Armed Services Committee either in effect lost jurisdiction, or should lose jurisdiction, over these lands. I contend further, since the bill provides that the lands shall be

returned to the Agriculture Department, that before the bill is considered by the Senate, it should be referred to the Agriculture Department, and should be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That course was pursued in the House satisfactorily. I do not know what consideration was given to the bill by the Committee on Agriculture, but the Committee on Armed Services in the House recommended to the House that the bill be sent to the Committee on Agriculture of the House for consideration and report before they acted upon the bill. The report will be found in the nature of a letter from Chairman Hope of Kansas in the House report.

When Congress meets again in January I shall request that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for consideration by that committee before the Senate is asked finally to pass upon the bill. It can not be acted upon now, but that matter will come up at the next session of Congress in January.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall be glad to make the motion now to take the bill off the calendar and refer it to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is handling the bill in the Senate. I asked unanimous consent on a former occasion to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and the Senator from Oregon objected. So in his absence I could not agree to permit the bill to be referred.

Mr. GURNEY. I did not know that the Senator from Oregon had objected.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I want that statement to appear in the RECORD. I have no objection at all to the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota. I think it should be adopted, because someone must take care of these lands in the interim, and this money will enable the proper department to take care of these reservations until Congress reconvenes in January.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. BALL] to the language beginning in line 15 on page 10, providing for certain dams and public-work projects in the Missouri River Basin. I should like to have the Senator indicate which one of these projects has the benefit of a budget estimate, and which one does not have the benefit of a budget estimate.

Mr. BALL. I will say to the Senator that no one appeared before the subcommittee regarding these particular projects, but the House committee report has the following to say about the matter:

The committee recommends a total of \$6,400,000 in connection with the flood-control program in the Missouri River Basin. The amount recommended is \$3,600,000 below the budget estimate. The committee

instead, the production of superior stallions to be used by farmers, ranchers, and others for the improvement of light horses for useful purposes throughout the entire country.

H. R. 3484, A BILL TO TRANSFER THE REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

H. R. 3484 proposes to transfer the records, property, both real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947, with the proviso that the Secretaries of War and Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the property and personnel covered by this transfer. Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to receive this property and to carry on the horse-breeding program under such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary by him. The Secretary of War is further authorized by section 3 to detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be required to carry out the provisions of the bill and to safeguard the interests of the United States.

The War Department is most anxious to transfer the Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture since no funds have been included in the fiscal year 1948 budget to carry on this program. The decision to terminate the horse-breeding program was reached due to the fact that the need for horses in military operations has virtually disappeared. As this program is now, for all intents and purposes, a civil function of the Federal Government, the Agriculture Department is considered to be the proper agency to continue the administration of the program, and has concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Unless this bill be enacted this session, the War Department will be forced to declare the property and installations affiliated with this program as surplus and turn them over to the War Assets Administration for disposal. Such action will, of course, tend to make it most difficult for the Agriculture Department to resume this function if such authority be granted in the next session.

In order that the contemplated transfer be handled expeditiously, a survey has been made on the ground by representatives of the War and Agriculture Departments and the Agriculture Department has submitted to the Secretary of War a written list of the property and personnel required for the continuation of the program. The War Department has taken such preliminary steps as are feasible to effect the transfer pending enactment of this measure.

The proposed transfer of military personnel which will include officers of the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department, will terminate as soon as the Agriculture Department can procure the necessary specialists to carry on this activity.

The War Department still holds property and installations relating to the Remount Service pending Senate action on this bill. Although the effective date of the measure is July 1, 1947, immediate consideration by the Senate will not be too late as the War and Agriculture Departments have already reached agreement relative to the continuation of this program and its rapid turnover.

RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, in type showing that it was not delivered on the floor of the Senate, a speech which I had intended to make, but because of the lateness of the hour I shall not make it. It relates to our responsibilities and obligations concerning the people of Europe,

insofar as feeding and clothing them are concerned, which is now being done, I think, in a very fine, Christian way, by a relief agency known as CARE.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAYNE L. MORSE

Mr. President, when I returned from Europe last winter I was greatly disturbed at our lack of understanding of the daily struggle for existence that consumes the full time of many millions of people abroad. The mass catastrophe which I witnessed then has widened and deepened. Europe passed through a winter as bitterly cold as the memory of the people could remember; the winter and spring plantings were almost destroyed by frost and flood. There is little flour in France today; England has reduced her already stringent rations. A food crisis exists which must sound its overtones in conflicting ideologies, and if we as a people and as a Government would meet this challenge, we cannot again sink our heads in the ostrichlike pose of national economic isolationism.

Mr. President, I warned last winter, and I warn now once again, that if we are as blind this time as we were after World War I, we will sentence our children to the punishment of another war; we will initiate the decline of our Nation as a world power; we will be evading our responsibilities toward winning the peace.

Mr. President, I do not believe such a narrow perspective reflects the vision and the desire of our American people. And I point to the meteoric success of the organization CARE as proof of my conviction. Barely more than 1 year old, CARE—Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe—is the European synonym for American concern with human suffering abroad.

Although the organization has been so briefly in existence, it, in fact, had its genesis as a part of Herbert Hoover's relief program after World War I—a relief program which still remains an outstanding accomplishment of a singularly distinguished career. Under that American Relief Administration, individual Americans and groups were enabled to purchase food drafts here and send them to friends and corresponding groups abroad. The drafts were honored at American Relief Administration warehouses in Europe, where food parcels were issued directly to beneficiaries upon presentation of their remittances from America.

The end of World War II brought widespread famine once again. Here in America the first letters from Europe brought their desperate pleas for food from people in allied and enemy nations alike. Americans tried to help by sending parcels. But mails were disrupted and parcels were lost by the thousands. Others were pilfered by people for whom theft had become the only source of sustenance. Still others, ordered through fly-by-night firms which sprang up overnight to take advantage of the emergency, never materialized at all. People who wanted to help found themselves frustrated in their efforts; Europeans who looked to well-nourished Americans for some bit of food felt themselves abandoned.

There was need for an organization to step into the breach. Based on the experience of the Hoover organization in World War I, the President's War Relief Control Board suggested a similar service in principle, to meet a need for relief that could not be fulfilled in any other way. The President's Board brought together 24 leading American voluntary agencies which, with the encouragement of the President's Board, formed a new relief organization.

Today, CARE has in its membership 27 American agencies, uniting the efforts of

major religious and other relief organizations, and operating CARE on a nonprofit, nonpolitical basis. I shall insert the list of those agencies at the close of this speech. They are all recorded with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, the organization established at the request of the President by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate private relief programs and the programs of the Government, and to facilitate their field efforts in war-devastated areas.

CARE began delivery of its food packages in Europe in April of last year. They were surplus Army 10-in-1 rations made available by the War Assets Administration. They were delivered in countries where CARE obtained special government agreements with the assistance of our State Department. Since that time the organization has expanded steadily to meet the almost overwhelming demand made upon it by American citizens in every State of the Union, who sought, individually and personally, to meet the deepening crisis in Europe. Part of CARE's expansion program was the design of a new food package, when the Army 10-in-1's were exhausted, and the design of blanket, woolen, cotton, children's and other packages to cover nakedness as well as to relieve hunger.

Mr. President in its short period of operation, CARE has delivered more than 60,000,000 pounds of food alone to over two million European families, as the gifts of approximately that many Americans.

Whether or not they all realize it, 2,000,000 Americans are indicating a statesmanship which reflects international understanding in its most vital sense, and I would like today to acknowledge this leadership which is pointing the way for those who legislate and negotiate.

This leadership of average citizens comes to us from Jane Doe, John Smith, and Mary Brown, and, as it steadily increases day by day, it may yet be a turning point in a world crisis. This kind of statesmanship on the part of our people is especially significant at this time. For now, within the past month, the treacherous gap between the emergency program of UNRRA and the inauguration of permanent machinery to promote welfare has widened suddenly and dangerously. There is no denying the fundamental responsibility and ability of the American Government—and it alone—to occupy the role of rescuer-Nation. But in a supplementary position, the American people faced the challenge, and they are accepting it, through CARE.

Think of what it means when a European receives a CARE package—clearly marked "CARE, United States of America"—together with the name and address of the sender. There usually follows a letter—and with it basic international understanding between people—such as this one from a young composer in Prague, Czechoslovakia, named Sasa Rezov. This is what he writes to the American donor:

"Yesterday I received a CARE package from you. When I unpacked it, I found in addition to many pleasant and useful things something which cannot be weighed and cannot be felt. I do not know what to call it, but it is something very close to what we call humanity. It was something warming, and every small integral part of the gift was consecrated by it. Perhaps it was this something in your gift which cannot be named that pleased me most. Please believe me, dear American friend, that in reality there is no iron curtain able to separate people. In the world there is only one kind of person, and that is the human being, despite all his faults and prejudices. Permit me to shake your hand, dear American friend."

—There are many variations of that kind of feeling in the letters which come into thou-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received budget message. Senate passed bill to increase maximum per-diem allowance. Senate passed bill authorizing USDA to make flood-control surveys on watersheds where waterway surveys are authorized.

HOUSE

1. BUDGET MESSAGE: Both Houses received the President's Budget for the fiscal year 1949; to Appropriations Committee (H.Doc. 456) (pp. 103-18, 75).

1949 Budget Estimates for United States Department of Agriculture:

Attached (pp.8-9) is a summary statement of the estimates recommended for the Department in the 1949 budget compared with 1948. The details with respect to estimates summarized in this table and other funds available to the Department, including corporations, are contained in the budget on pages 261-399 and 1147-1221. While there are numerous general tables in the Budget which include USDA funds, the following page numbers refer to tables which may be of particular interest: A22, A57, A104, and 1315.

The table appearing on page 261 of the Budget provides a summary of the Department of Agriculture appropriations. Supplement 2 attached (p.10) provides a reconciliation of the totals appearing on this table with totals shown on the Departmental summary table attached.

Excerpts from the Budget message of particular interest to this Department are quoted in this Digest, beginning on page 5.

Distribution of copies of the Budget is being made through the bureau and agency budget offices, pursuant to a regular distribution list which was recently prepared in cooperation with the bureaus and agencies of the Department. Copies of the Budget will not be available in the Division of Legislative Reports. It is expected that, in a few days, a very small reserve supply will be available in the Estimates Section of this Office, Ext. 5901, to meet extreme and unforeseen emergencies.

Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee stated: "We were able last year to cut \$2,967,000,000. It is my expectation and my hope that we can do better this year. Every single departmental item has been padded with less to do. The solvency of the United States and the employment of our people at regular jobs depends upon our reducing the inflationary effect of the President's budget to the limit." (pp. 118-9.)

Rep. Rich, Pa., said, "I was terribly disappointed...; to find that the President did not say something about economy in government shocked me" (p. 122).

2. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 1426, extending veterans' preference benefits to widows and mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 121). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. REPORTS were received from this Department on ACP, tort claims, and extension work (p. 123).

SENATE

4. SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES. Passed with amendments S. 544, to increase the maximum per diem allowances to \$8 within the continental U.S. and continues the Budget Bureau authority to establish higher rates outside the continental U.S. It requires that such allowances be uniform and be established by the Budget Bureau after considering geographical location, type of work, and conditions under which the travelers operate. The bill as passed is printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 80-1).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 3146, to authorize the Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds concerning which the Army Department is authorized to make such surveys regarding the waterways, and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (pp. 88-9, 92). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1644, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 so as to permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with recommendations of the Civil Service Commission pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees (p. 85).
7. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service (p. 82).

8. The following bills were passed over:

At the request of Sen. Thomas, Okla., H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service

from the Army Department to USDA (p. 81).

At the request of Sen. Lucas, Ill., S. 669, to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30¢ per bushel on wheat and corn sold at certain dates (p. 79).

At the request of Sens. Wherry (Nebr.) and Chavez (N.Mex.), S. 637 and H.R. 4127, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 79, 89). Sen. Taft announced that "we hope to call up this bill or the Stevenson bill sometime during the month of January" (p. 79).

At the request of Sen. Lucas, Ill., S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 79).

At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 430, to cover officers and employees of the national farm loan association and the production credit associations under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 88).

At the request of Sen. Magnuson, Wash., H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land while it is closed to the public (p. 89).

At the request of Sen. McCarran, Nev., S.Con.Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill (p. 81). *

9. AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION. At the request of Sen. Thye, Minn., S.Con.Res. 11, creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture, was indefinitely postponed (p. 81).
10. IRRIGATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 3834, to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (p. 91). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that it is intended to take up on Friday, Jan. 16, H.R. 3342, to provide for a foreign informational and education program (pp. 96-7).
12. LABOR. Received from the Labor Department the report of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Labor Department (p. 75).
13. COST OF LIVING. Received a resolution of the Common Council of Milwaukee, Wis., recommending measures to curb the high costs of living (p. 76).
14. FOREST LANDS; ALASKA. Received a National Congress of American Indians memorial remonstrating against the enactment of S.J.Res. 162, to rescind certain orders establishing Indian reservations in Alaska and to prohibit further establishment of such reservations (p. 76).
15. PERSONNEL; VETERANS BENEFITS. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 1657, to enable veterans who are civil-service employees to take advantage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by granting leaves for educational purposes under certain conditions, was rereferred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 78).
16. ADJOURNED until Wed., Jan. 14. (p. 97).

* Sen. Taft, Ohio, announced: "We hope we may be able to work out something on this subject in connection with the possible amendment of the LaFollette-Monroney Act, to postpone the date on which the budget resolution is to be passed" (p. 81).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. INFLATION. S. 1967, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to provide for a coordinated anti-inflation program. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 77.)
18. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 4904, by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to provide for the inspection and transportation of clothing and food to encourage voluntary contributions to persons in occupied areas. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 123.)
19. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4917, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide further benefits for certain employees of the U. S. who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil-service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces and who, due to service-connected disabilities, are unable to perform the duties of the positions for which examinations were taken. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (pp. 123-4.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Sen. Ball, Minn., inserted a Washington Post article by H. A. Bullis, "Hedging Reduces Processor's Risks—Grain Trading Cuts Your Bread Bill" (pp. A84-6).
21. INFLATION. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted a statement on "how to combat inflation" by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy (pp. A90-1).
22. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., inserted his address recommending strengthening of anti-trust legislation (pp. A106-2).
23. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Kefauver inserted a Chattanooga Times article supporting TVA (p. A117).
24. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Kefauver inserted an article by D. C. Coyle, "Reorganizing Congress—What Remains To Be Done" (pp. A124-7).
25. FOREIGN AID; PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Okla., "People of the Southwest Oppose Marshall Plan and Price Controls" (p. A127). (p. A137).
26. MARGARINE TAXES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., "Dairy Interests Not Responsible for the 10-Cent Tax on Oleomargarine" (pp. A129-30). Rep. Buck, N. Y., inserted a New York Times article opposing special margarine taxes (p. A134).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 13: S. Foreign Relations, foreign aid (Anderson to testify); S. Appropriations, commodity speculation (Graham to testify); S. Banking and Currency, price control (Schwellenbach to testify); H. Agriculture, long-range farm program (Pres. Hannah of U. of Mich. to testify); S. Armed Service Hungarian horses (ex.); S. Civil Service, investigation of Federal officers and employees; H. Appropriations, independent offices, labor-federal security, State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary, Treasury-Post Office, and War Department civil functions appropriations (ex.); H. Expenditures in Executive Departments, RGC audit; H. Foreign Affairs, foreign aid; Joint Committee on Housing. For Jan. 14: S. Agriculture, surplus alcohol plants (Howard, AIC; and Wyckoff, PMA, to testify).

(2) The term "subsistence" means lodging, meals, and other necessary expenses incidental to the personal sustenance or comfort of the traveler.

(3) The term "actual expenses" means the actual amounts necessarily expended by the traveler for subsistence.

(4) The term "per diem allowance" means a daily flat rate of payment in lieu of actual expenses.

SEC. 3. Civilian officers and employees of the departments and establishments, while traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, shall be allowed, in lieu of their actual expenses for subsistence and all fees or tips to porters and stewards, a per diem allowance at a rate not to exceed \$8 within the limits of the continental United States and in case of travel beyond the limits of the continental United States not to exceed rates to be established by the Director of the Budget under authority of this section. Such allowances shall be uniform for all officers and employees of the departments and establishments, and shall be established by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget after giving due consideration to geographical location and cost of living studies and to type of work of the traveler and conditions under which the traveler operates.

SEC. 4. The fixing and payment, under section 3 of this act, of per diem allowances, or portions thereof, shall be in accordance with regulations which shall be promulgated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 5. The heads of departments and establishments, under regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the protection of the United States, may advance through the proper disbursing officers from applicable appropriations to any person entitled to per diem allowances under this act such sums as may be deemed advisable considering the character and probable duration of the travel to be performed. Any sums so advanced and not used for allowable travel expense shall be recovered from the person to whom advanced, or his estate, by deduction from any amount due from the United States or by such other legal method of recovery as may be necessary.

SEC. 6. This act shall not be construed to modify or repeal any act providing for the traveling expenses of the President of the United States.

SEC. 7. All acts, general or special, which are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act (except such acts or parts of acts as specifically fix or now permit rates higher than the maximum rates established under this act) are hereby repealed or modified but only to the extent of inconsistency or conflict with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. Wherever provision is made in any law for the payment of per diem allowances to officers and employees in any branch or establishment of the Government not covered by this act, in accordance with the rates provided in the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, such law is hereby amended to provide for payment at the rates prescribed in or under this act.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any department or establishment to exceed its appropriation for subsistence expense in any fiscal year.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect upon the expiration of 90 days after the date of its enactment.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to regulate subsistence expenses of officers and employees in the executive branch of the Government while absent from their designated posts of duty on official business."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to direct a question to the Senator

from Vermont. As I understand, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] had two amendments to this bill. Am I wrong in that statement?

Mr. AIKEN. They were just alike. There were two copies of one amendment. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] worked on the bill with the Senator from Ohio, and I would like to ask him to confirm the statement. I thought there were two amendments, but when I looked into it I found I had two copies of the same amendment.

Mr. HOEY. The Senator is correct.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The bill (S. 1297) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, Senate bill 1297 was introduced by me last June at the direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The subject matter of the bill was included in the general bill extending the war powers of the President, so that it is unnecessary to pass this bill. The same extension of the President's war powers was made at the extra session of the Eightieth Congress, and there is no necessity for this bill to be kept on the calendar. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT TO NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The bill (S. 489) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (h) of section 406 of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1085; 8 U. S. C. 806), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(h) Who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, of World War I, or of World War II, his wife, minor children, or dependent parents."

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 612) to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1 and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of chapter III, and provision (3) of section 47 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the author of the bill is not here, and it is a bill which has had considerable study in the District Building, I suggest that it go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, there is no need for Senate Concurrent Resolution 11. It has been taken care of by another Senate concurrent resolution, and for that reason I ask that this resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, we hope we may be able to work out something on this subject in connection with the possible amendment of the La Follette-Monroney Act, to postpone the date on which the budget resolution is to be passed, but at the present time I agree that the resolution should go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1389) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 was announced as next in order.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, after the bill went through the committee, I became convinced that while there were persons who were improperly classified for veterans' preference, there were also in the Coast Guard Reserve officers who were properly classified as qualified for veterans' preference. I therefore ask that the bill go over until I can investigate the matter further.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES COVERING PERIODS OF SEPARATION FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1486) to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from the Government service in the case of persons improperly removed from such service.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. THYE. The purpose of the bill is to provide that in the case of a Federal employee whose service has terminated and the Civil Service Commission has found that such termination was in error, and the individual has been reinstated, he can then be paid without a bill being introduced to cover the matter. It is a simple amendment of the law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555; 5 U. S. C. 653), is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: "Any person removed or suspended without pay from the classified civil service, who upon appeal through proper authority is subsequently reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted, shall be entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period of discharge or suspension, and shall for the purpose of the civil-service rules be deemed to have rendered service during such period."

(b) The amendment made by this section shall take effect, retroactively, as of January 1, 1947.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 249) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and

for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1502) to authorize contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PROMOTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1454) to amend the Public Health Service Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, in section 3, page 2, line 2, to strike out "subsections" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 25, to strike out "allowances," and insert in lieu thereof "allowances."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 6, to strike out "officers" and insert in lieu thereof "Assistant Surgeons General."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 8, to strike out "either."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, between lines 23 and 24, to insert the following:

(g) Subsection (b) of the section herein redesignated as section 208 is amended to read:

(b) Reserve officers, except when otherwise provided by law, shall receive the same pay and allowances when on active duty as commissioned officers of the Regular Corps, including allowances for travel and transportation of household goods and effects.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 24, to strike out "(g)" and insert in lieu thereof "(h)", and on page 9, line 3, strike out "(h)" and insert in lieu thereof "(i)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, between lines 5 and 6, to insert the following: "Professional categories."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 23, line 20, to strike out "subsections (b) or" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 23, line 24, to strike out "renumbering" and insert in lieu thereof "sections 711 and 712, and references thereto, as sections 713 and 714, respectively."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 24, to strike out lines 24 and 25; on page 25, to strike out lines 1 to 10, inclusive; and on page 25, line 12, to strike out "713" and insert in lieu thereof "712."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this bill, which amends the Public Health Service Act, is mainly a technical bill to aid the Public Health Service in overcoming its

professional personnel problems. Most of these problems relate chiefly to the difficulties experienced by the Service in securing and retaining adequately trained physicians and other technical and professional personnel for work in the field of public health.

In the past, the Congress has kept the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service on a parity with the Army and Navy in regard to rates of pay and rates of promotion. The Public Health Service Act provides specifically that Public Health Service officers shall be promoted after the same length of service as officers of the Medical Corps of the Army. The Armory promotion bill—H. R. 4830—recently passed by the House proposes substantial revisions of the Army system, and a substantial portion of the amendments proposed by S. 1454 are attributable to these revisions. The bill as reported also requires some additional amendments necessitated largely by failure to obtain its enactment during the last session of the Congress and to correct obvious typographical errors. Additional minor amendments of substance are also recommended to make S. 1454, as reported, conform generally with H. R. 3924, as reported.

I have certain recommended amendments which are purely technical, and which I should like to have stated, in the hope that we can get the bill passed. Let me say that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare considered this matter, referred it to its staff, and had it carefully checked, and the members of the committee felt that they were prepared to report the bill with the recommendation that it pass. I offer these technical amendments in order to perfect the bill, and I ask that the amendments be read at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will send the amendments to the desk, they will be stated.

Mr. SMITH. I should like to have the amendments considered and adopted en bloc. If that is done, I shall have a final amendment to offer, in addition to the others.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, have the committee amendments been agreed to?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. They have been agreed to. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments offered en bloc by the Senator from New Jersey.

The amendments were read, as follows:

1. Page 1, line 7, insert immediately after the semicolon and before the quotation marks: "oplates (as defined in section 3228 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code):".

2. Page 3, line 7, strike out "officers" and insert in lieu thereof "Assistant Surgeons General."

3. Page 4, line 21, strike out "surgery" and insert in lieu thereof "surgery."

4. Page 7, line 11, strike out the word "plus."

5. Page 17, line 9, insert after the word "corps" the following: "(above the grade of junior assistant)."

6. Page 24, line 4, strike out "such subsection (b)" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection (b) of such section."

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate discussed Remount Service bill. Sen. Taft recommended consolidation of appropriation bills in one. House passed income-tax reduction bill. Sen. Capper introduced bill to establish USDA Cooperatives Division. Rep. Hope introduced bill to relieve Army Secretary from National Forest Reservation Commission.

SENATE

1. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 111, to authorize this project (pp. 891-914).
2. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1493, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require Federal agencies to comply with Civil Service Commission recommendations on appeals of preference eligibles (p. 884).
3. FORESTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (p. 885). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RUBBER. Passed with amendment H. R. 2029, to provide for free importation of rubber scrap (pp. 885-6).
5. CARIBBEAN COMMISSION. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 231, to provide for U. S. membership and participation in this Commission (p. 885).
6. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Both Houses received the monthly report on the campaign against this disease; to Agriculture Committees (pp. 857, 975).
7. RATIONING; PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper inserted a letter from the Pres. of the Butler County, Kans., Farm Bureau opposing rationing and price control (p. 859).
8. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar inserted a history of TVA appropriations, prepared by E. W. Cooper (pp. 861-75).

9. **BILLS PASSED OVER** included: H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to this Department (Sen. Barkley asked that the bill go over on behalf of Sen. Thomas, Okla., and Sens. Morse, Oreg., and Robertson, Va., spoke in favor of the bill) (pp. 876-7).

S. 669, to provide for payment of a 30-cent grain bonus to those who sold before the bonus was announced; at Sen. Taft's request (p. 876).

S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill; at Sen. McCarran's request (p. 879).

S. 430, to make the Civil Service Retirement Act applicable to personnel of national farm loan associations (p. 884); at Sen. Taft's request.

H. R. 1350, to permit department heads to specify restrictions on use or examination of records transferred to the Archivist (p. 885); Sen. Cordon's req.

S. J. Res. 164, to authorize RACC loans to fur farmers; at Sen. Byrd's request (p. 888).

10. **RESEARCH; FORESTRY.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee agreed to report S. 134, to authorize an additional \$30 million for demonstration plants to produce liquid fuels from agricultural and forestry and other products, and S. 1037, to revise the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest, Idaho (p. D83).

11. **LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION.** Testifying before the Expenditures Committee, Sen. Taft "favored a change in the legislative budget, but did not think postponing the date for reporting back to the Congress on the budget would be the answer. He recommended the consolidation of the appropriation bills into one, as provided for in the Byrd-Butler bill." (p. D82.)

HOUSE

12. **TAXATION.** Passed, 297-120, with amendments H.R. 4790, to reduce individual income taxes for 1948 (pp. 920-60).

13. **BUDGET.** Rep. Norrell, Ark., discussed the President's budget and urged that the surplus receipts over expenditures be applied to reduction of the national debt (pp. 919-20).

14. **CIVIL RIGHTS.** Both Houses received from the President a recommendation for the establishment of a permanent Commission on Civil Rights (H.Doc. 516) (pp. 914, 960-2).

15. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Received from the War Assets Administration its report for the fourth quarter, 1947 (p. 975).

16. **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.** Received an Erie County (N.Y.) Board of Supervisors' resolution opposing this project (p. 975).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. **COOPERATIVES.** S. 2107, by Sen. Capper, Kans., to establish a Division of Cooperatives in the Department of Agriculture. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 860.)

18. **FLOOD CONTROL.** S. 2104, by Sen. Cordon, Ore., to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Beaver Creek, Lincoln County, Ore., for the purpose of determining what action should be taken to control floods of such creek and to make it adequately drain the area through which it flows. To Public Works Committee. (p. 860.)

amounted to less than one-third of its expenditures. Under the new government, in the next quarter, more than half of its expenses were met by receipts, and in the month of June receipts were 70 percent of governmental outgo. The estimated deficit for the current fiscal year will still be large—larger than anticipated because of the bad harvest—but it will be only half of the deficit of the preceding fiscal year.

From June to December of last year, governmental measures reduced prices in Italy by about 20 percent. And a few weeks ago the government revalued the lira at the level set by the free market.

Steps taken in France would appear to be promising. From interviews I had, and from further information since my return from Europe, I am confident that the French Government has full appreciation of the importance of balancing its budget and revaluing the franc to realistic levels. I believe that they are working earnestly to these ends.

The level of production in France at the end of the war and the necessity for Federal outlays were such as to make a balanced budget impossible. But since that time, and especially during the Ramadier and Schuman governments, France has taken off almost all its government subsidies—those on wheat, coal, and fertilizers, for example. Several hundred price controls, including those on most foods, have been lifted and only a minimum remain on key commodities.

By raising rates for the nationalized industries—railroads, public utilities, coal mines and the like—France has put them on a basis which ought to make them self-supporting or nearly so, and no longer a drain on the public exchequer.

In the third step to cut federal expenses, France has already discharged 50,000 government employees and has adopted a program to knock off 150,000 more. All of these steps took real political courage and reflected real economic understanding.

In connection with the move to reduce government personnel, and my observation that that took courage, may I say that the concentrated political power of an over-expanded bureaucracy is something which we have never experienced in this country to anything like the extent it exists in France.

To increase receipts, France made a capital levy in 1946 and last year increased its surtaxes to a very high rate. The latest measure of Premier Schuman, on which he staked the life of his government, is a drastic tax law to bring in more revenues from classes which have traditionally escaped their fair share—farmers and professional men. It also will bring in more money from the upper brackets.

These steps are necessary to a balanced budget in France. Then only can the franc be stabilized at a level to promote exports and restore its valuable tourist industry.

The trend in Europe is running in a welcome direction and I think that this is as much as we may properly or wisely expect of European nations. On the evidence, we can believe that they will progress more and more in the direction of a free-enterprise economy. I cannot feel, however, that they should be required or expected to throw over all their controls. Let us remember that conditions vary between our Nation and those in Europe. What might be sound economic practices for us would not always be sound for them.

There are those who would have us attach conditions to our aid to Europe which would amount in effect to orders for fundamental changes in their government. I believe those ideas are misguided. The governments of the 16 nations give promise of improvement and one of the reasons for this is that they are independent. Indeed, the whole aim of our program is to preserve that independence.

On the other hand, I believe it is perfectly proper and most essential to demand as a

condition for our continuing help that the European governments live up to the representations they made and the commitments they undertook in the Paris Conference report. These are promises for measures to re-order their single and several economies and establish mutually beneficial and sound business cooperation. Such undertakings were volunteered. Our proviso that they must be carried out, if we are to keep on extending aid, is in no way offensive and is a far different thing from an unwelcome and unwholesome intrusion into their independent governing processes.

I fully agree with the feeling in Congress that no step can be neglected to make sure that the money and materials going to Europe be used for the proper and specified purposes. To carry out this aim, either one of two ways may be adopted. Either we can formulate a plan—detailed, full of rules, and necessarily complex—and impose it, or we can ask the Committee for European Economic Cooperation to make a plan which we can approve, with such suggestions and modifications as may be desirable. To me, the second alternative is greatly preferable.

The problem is to make sure that aid-seeking countries carry through on the representations they have made. I believe they want to do it and will want to make a sound plan to assure performance if for no other reason than because continuity of help depends on it. Secondly, they ought to know how to plan it better than any American committee or officer could possibly do it. Finally, this approach conforms to the fundamental conception of the Marshall plan, which was not a plan but a suggestion to a group of European countries to formulate a plan and submit it to us for our consideration.

I sympathize deeply with the problem of the Congress in considering the question of the execution of the plan. It is difficult because of a few simple facts. With the deep sense of responsibility which is involved in this proposed program, Congress rightly wants to safeguard the proper operation of the plan as a whole. To do this, the temptation is considerable to try to draw firm, precise blueprints in the light of existing facts, economic and financial.

In a static world, this might be feasible. But with circumstances so fluctuating here as well as abroad—weather conditions for crops is an illustration—the need for flexibility and elasticity in the administration is obviously vital.

The more there can be a joint follow-through, with joint American and European checks on how the money is being used, the better will be the chances of achieving what must be a dual goal of your legislation: Safeguarding the purposes of the aid program, and allowing the latitude appropriate to a world in which conditions can at times change rapidly and unexpectedly.

A word about the third argument of the program's critics that the danger of Europe going totalitarian has passed. I wish I could believe that that were so, but I cannot. To be sure, the events of recent months have been encouraging; we can count ourselves fortunate that the Communist strikes in France and Italy were surmounted. But the reason they did not result in the overthrow of the independent governments of those nations was precisely that by that time Europe could look with some assurance to aid from the west.

Without concrete and effective steps taken here to help those countries over the crisis, the majority of their people would not have backed the present governments. They would have looked to Moscow because there would have been no point in looking to us.

The French municipal elections of last autumn convinced some people that France will never go Communist, but will turn far to the right instead. Perhaps; but, if so,

I suspect that will either be a temporary expedient, followed by a swing sharply in the other direction, or else that the right will become such an extreme right that it will be just as much a dictatorship, just as totalitarian, as the far left. This, no less than communism, means an end to democracy, an end to the hope of expanding international trade and amity.

Before I close, may I refer to a point eloquently put forth by Secretary Marshall. That is that our aid must be sufficient to lay the groundwork for recovery, not merely the prolongation of relief. We can expect no great good result for our foreign policy by granting a dole or by following a coffee-and-sandwiches approach.

This proposition which you are considering is something like an atomic pile. As our scientists discovered, that pile—the amount of uranium put in one place—had to be of a sufficient size or else it would not operate; there would be no reaction at all. Too many of the neutron bullets which were supposed to smash into other nuclei and thus create still other atomic projectiles escaped into space, outside of the system, unless the whole agglomeration was built up to a point known as the critical size.

So also there is a critical size to our foreign aid. I would not presume to say what the size is, but would only point out that the Paris Conference Report, the Harriman Report, and the administration—good people working independently—reached figures not too far apart, in their appraisal of what it will take to make the operation truly chain-reacting, capable of sustaining itself in a process of economic rehabilitation, capable of getting Europe off our backs and on its feet.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I announced on Friday that it was the intention to have the Legislative Calendar called today from the beginning for the consideration of measures to which there was no objection. If the RECORD does not show that, I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Murray
Baldwin	Gurney	O'Connor
Ball	Hatch	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hill	Overton
Bricker	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Ives	Revercomb
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Butler	Kem	Saltonstall
Byrd	Kilgore	Smith
Cain	Knowland	Sparkman
Capehart	Langer	Stennis
Capper	Lodge	Stewart
Chavez	Lucas	Taft
Connally	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Cooper	McCarthy	Thye
Cordon	McClellan	Tobey
Donnell	McFarland	Tydings
Downey	McGrath	Umstead
Dworetz	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eastland	McMahon	Watkins
Eaton	Magnuson	Wherry
Elliander	Martin	Wiley
Ferguson	Maybank	Williams
Flanders	Millikin	Wilson
Fulbright	Moore	Young
George	Morse	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on offi-

(b) such as shall be requisite for its convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business;

(c) such as shall have been acquired for the accommodation of its business;

(d) such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts, previously contracted, in the course of its dealings;

(e) such as it shall have purchased at trustee sale or sales on judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts; and

(f) such as it may purchase or hold for the production of income. It may improve or otherwise develop in any manner such real estate and the improvements thereon, and may own, maintain, manage, collect, and receive income from, and sell or convey the same. No company may, in any period of 12 consecutive months, invest in or agree to pay for real estate, including improvements thereon, under the authority of this item (f) an aggregate amount in excess of 2 percent of its admitted assets as shown in its most recent annual statement; nor shall the total value of real estate and improvements thereon acquired or held by a company for the production of income under the provisions of this item (f) at any time exceed 5 percent of its said admitted assets. No investment shall be made by any company pursuant to this item (f) if such company then owns real estate having a total value in excess of 10 percent of its said admitted assets or if such investment will cause such company's aggregate investments in real estate owned by it to exceed 10 percent of its said admitted assets: *Provided*, That for the purpose of applying said 10 percent limitation real estate shall include all real estate then owned by the company and such real estate as it may have owned and sold on contract, to the extent of the balance unpaid on such contract of sale; or if the balance unpaid on account of real estate owned and sold by a company is secured by mortgage or other instrument, there shall be included as real estate the amount, if any, by which the balance unpaid exceeds 75 percent of the value of such real estate. A company may, subject to the limitations and conditions of this item (f), elect to consider property acquired as specified in items (c), (d), and (e) as real estate for the production of income as defined in this item (f). Such election shall be duly authorized and recorded by the board of directors or by a committee thereof charged with the duty of supervising loans or investments.

All such real estate specified in items (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection (14), which shall not be necessary for its accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business, and which it has not elected to hold for the production of income, shall be sold by the company and disposed of within 5 years after it shall have acquired the title to the same, or within 5 years after the same shall have ceased to be necessary for the accommodation of its business, unless the company file with the Superintendent an application for extension of time, supported by such evidence as may be required by the Superintendent, establishing to his satisfaction that an extension would be to the advantage of the company and that the interests of the company would be affected adversely by a forced sale thereof, in which event the time for the sale may be extended to such time as the Superintendent shall direct.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 36 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," as amended, is hereby repealed, and that section 35 of said chapter III of said act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 35. Investments of funds of domestic companies: A domestic company shall invest its funds only in—

"(1) Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States, any State, Territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, any province of the Dominion of Canada, or of any administration, agency, authority, or instrumentality of any of the political units enumerated.

"(2) Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness guaranteed or insured as to principal and interest by the United States, any State, Territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, any Province of the Dominion of Canada, or by an administration, agency, authority, or instrumentality of any of the political units enumerated.

"(3) Bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued, guaranteed, or insured as to principal and interest by a city, county, drainage district, road district, school district, tax district, town, township, village or other civil administration, agency, authority, instrumentality or subdivision of a State, Territory or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or of the Dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, provided such obligations are authorized by law and are (a) direct and general obligations of the issuing, guaranteeing, or insuring governmental unit, administration, agency, authority, district, subdivision, or instrumentality; or (b) payable from designated revenues pledged to the payment of the principal and interest thereof.

"(4) Legally authorized bonds, debentures, notes, collateral trust certificates, and other such evidences of indebtedness, and share certificates, which have been or may be issued by (a) the Federal home-loan bank; (b) the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; (c) any Federal savings and loan association; (d) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; (e) the Federal Farm Loan Board; (f) any Federal land bank; (g) the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank; (h) any housing authority organized under the public housing laws of the District of Columbia or any State of the United States, or in notes, bonds, or loans secured by mortgage or deed of trust insured under the provisions of the National Housing Act, as amended, or guaranteed or insured pursuant to the provisions of title III of an act of Congress of the United States of June 22, 1944, cited as 'Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944', as heretofore or hereafter amended, or by any entity, corporation, or agency which has been or which may be created by or authorized by any act which has been enacted, or which may hereafter be enacted by the Congress of the United States, or any amendment thereto, which has for its purpose the relief of, refinancing of, or assistance to owners of mortgaged or encumbered homes, farms, or other real estate.

"(5) (a) Bonds, notes, or loans secured by first lien on real estate in the United States or Dominion of Canada worth at least 40 percent more than the amount loaned thereon: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to any of the classes of securities mentioned in subsection (4) of this section, if guaranteed or insured in whole or in part as therein provided; but nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a company from renewing or extending a loan for the original amount where there has been a shrinkage in the value of such real estate nor to prohibit a company from accepting, as part payment for real estate sold by it, a lien thereon for more than the percentage herein specified of the purchase price of such real estate. For the purpose of this section real estate shall not be deemed to be encumbered by reason of the existence of taxes or assessments that are not delinquent, instruments creating or reserving mineral, oil, water, or timber rights,

rights-of-way, joint driveways, sewer rights, rights in walls, nor by reason of building restrictions or other restrictive covenants, nor when such real estate is subject to lease in whole or in part whereby rents or profits are reserved to the owner.

"(b) Bonds, notes, or loans secured by first lien on leasehold estates in improved real property located in the United States or Dominion of Canada, where such real property is unencumbered except by rentals to accrue therefrom to the owner of the fee, and where there is no condition or right of reentry or forfeiture under which such lien can be cut off, subordinated, or otherwise disturbed, so long as the lessee is not in default, provided the value of such leasehold, with improvements thereon shall be at least 50 percent more than the amount loaned thereon: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to any of the classes of securities mentioned in subsection (4) of this section, if guaranteed or insured in whole or in part as therein provided. Such loan shall be completely amortized during the unexpired portion of the lease or leasehold estate securing its payment.

"(c) Loans or advances by a company for the purpose of making repairs, alterations, additions, or improvements to homes or other buildings on improved real estate upon which real estate or upon a leasehold estate in said real estate, such company then holds a first lien to secure a loan previously made: *Provided*, That no such loan or advance shall be made in a sum in excess of \$2,000: *And provided further*, That the amount of such loan or advance when added to the balance due on the original indebtedness shall not exceed the amount originally secured by the first lien.

"(d) Ground rents in the District of Columbia or any State of the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of unexpired redeemable ground rents the premiums paid, if any, shall be amortized over the period between the date of acquisition and earliest redemption date, or charged off at any time prior to redemption date; and in the case of expired redeemable ground rents the premiums paid, if any, shall be charged off at the time of acquisition. Redeemable ground rents purchased at a discount shall be carried at an amount not greater than the cost of acquisition.

"(6) Notes, bonds, or trust certificates secured by any transportation equipment leased or sold to a common carrier, domiciled within the United States or the Dominion of Canada, with gross revenues exceeding \$1,000,000 in the fiscal year immediately preceding purchase, which notes, bonds, or trust certificates provide a right to receive determined rental, purchase, or other fixed obligatory payments adequate to retire the obligations within 20 years from date of issue and also provide (a) for the vesting of title to such equipment, free from encumbrance in a corporate trustee or (b) for the creation of a first lien on such equipment, provided at the date of purchase such notes, bonds, or trust certificates are not in default as to principal or interest.

"(7) Bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of any solvent corporation created under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, or the District of Columbia, or the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof: *Provided*, That (1) no company shall invest an amount in excess of 2 percent of its admitted assets in any one issue of such obligations of any one corporation; (2) the net earnings of the issuing corporation available for its fixed charges for a period of 5 fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition by such insurance company shall have averaged yearly, and during the last year of said 5-year period shall have been not less than one and one-half times its annual fixed charges at the time of the investment, or, if a new issue, as shown by

the report with Sen. Hayden, Ariz. (pp. 1721-2).

6. NATIONAL FORESTS. Reported without amendment H.R. 3175, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (S.Rept. 928) (p. 1718).
7. TOBACCO. Received a Ky. Legislature resolution requesting USDA to rescind the order directing a 10-percent reduction in burley-tobacco acreage. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1717.)
8. REMOUNT SERVICE. Passed over on objection of Sen. Thomas, Okla., H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the Army Department to USDA (pp. 1741, 1749-50). Sen. Thomas stated that he had no objection to the transfer of the stations in Virginia, Nebraska, and Calif., but thought the station in Okla. should be "made available for subdivision and use under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act." He further stated that he thought the bill should be referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 1749-50).
9. GRAIN ALLOCATION. Began debate on S.J.Res. 186, to authorize allocation and inventory control of grain for the production of ethyl alcohol (pp. 1751-6). Earlier the resolution had been passed over on a call of the calendar at the request of Sen. Capehart, Ind. (pp. 1746-7).
10. INVESTIGATIONS. Rejected Sen. Lucas' motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to S. Res. 189, which makes \$125,000 available to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee for investigations, etc. Sen. Lucas criticized various Congressional investigations, claimed that the cost of Congress has gone up greatly under the Republicans, stated that "the President's 1948 budget will not have been cut by a single dollar", and said it would be possible under this resolution for the Expenditures Committee to "investigate the farm program if it wants to." Chairman Aiken of the Expenditures Committee debated several of these points with Sen. Lucas. Sen. Knowland charged that the Reclamation Bureau made false statements during appropriation hearings. Sen. Lucas presented and discussed S. Con. Res. 44, to provide various protections and rights for witnesses at hearings before investigating committees. (pp. 1727-40).
11. HOUSING. Sen. Johnston, S.C., urged legislation to authorize RFC to purchase home loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (pp. 1656-7).
12. BILLS PASSED OVER: The following were among the bills passed over:
 - S. 669, to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30¢ a bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945 and April 18, 1946 (p. 1740).
 - S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Arkansas (p. 1741).
 - S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated appropriation bill (p. 1741).
 - S. 430, to cover national farm loan associations and production credit association employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 1743).
 - S.J.Res. 164, to authorize RACC to make loans to fur farmers. (p. 1743).
 - At the request of Sen. Cordon, Ore., H.R. 1809, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands (p. 1747).
 - S. 2142, to transfer the Muscatine, Iowa, alcohol plant to USDA for processing agricultural commodities (p. 1748).
13. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 131, which would disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1948, to transfer the U.S. Employment

- DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foot-and-mouth disease research bill. Senate debated bill to authorize grain allocation for alcohol production. Sen. Thomas (Okla.) spoke against Remount Service bill. Senate passed bill to continue export-control and allocation powers. Sen. Lucas criticized various Congressional investigations. Rep. Hone said reduced wheat prices are not reflected in reduced bread prices. Rep. Lenke urged cost-of-production floor for farm prices. Rep. Cooley introduced bill to amend Crop Insurance Act.

SENATE

1. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Passed with amendments S. 2038, to authorize this Department to conduct research on this disease. Agreed to the committee amendment regarding employment outside of the Classification Act. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Knowland, Calif., to provide that the laboratory shall be located "on an island or other isolated area adequate to guard against the accidental spread of the virus." (pp. 1744, 1750-1.)
2. EXPORT CONTROLS; ALLOCATIONS. Passed with amendment H.R. 5391, to continue allocation powers over certain materials, including tin; import controls over fats and oils, rice, nitrogen fertilizers, etc.; and export controls over certain fibers, petroleum, etc. under the Second Decontrol Act of 1947. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to continue these powers until May 31, 1948, instead of Mar. 31, 1948, the House date. (p. 1745.)
3. LIBRARY DEMONSTRATION. Passed without amendment S. 48, to provide for demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities (p. 1742).
4. ARCHIVES. Passed without amendment H.R. 1350, to facilitate transfer to the custody of the Archivist of records no longer needed in current business of the various agencies (p. 1743). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. BUDGET. Sen. Aiken, Vt., explained the Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee condensation of the Federal budget and discussed various phases of

The bill (S. 354) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

The bill (S. 866) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective, and to provide for the coordinated execution of such policy through a National Housing Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 408) to repeal section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 299) to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

The bill (S. 309) designating American Indian Day was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1179) to aid in defraying the expenses of the seventeenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947, was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1125) to amend the act entitled "An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, this bill has previously been objected to on several calls of the calendar, but only for the reason that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] had a question with regard to it. That question having been answered to his satisfaction, I should like to send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the bill will be passed over. If the Senator from Washington wishes to offer his amendment and have it pending, that course may be taken.

Mr. CAIN. I should very much desire to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that procedure will be followed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security, was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

On objection, the bill was passed over.

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the bill which has just been called has been on the calendar for several months. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is in favor of the bill, but upon my objection the bill has been passed over. I desire to make a motion regarding the bill at the appropriate time, but not at this moment, and I shall ask to have the Senator from Oregon notified.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Oklahoma that I hope to be present when the motion is made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

BILL AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1389) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public

elementary and secondary schools was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

AUTHORIZATION TO WYANDOTTE INDIANS TO SELL TRIBAL CEMETERY

The bill (S. 1372) authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell tribal cemetery was announced as next in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am informed that one of the Senators who is temporarily absent at this time has asked that this bill go over. So I ask that the bill go to the foot of the calendar until the Senator can return.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 150) to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of Senate Resolution 116 was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

RETIREMENT PRIVILEGES TO PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The bill (S. 1089) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics who have rendered at least 20 years of service, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Any agent, agent in charge, field supervisor, district supervisor, assistant to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Department of the Treasury, who is not less than 50 years of age and has rendered 20 years or more of service in one or more of the positions enumerated, may, on his own application and with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, retire from the service. Any such person shall upon retirement be entitled to an immediate annuity equal to 2 percent of his average basic salary for the 5 years next preceding the date of his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of such service, not exceeding 30 years."

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 144) authorizing an investigation of law enforcement and police administration in the District of Columbia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

The bill (S. 48) to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That this act may be cited as the Public Library Service Demonstration Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) It is the purpose of this act to aid the States in demonstrating public-library service to those people now without it or with inadequate service, and to provide a means by which the values of public-library service may be studied and any resulting conclusions reported to the Nation.

(b) The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to interfere with State and local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public-library service. The administration of public libraries, the selection of personnel and library books and materials, and, insofar as consistent with the purposes of this act, the determination of the best uses of the funds provided under this act, shall be reserved explicitly to the States and their local subdivisions.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 3. Prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year after the passage of this act or to the beginning of one of the next two succeeding fiscal years in case a State is otherwise unable to qualify, the States may submit plans to the United States Commissioner of Education (hereinafter called the Commissioner) in order to receive payment of moneys made available for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. Upon passage of this act the Commissioner shall notify the States of benefits available. At the end of each quarter thereafter the Commissioner shall further inform any States not yet qualified of these benefits.

STATE PLANS

SEC. 5. (a) To qualify under this act, a State plan prepared by the State library administrative agency for the utilization of such funds for the benefit of the people shall—

1. Be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Governor of the State which shall designate a State library administrative agency legally constituted with adequate powers, funds, and facilities to administer, supervise, and control the State plan and otherwise carry out the purposes of this act; certify that the State has made no reduction in the appropriation for the administration and operation of the State library administrative agency for the fiscal year in which the apportionment is to be made; designate the State treasurer (or, if there be no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) as custodian of funds received under this act from the Federal Government, to receive and provide for the proper custody of such funds;

2. Establish policies and methods to be followed in utilizing the funds to maximum advantage in the operating and rendering of library service, primarily in rural areas; including any rules, regulations, standards, and matching provisions of the State library administrative agency relating to the use of Federal funds within the State;

3. Contain such provisions as to the qualifications of personnel for appointment and administering the plan as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards;

4. Require that the State library administrative agency make reports, in such form

and containing such information, as the Commissioner may from time to time require;

5. Provide that library services made available under this act shall be available free of charge, under such rules and regulations as the State library administrative agency shall prescribe, to aid in the demonstration and development of public-library service.

(b) The Commissioner shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section. The duty of the Commissioner in approving a plan shall be solely the determination of whether the plan meets the specifications set forth in subsection (a). The Commissioner shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, or compensation of any individual employed by a State library administrative agency or the local authority directly responsible for the operation of the demonstration.

(c) Uniformity of plans throughout the several States shall not be considered as a standard or condition precedent to the Commissioner's approval of plans.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED

SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such funds as may be required under the provisions of this act to assist the States in the provision of demonstrations of public-library service to areas in adequately served or unserved.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be included for each of four fiscal years following passage of this act in the appropriations of the Federal Security Agency such sums as are sufficient for the Commissioner, under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator, to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed more than 3 percent of the funds appropriated for the States may be used for this purpose.

PAYMENT TO STATES

SEC. 7. (a) From the funds made available for the purposes indicated in section 6 (a) the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay upon the certificate of the Commissioner, to each State having an approved plan the amount of \$25,000 each year of the demonstration, not to exceed 5 years.

(b) If an expanded plan is submitted by any State, within 4 years from the effective date of this act, and approved by the Commissioner, providing for an additional annual sum ranging from \$25,000 to \$75,000 to be supplied by the State or by a local governmental unit within the State or by both, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to that State an additional amount each year for 5 years equal to the amount provided by the State or its local governmental unit for the program as set forth in section 2 (a).

(c) No portion of any money paid to a State under this act shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase or erection of any building or buildings, or for the purchase of any land.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 8. In carrying out his duties under this act, the Commissioner is required to make annual reports to the Congress as to the administration of this act, and to prepare a final report for public distribution outlining the results of the demonstration. He is authorized to gather such statistics, make such studies, investigations, and reports necessary for the fulfillment of this act.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 9. As used in this act—

(a) The term "States" means the States of the United States, and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

(b) "State library administrative agency" means the official State agency charged by State law with the extension and development of public-library services throughout the State.

(c) The term "public library" shall mean a library that serves free all residents of a community, district, or region, and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds.

(d) "Inadequate library service" shall be defined by the State library administrative agency.

PROFIT LIMITATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 3051) to amend the act of July 19, 1940, and to amend section 2 and repeal the profit-limitation and certain other limiting provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this is a very important bill. I shall not ask that the objection be withheld, but I do ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the bill. I hope that those interested, especially Senators who have objected, will read the explanation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD, and, on objection, the bill will be passed over.

The statement submitted by Mr. GURNEY is as follows:

REMARKS RE H. R. 3051

The purpose of H. R. 3051 is to amend certain provisions of the Vinson-Trammell Act and amendments thereto dealing with the construction of vessels and aircraft and profit limitations on contracts therefor. The legislation is also pertinent to the Department of the Air Force, insofar as it relates to the profit limitations on aircraft construction.

The Vinson-Trammell Act, approved March 27, 1934, is a permanent peacetime law and is the basic law governing the composition of the fleet. The profit-limitations provisions of the act relating to vessels and aircraft were made applicable to the construction of Army aircraft by section 14 of the act of April 3, 1939.

The Vinson-Trammell Act became law in 1934, at a time when we were in a period of depression, in order to maintain employment of skilled men in the naval shipyards, and in order to increase the abnormally low employment level. Due to radically different conditions existing in private naval and aircraft construction companies today as compared to 1934, the following objections to the Vinson-Trammell Act, as amended, have been raised and are the subject of this bill:

1. This bill removes the limitation that 10 percent of naval aircraft, including the engines thereof, the procurement of which is authorized, must be manufactured in Government aircraft factories.

Since the close of the war the lack of Government orders has produced a critical situation in the private aircraft industry. The survival of this industry is dependent upon Government contracts, contracts for commercial and private aviation, and the contracts for foreign governments. Even the accumulated business from all three of the foregoing sources is not sufficient to sustain all of the companies who are competing for this business and it is a foregone conclusion that some of these private companies cannot survive.

The only Government-owned and Government-operated establishments, so far as the Navy is concerned, that could be used for the manufacture of aircraft pursuant to section 2 of the Vinson-Trammell Act, are the Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia and the Naval Air Modification Center at Johnsville, Pa., both of these being components of the Naval Air Materiel Center at Philadelphia. It is of primary importance to the experimental and developmental programs of the

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the three bills which went to the end of the calendar.

TAX-EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1125) to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, on page 2, following section 2, to strike out:

SEC. 3. Paragraph (p) of section 1 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(p) The building, or portion thereof, owned by a church and actually occupied and used as the episcopal residence of a bishop of such church."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 23, after the word "Sec.", to strike out "4" and insert "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, in line 17, after the word "Sec.", to strike out "5" and insert "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAIN. I offer the amendment to which I referred a few moments ago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, in line 11, after the word "exemption", it is proposed to insert:

And provided further, That use of the exempted property or receipt of rent or income therefrom shall not deprive such property of exemption under the following circumstances:

(1) Where the owner of the property is an institution or organization entitled to exemption of its property under this act and a part of such property is made available without charge for use by other institutions or organizations whose property would be entitled to exemption under this act if owned by such other institutions or organizations;

(2) Where rent or income is received from indigent persons, inmates, patients, students, or others who are able to pay and who legitimately receive the benefits or services of an institution or organization entitled to exemption under this act; or

(3) Where rent or income is received from employees whose official duties require that they live in the property exempted in order to properly perform such duties.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1125) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (c) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to define the real property exempt from tax-

tion in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1089, ch. 826), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Property belonging to foreign governments and used or held for legation purposes: *Provided*, That any such property not actually used for legation purposes shall be assessed and taxed unless the Secretary of State of the United States of America shall certify to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the property is held for legation purposes due to the exigencies of war or other emergency and that it is in the interests of the United States that the exemption of such property from taxation be continued."

SEC. 2. Paragraph (o) of section 1 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(o) The building, or portion thereof, actually occupied and used as a pastoral residence by the pastor, rector, minister, or rabbi of a church: *Provided*, That such building be owned by the church or congregation for which said pastor, rector, minister, or rabbi officiates: *And provided further*, That not more than one such pastoral residence shall be exempt for any one church or congregation."

SEC. 3. Section 2 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. If any building or grounds, or portion thereof, entitled to exemption under the provisions of paragraphs (d) to (r) of section 1 of this act are not actually used by or for the activities of the institution or organization which owns such property and for the purposes for which exemption is granted, or are used to secure a rent or income of any character from any activity or use other than an activity or use which entitles such property to exemption under this act, such building or grounds, or portion thereof, shall be assessed and taxed: *Provided*, That lack of actual use of grounds exempted under section 1 (r) (2) of this act shall not deprive such grounds of exemption: *And provided further*, That use of the exempted property or receipt of rent or income therefrom shall not deprive such property of exemption under the following circumstances:

"(1) Where the owner of the property is an institution or organization entitled to exemption of its property under this act and a part of such property is made available without charge for use by other institutions or organizations whose property would be entitled to exemption under this act if owned by such other institutions or organizations;

"(2) Where rent or income is received from indigent persons, inmates, patients, students, or others who are able to pay and who legitimately receive the benefits or services of an institution or organization entitled to exemption under this act; or

"(3) Where rent or income is received from employees whose official duties require that they live in the property exempted in order to properly perform such duties. If the tax assessed is not paid and becomes delinquent, it shall be collected by sale of the whole lot or parcel of land, with improvements thereon, or otherwise in the same manner as taxes on other real property in the District of Columbia are collected."

SEC. 4. Section 5 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Any institution, organization, corporation, or association aggrieved by any assessment of real property deemed to be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act may appeal therefrom to the Board of Tax Appeals for the District of Columbia in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in sections 3 and 4 of title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended: *Provided, however*, That payment of the tax shall not be prerequisite to any such appeal. No appeal under this

section, nor any proceeding in any court, shall be filed or maintained to establish the exemption of any property deemed to be exempt unless, prior to July 1 of the fiscal year involved in any case, written application, in such form as may be prescribed by regulation, shall have been filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia requesting that such property be placed on the list of property entitled to exemption."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not quite understand what the clerk has been calling. There is nothing now on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk is calling the bills which were passed over, and which reverted to the end of the calendar.

Mr. TAFT. I understand.

TRANSFER OF THE REMOUNT SERVICE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill which has been passed over and which has reverted to the end of the calendar.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in respect to the bill just called by title, I have made an investigation. I find that the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is not now on the floor of the Senate or in the city, and cannot be here today. Of course, in view of that fact, I shall not make the motion I have intended to make; but for a moment I should like to state to the Senate the issues involved.

Heretofore the War Department has maintained four remount stations in the United States—one located in Virginia, one located in Nebraska, one located in California, and one located in Oklahoma. A bill was introduced to transfer those four remount stations to the Department of Agriculture. The bill passed the House, and came to the Senate, where it was referred—and properly so, I think—to the Committee on Armed Services. But in my opinion, thereafter the bill should have been referred to the Committee on Agriculture, for I regard this bill as one which should properly have been considered by two committees—in this case the Committee on Armed Services and also the Committee on Agriculture. The bill provides that the War Department shall relinquish its control of the stations, and that they shall be turned over to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, in my opinion the Committee on Armed Services acted properly in the first instance; but when it recommended that the War Department should cease its operation of these remount stations, then I construe that action to end the responsibility and authority of the Committee on Armed Services in the matter. I am not criticizing that committee because it saw fit to recommend that the four remount stations be turned over to the Department of Agriculture, with authority and directive to carry on the work of the Remount Service.

Mr. President, I have no desire to interfere with the operation of the Remount Service in the State of Virginia.

I have been to the station at Front Royal, and I think the land there is adapted to the Remount Service. If the Senators from Virginia want to have the Front Royal remount station continued as a remount station, I shall gladly accede to their request and shall be favorable to that program.

If the Senators from the State of Nebraska want the remount station in Nebraska maintained there, I shall not have objection. In the same way, if the Senators from California want to have the remount station presently in California maintained there, I shall have no objection.

But as to the remount station in my own State, I do have objection. I refer to the Fort Reno remount station, which is located on a tract embracing some 10,000 acres of some of the finest land in the central section of the United States. Much of the land is bottom land. It is now covered with alfalfa.

Mr. President, in Oklahoma we do not use horses very much any more. Oklahoma has mechanized its agricultural industry. Today we use tractors, trucks, and other mechanical devices in our agricultural industry, and we do not need horses there any more.

This bill proposes to continue these remount stations for the purpose of the propagation and production of riding horses—for example, polo ponies and show horses. That is all right for other States if they want it, but we do not want it in our State. So far as I can determine, the people of Oklahoma want this land made available for subdivision and use under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

That is the whole story; and as soon as I can obtain recognition from the Chair at a time when the Senator from Oregon is present in the Chamber, I shall ask that the bill be taken up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over under continuing objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. If the Senator's only desire is to have the Oklahoma remount station excepted from the bill, why could he not attain that objective by an amendment from the floor, instead of having the bill sent back to his committee?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that would suit me, but I am not sure how the Senators from Nebraska want their land treated. I have discussed the matter with one of the Senators. The remount station in Nebraska occupies a large tract; but I am not familiar with that, and am not sure what should be done with it. The same thing is true of the California station. I do not know what should be done in California.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Was not this bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No, it was not, and that is my complaint. On the House side, if I may take another moment, by unanimous consent—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. On the House side, when the Armed Services Committee considered the bill and decided that the War Department should no longer maintain its remount service, the House committee referred the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and asked the chairman of that committee to consider it. The chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture called his committee together and reconsidered the bill. They agreed to the program of the Armed Services Committee.

I contend that a similar procedure should be followed in the Senate before the bill is considered further. I contend that if the lands are to be under the Department of Agriculture, the bill should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, in order that the committee may ascertain whether or not that is the best program.

Furthermore, Mr. President, there are two reports on the bill. The Secretary of Agriculture makes one report, and the Under Secretary makes another. I am not sure which one of the reports might be acceptable to our committee because of various angles in connection with the bill. It is of importance to my State, and I am hopeful that at the proper time it may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and report. I may say to my friend, the Senator from Virginia, that I am for his program, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Recognizing the power of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, I feel that, unless we have some understanding as to what is to be done about the matter when it gets back to his committee, I shall not see it again when it comes from the committee. I want to be present when it is again considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under objection, the bill remains on the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION TO WYANDOTTE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA TO SELL CEMETERY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill which has been put over to the end of the calendar.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1372) authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell tribal cemetery.

Mr. REED. Let the bill go over.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as to this bill, objection has been made in behalf of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], and I understand that the Senator from Kansas still objects to consideration of the bill.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I do object. No one in Kansas City wants the proposed legislation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BUTLER subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the bill (S. 1372), which is No. 565 on the calendar, and to which the Senator from Kansas objected, be recommitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for further consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made:

FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE RESEARCH

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next bill which has been placed at the foot of the calendar.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2038) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease and other diseases of animals and to amend the act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, by adding another section.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the Senator from Minnesota if he would be willing to accept an amendment, which I understand is roughly comparable to the one offered in the House of Representatives, and which has been put in the bill in the House, although I think it is more restrictive than mine would be. Would the Senator accept an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "laboratories", to insert "on an island or other isolated area adequate to guard against the accidental spread of the virus"? In other words, the Department of Agriculture of California and I think some of the other agricultural departments are very much concerned lest the virus spread from an experimental laboratory. As I read the bill now, a research laboratory could be located in the middle of a dairy county, if the Department of Agriculture should so desire. I should like some restriction to show that this body in giving its approval does so with the understanding that proper safeguards will be taken against the spread of the virus. I understand that in the House bill the limitation is that the work shall be done on an offshore island. My proposal gives a little more latitude, and I suppose it is something that should then be worked out in conference.

Mr. THYE. The junior Senator from Minnesota has no objection to such a provision. However, I should say that the expression "isolated area" does not in any sense exclude a peninsula of the continent.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would think that if properly safeguarded that would come within the meaning of an isolated area.

Mr. THYE. The only reason the bill was so written was that we had assurance from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture that they would consider the seriousness of the virus and would confine the work to an area where it would not in any sense jeopardize the animal industry.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The only difficulty the junior Senator from California sees is that, as frequently happens in connection with acts of Congress, if the law is not perfectly plain, it may be interpreted by some future Department of Agriculture in a manner different from the present understanding. I should feel better if the law were made clear on that point.

Mr. THYE. I should not object.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I desire to offer such an amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

is no longer required. Provides for termination of the program on June 30, 1952, or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. Establishes a Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation to make a continuous study of the programs under the act.

4. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 5525, which includes funds for BE&PQ and the Forest Service (S.Rept. 936) (p. 1786). The "Daily Digest" states that there was an increase of \$6,000,000 for the School-lunch program (p.D162). A detailed statement of changes made by the Senate Committee will be made in the next issue of this Digest.
5. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Ore., spoke in favor of H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the Army Department to USDA, stated that he was in "complete, unalterable disagreement" with Sen. Thomas, Okla., regarding the proposal that one of the stations, Ft. Reno, Okla., be divided into 160-acre tracts and sold under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (p.1830).
6. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Lodge, Mass., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial claiming that the case for this project "is far from being clear" (p. 1790). Sen. Wilcy, Wis., inserted several letters from persons and organizations favoring the St. Lawrence Waterway (pp. 1794-5). Sen. Byrd, Va., spoke in favor of this project (pp. 1809-14).
7. EDUCATION. Sen. Holland, Fla., spoke in favor of his resolution, S.J.Res.191, to give consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into among the Southern States on Feb. 8, 1948 (pp. 1790-1).

HOUSE

8. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5098, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease (H.Rept. 1425) (p. 1877). Both Houses received from this Department the report on cooperation with Mexico in the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease. To House Agriculture and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees. (pp. 1785, 1877).
9. EXPORT-IMPORT CONTROLS; ALLOCATIONS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 5391, to continue allocation powers over certain materials, including tin; import controls over fats and oils, rice, nitrogen fertilizers, etc.; and export controls over certain fibers, petroleum, etc. under the Second Decontrol Act of 1947 (p. 1870). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S.Con. Res. 42, the legislative budget (pp. 1870, 1877). Majority Leader Halleck announced that the legislative budget would be taken up today, Feb. 27 (p. 1870).
11. ARMY DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 5524 (pp. 1835-69). During the debate Rep. Bryson, S.C., urged repeal of oleomargarine taxes and stated that "the margarine law has not increased the supply of butter...has not made butter cheaper...has not checked the steadily mounting consumption of margarine nor its recognition by science and food experts alike as a pure and nutritious food" (pp. 1855-7).
12. WATER TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., urged provision for the Tennessee-Tombigbee inland waterway (p. 1834).

13. FOREIGN AID. Received from the State Department a draft of a proposed bill to amend "An Act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey." To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 1877.)
14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a preliminary report on the Federal efficiency-rating system (H.Rept. 1428) (p. 1877).
15. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted its report on the use of penalty mail for the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1947 (H.Rept. 1427) (p. 1877).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. GRAIN ALLOCATIONS. H.R. 5582, by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., to amend Public 394, 80th Cong., so as to grant temporary authority with respect to allocation and inventory control of grain for the production of ethyl alcohol. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1877.)
17. PERSONNEL. H.R. 5576, by Rep. Jones, Wash., to provide for automatic increases in compensation, in certain cases, for persons with temporary indefinite appointments. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1877.)
18. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. S. 2226, by Sen. Reed, Kans., "to amend an act to save daylight and to provide uniform time for the U.S. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 1786.)
19. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 2227, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to preserve small businesses within the framework of the antitrust laws, as applied to the distribution of products and wholesale pricing thereof. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1786.) Remarks of author (pp. 1786-8).
20. CROP INSURANCE. H.R. 5564 (see Digest 35) would amend Sec. 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to provide that loss of crops need not occur in the field in order that insurance may be operative.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Rep. Gavin, Pa., inserted his statement before the Appropriations Committee complimenting the Forest Service on national programs of forest conservation (pp. A1196-9).
Rep. Stewart, Tenn., inserted Judge Burruss' (Obion Co., Tenn.) address discussing the need for changes in our Federal road laws (p. A1211).
22. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticizing the proposed amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill for \$300,000,000 additional for REA, and stating that the fund should be requested and considered by the Appropriations Committee in the usual way (p. A1219).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Tex., favoring additional appropriations for REA (p. A1221).
23. FARM LOANS. Sen. Hoey, N.C., inserted a Cleveland Times article citing the record of 18 farm families who have purchased farms under the FHA program and are successfully meeting their obligations (pp. A1210-1).
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Bridges, N.H., inserted an opinion of the TVA General Counsel on the constitutionality of TVA's construction of the proposed New Johnsonville steam plant (pp. A1205-8).

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator should add, if I understand the prospectus, that in any event the European recovery program will become the unfinished business on Monday at noon.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would certainly not object to the European recovery program taking precedence over the bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, although I feel that that bill is extremely important.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1004, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1004) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Was this bill on the calendar yesterday?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It was.

Mr. HILL. Was objection made to its consideration at that time?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Objection was made. I have now made a motion to have the Senate take up the bill.

Mr. HILL. I understand. Let me ask the Senator this question, because, of course, the motion he has made is debatable: Is the Senator from California going to try to have the bill passed this afternoon?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. The Senator from Alabama was not in the Chamber when I announced to the Senate that if this measure is made the unfinished business, it will not be my intention to have the Senate pursue the matter further this evening, but, instead, to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Tomorrow, at noon, under the unanimous-consent agreement, we shall take up the St. Lawrence seaway joint resolution, and we shall continue with it until 4 o'clock, when the voting on it will begin. This measure then would be the business before the Senate between the time when that voting is completed and the time of adjournment or recess tomorrow.

It is understood that on Monday we shall proceed to the consideration of the European recovery program bill.

Mr. HILL. Is it the Senator's idea to try to have the Senate dispose of this bill tomorrow afternoon, after the St. Lawrence seaway joint resolution is disposed of?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am hopeful that it may be disposed of then, although there may be some discussion. I have discussed this matter with my able colleague the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and he is agreeable.

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator from Connecticut object to the consideration of the bill yesterday, during the call of the calendar?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not know whether he did, but some Senator did.

I have kept the Senator from Connecticut advised of the situation, and I am sure the procedure I have in mind meets with his approval, because I advised him of the time when I expected to attempt to have the bill taken up, and I have kept him informed.

Mr. HILL. So the Senator from Connecticut was informed; was he?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; he was fully informed.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Is it the view of the Senator from California that if action on Senate bill 1004 is completed shortly after 4 o'clock tomorrow, there might be some chance to have House bill 3051, Calendar 657, brought up at that time?

Mr. KNOWLAND. If action on the atomic-energy bill is completed at that time, although I have some doubt whether it will be, I would assume that thereafter, before a recess is taken tomorrow, the Senate would take up House bill 3051 and Senate bill 1481, the daylight saving bill for the District of Columbia.

Mr. GURNEY. I am somewhat concerned, because I know that the European recovery program bill will take several weeks of the time of the Senate, and I very much hope that we may pass House bill 3051 before then. I think it will take only a short time. If we do not pass it tomorrow, it may be several weeks before we are able to reach it, and that will disturb many things.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the Senator from South Dakota that if the bill to which he refers is a noncontroversial bill, and not one involving considerable debate, and if it is possible to obtain unanimous consent for its consideration tomorrow, at the time he suggests, I would have no objection to having a special order to that effect made. I say to him that I am in the same position in regard to the atomic-energy bill that he is in regard to the proposed legislation to which he has referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Do I correctly understand that the motion is to have the Senate take up House bill 3051, Calendar No. 657?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; the motion is to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1004, Calendar No. 897.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The only question I wish to ask the acting majority leader is relative to the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill which was reported today by the Appropriations Committee. My understanding is that it contains certain important items, and that unless almost immediate

action is taken on them, certain departments and other agencies of the Government will be without necessary funds. Aside from one item in that bill, I do not think there is likely to be any controversy about it. There may be controversy as to the one item.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that although I am presently occupying the seat of the majority leader, I do not know whether I will be occupying it tomorrow. Nevertheless, so far as I am concerned, I would say that because of the nature of the bill to which he has referred, it should receive consideration, and that we should seriously consider the question of having the Senate take action on it promptly, regardless of the unfinished business, so that the functioning of the Government will not be handicapped. So, so far as I am concerned, I would agree to let that bill have the right-of-way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. 1004) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as general manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had been reported from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, with amendments.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Richard R. Atkinson for reappointment as a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, for a term of 5 years, effective on and after March 4, 1948.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Thad Scott, Jr., of Texas, to be a member of the National Mediation Board, which nomination had previously been passed over.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the nomination be passed over today, due to the request of a Senator who is not now present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of H. Graham Morison, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—NOMINATIONS PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations for members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. KEM. I ask that the nominations for members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, they will be passed over.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Alston Adams, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William K. Divers, of Ohio, to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank E. Flynn, to be United States attorney for the district of Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Benjamin F. Ellis to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Rupert Hugo Newcomb to be United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of executive nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—
Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to make a brief statement in regard to House bill 3484, Calendar No. 365. I shall make a more extensive statement when the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and I can proceed with the debate on that bill by way of motion.

I was not able to be present yesterday when the Senator from Oklahoma commented on this bill, as appears on page 1749 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I only wish to have the RECORD for today show that I am in complete, unalterable disagreement with the Senator from

Oklahoma regarding the proposal he makes concerning the El Reno remount station.

I wish to point out to the Members of the Senate that the Oklahoma remount station is one of four remount stations, and they should be considered on a national basis, not on an Oklahoma basis. It is the one station out of the four that is practically on a self-sustaining basis, because that particular station has been kept seeded over the years, so that a very large hay supply is mowed there.

I desire to emphasize that this bill, which was reported from the Armed Services Committee, which seeks to transfer the Remount Service from the Army to the Department of Agriculture, was favorably reported by the Armed Services Committee by unanimous vote, and is based upon an agreement which already has been worked out by the Army and the Department of Agriculture.

In view of the hearings we have had in the Armed Services Committee and in view of the extensive negotiations which have taken place between the Army and the Department of Agriculture, certainly I do not think any good purpose would be served by having the bill recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture for further study of the problem.

The record is perfectly clear. I am ready to debate the record as soon as a motion to take up the bill is made on the floor of the Senate, and then all members of the Committee on Agriculture can participate in the debate if they wish to take exception both to the findings of the Armed Services Committee and to the arrangement which has been entered into between the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture.

Let me say that so far as the interest of the Department of Justice in the matter is concerned, in respect to obtaining some land for the Federal reformatory which is located in the neighborhood of the Oklahoma remount station, I am advised that the Department of Agriculture stands ready and willing to enter into negotiations with the Department of Justice and to effectuate an understanding with that Department which would make available the necessary acreage of the remount-station land for the Department of Justice reformatory.

I desire to say however, because it goes to the essence of the matter, that the issue I propose to draw with my good friends from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is whether or not the land is suitable for agricultural purposes, since his bill seeks to break it up into 160-acre farms for veterans. The soil experts of the Government, including some within the State of Oklahoma, whose evidence I shall introduce into the RECORD when the debate starts, say that the effect of breaking it up into 160-acre farms for veterans will be that when they start to put the plow into the land it will blow away. The fact that it has been usable and serviceable for a remount station grows entirely out of the fact that grass was kept on it. If anything but grass is put on it, it will be found to be in the heart of an Oklahoma dust bowl.

It is because of that fact, along with certain other facts, I understand that the Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature passed a resolution against the proposal submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma, which resolution I placed in the RECORD last year.

I also want to say that I have already introduced a bill which proposes that if any part of the remount station ever falls in private hands, the oil rights and the mineral rights which may materialize into oil wells underneath the land shall remain as a Federal oil reserve. I have communications from people in the State of Oklahoma pointing out that the belief is widely held in Oklahoma that the land is potentially valuable as a possible site for the discovery of oil and the drilling of oil wells, and I think the Federal Government has a great interest in that potentiality.

I desire further to point out that the horse industry of the country has come to rely on the Remount Service during the course of many years. There are millions of dollars of Federal money invested in it. Contrary to the implications of the comments of the Senator from Oklahoma, there is a great demand in the State of Oklahoma for the retention of El Reno as a Federal remount station.

I think the only way in which the Senator from Oklahoma and the junior Senator from Oregon can draw the issue on this matter is to get a motion before the Senate. I am perfectly willing to have the Senate determine the merits of the issue, because I am satisfied that the merits are on my side. I believe that when Senators investigate the merits of the case, they will realize that the time has come to take action on the bill which the Armed Services Committee has pending before the Senate, pass it, and send it on its way to the White House for signature.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate do now recess until the hour of 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, February 27, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 26 (legislative day of February 2), 1948:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

H. Graham Morison to be an Assistant Attorney General.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

J. Alston Adams to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board for the term expiring June 30, 1950.

William K. Divers to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1951.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Frank E. Flynn to be United States attorney for the district of Arizona.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Benjamin F. Ellis to be a United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

Rupert Hugo Newcomb to be a United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 15, 1948
For actions of March 12 & 13, 1948
80th-2nd, Nos. 47 & 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed ERP bill; agreed to Aiken amendment to encourage use of surplus commodities; Reed amendment to require 25% of wheat shipments to be in flour form; Taft amendment to provide credit guaranties to Latin America for participation; and rejected Taft amendment to reduce authorization to \$4 billion. Senate Armed Services Committee reported amendments to Remount Service bill. Senate committee reported Independent Offices appropriation bill.

SENATE - MARCH 12

1. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill (pp.2700-93, 2795-6).

Agreed to Sen. Brooks' (Ill.) amendment providing for use of authorized funds to pay transportation charges on packages donated to or purchased by nonprofit relief organizations or packages originating in the U.S. and consigned to individuals in participating countries (pp. 2700-1).

Rejected (31-56) Sen. Taft's (Ohio) amendment to reduce from \$5.3 billion to \$4.0 billion the authorization for the first 12 months of ERP (pp.2724-92).

Sen. Aiken, Vt., submitted an amendment which provides that, in general, surplus agricultural commodities be purchased only in the U.S. for this program; that the Administrator provide for procurement of each class or type of surplus agricultural commodity in the approximate proportion it bears to the total excess of such commodity; that CCC's surplus agricultural commodities be used in the program to the extent practicable; that the price paid to CCC be sufficient to meet cost to it but not higher than market price, except that USDA may pay up to 50% of the sales price from Sec. 32 funds; and restores \$40,000,000 of such funds (p. 2792).

During the debate Sen. Kom, Mo., urged that the welfare of the people in the U.S. "be our first concern," improvement in soil conservation programs, consideration of public works needs, and salary increases for Federal employees (pp. 2711-6). Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized US purchases of Canadian and Argentine wheat for European aid (pp. 2725-6). Sen. Morse, Oro., inserted a document, "Qualifications and Experience of United States Personnel in the Preparation of the European Recovery Program," which includes USDA staff members (pp. 2740-65). Sen. Ball, Minn., discussed with other members the dis-

crepancies in the CEEC report on tobacco exports (p. 2776).

2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 5214 (p. 2693). As reported the bill reduces the Emergency Fund of the President to \$100,000 (House figure \$700,000); reduces the Budget Bureau to \$2,992,000 (House figure \$3,192,000); and increases the amount for the Council of Economic Advisers to \$350,000 (House figure \$300,000).

With respect to the Emergency Fund for the President the committee report states:

"The committee has studied the history of this appropriation in the light of its use in fiscal year 1948. Prior to the present time this fund has been used only in national emergencies during wartime. The committee is of the opinion that most of the expenditures made from this fund in the past few years should have been presented to the Congress for review in keeping with the regular procedure for appropriations rather than treated as emergencies. The committee is convinced that such items as the President's Commission on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education cannot be classified as emergencies. With these facts in mind, the committee has reduced the President's Emergency Fund to \$100,000."

3. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported amendments to H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the Army Department to this Department (p. 2693).

4. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted its report on reorganization of the Federal departments and agencies (S.Rept.983) (p. 2693).

Sen. Jenner, Ind., submitted minority views for himself and Sen. Ives (N.Y.) and Sen. Taft (Ohio) on H.Con.Res. 131, against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1948 (S.Rept. 967, Pt. 2) (p. 2693).

5. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an Ark Valley Cooperative Dairy Assn. letter opposing oleomargarine-tax repeal (p. 2692).

Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted his statement before the Senate Finance Committee on oleomargarine taxes (pp. 2698-9).

6. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Murray, Mont., urged conservation of our natural resources and inserted the "Conservation Credo of an American" (pp. 2699-700).

7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Smith, N.J., explained U.S. contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations (p. 2700).

8. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Ernest Gruening to be Governor of Alaska (p. 2796).

HOUSE - MARCH 12

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED - MARCH 12

9. ACCESS ROADS. S.J.Res. 196, by Sen. Morse, Ore., to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the U.S. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2693)

10. RECLAMATION. S. 2302, by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to authorize completion of con-

Personally, I don't want to have any part in the business of promoting the sale of alcoholic beverages. I don't want any part in the responsibility of increasing the consumption of such beverages.

In my opinion, a paper that goes into the home should be fit for the home, fit for reading by every member of the family. I doubt if any parent would want to see his children developing the drinking habit as might be in the case if ads in our daily papers kept pounding home messages that appeared to make drinking alluring, claiming that it would increase sophistication, popularity, or add enjoyment to social gatherings.

Although our policy of not accepting liquor advertising has been in effect for a long time, scarcely a day passes without our receiving from some reader commendation for the position we have taken. It is difficult to estimate accurately how much our advertising revenue could be increased should we accept liquor advertising, but it probably would be around a million dollars a year. However, no matter how large the sum might be, we will not change the policy of the Gannett newspapers, for it is my firm belief that no progress will ever be made against the liquor traffic until the advertising of liquor is prohibited everywhere.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. REED, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 984) thereon.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (REPT. NO. 983)

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, submitted its third organization report relating to organization of Federal executive departments and agencies, which was ordered to be printed.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE FROM WAR DEPARTMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent to report certain amendments to the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, heretofore reported from that committee without amendment, and now on the Senate Calendar. I request that the bill be reprinted showing the reported amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1948—MINORITY VIEWS (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 967)

Mr. JENNER submitted minority views on behalf of himself, Mr. IVES, and Mr. TAFT, as members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 131) against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of January 19, 1948, heretofore reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which were ordered to be printed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. OVERTON:

S. 2296. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAIN:

S. 2297. A bill to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands between certain departments and agencies of the Federal Government, to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1926, to provide certain additional authority needed in connection with the operation of Federal public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2298. A bill to abolish the village delivery service of the Post Office Department; to transfer village carriers to the city delivery service; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

S. 2299. A bill for the relief of Ella L. Browning; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 2300. A bill to increase all benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 2301. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to authorize public assistance grants for medical services and for persons in certain public institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. J. Res. 196. Joint resolution to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SOUTHERN STATES COMPACT ON REGIONAL EDUCATION—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF SPONSOR

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, on February 25 Senate Joint Resolution 191, giving the consent of Congress to the compact on regional education entered into between the Southern States at Tallahassee, Fla., on February 8, 1948, was introduced by a number of Senators, including myself. Today hearings were started on the joint resolution by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and for reasons which I expressed before the subcommittee, I now ask that my name be withdrawn as one of the sponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 191.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TITLES TO LANDS AND RESOURCES BENEATH NAVIGABLE WATERS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1988) to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. REED submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page — after line — insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Valuation of pipe lines: For deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a working capital fund to be designated as the pipe-line valuation fund, all deposits in which shall be available for obligation and disbursement until expended, without fiscal-year limitation, for all expenses necessary to carry out, with respect to pipe-line companies, the provisions of section 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, for the valuation of all property owned or used by common carriers and extensions, improvements, retirements, or other changes made in the condition, quantity, use, and classification of such property, \$60,000: *Provided*, That such provisions shall not be carried out with respect to any such pipe-line company unless it shall agree to pay to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for deposit in the pipe-line valuation fund, such sum as the Commission shall determine to be necessary to provide full reimbursement for the expenses of carrying out such provisions."

Mr. REED also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5214, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. REED submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 22, line 5, after the figures "\$875,000", insert: "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall become available unless and until title to the land upon which said institute is to be constructed shall have been conveyed to the United States: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, all buildings and equipment constructed or acquired with funds herein appropriated or under authority to contract shall, upon the establishment of the institute, be the property of the United States."

Mr. REED also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5214, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5770) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 155) to continue the Joint Committee on Housing beyond March 15, 1948, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Ernest Gruening, of New York, to be Governor of the Territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate Executive D, Eightieth Congress, second session, a consular convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at San José on January 12, 1948.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I move that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the convention and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The consular convention is as follows:

EXECUTIVE D, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a consular convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at San José on January 12, 1948.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report which the Secretary of State has addressed to me in regard to the convention.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 1948.

(Enclosures: (1) Report of the Secretary of State; (2) consular convention with Costa Rica, signed at San José January 12, 1948.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 11, 1948.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a consular convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, signed at San José on January 12, 1948.

The convention establishes the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions of consular officers of the United States in Costa

Rica and of Costa Rican consular officers in the United States.

The only treaty provisions in force at the present time between the United States and Costa Rica relating to consular officers are those contained in article X of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation signed July 10, 1851 (Treaty Series 62; 10 Stat. 916; 18 Stat., pt. 2 (Public Treaties), 159).

The consular convention signed on January 12, 1948, contains provisions, comprehensive in scope, similar in substance to provisions in consular conventions or to consular provisions in treaties of friendship, commerce, and consular rights in force between the United States and many foreign countries. The most recent consular convention of the United States to enter into force is that with the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Manila on March 14, 1947 (Senate Executive Q, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

The provisions of the consular convention with Costa Rica, as compared with corresponding provisions in existing consular conventions of the United States, reflect the results of studies which have been made during the past few years by the Department of State, with the collaboration of other interested departments and agencies of this Government, with a view to reframing certain of the consular provisions in the light of more recent experience. Many of the provisions, while not differing in purpose from corresponding provisions in other treaties or conventions of the United States, are reworded so as to make the intent clearer and to eliminate the possibility of questions of interpretation of the kind which sometimes arise in connection with the application of consular provisions. For example, paragraph 4 of article III contains provisions, substantially similar to those in force between the United States and a number of other countries, relating to the exemption of consular officers or employees from taxation, upon certain conditions and with certain exceptions. In paragraph 5 (a) it is provided that the provisions of paragraph 4 "shall apply only to taxes in respect of which the consular officer or employee would in the absence of the exemption provided by this article be the person legally liable and shall not apply to taxes in respect of which some other person is legally liable, notwithstanding that the burden of the tax may be passed on to the consular officer or employee." This is intended to express what has been the intent of corresponding tax-exemption provisions in other consular conventions, namely, that the exemption applies only with respect to taxes the legal incidence of which falls upon the consular officer or employee and not, for example, to excise taxes paid by a manufacturer, the burden of the tax being passed on, in whole or in part, to the buyer in the retail purchase price.

Among the principal exemptions to be accorded under the convention, aside from those in regard to taxation, are those provided in article IV with respect to duties on the importation of baggage and other personal property.

The convention contains a preamble and 14 articles. The provisions may be classified broadly as follows:

Article I relates to the recognition of consular officers and in general the performance of official functions by them, with provisions in paragraph 7 relating to the exercise of dual consular and diplomatic functions.

Article II relates to exemption from arrest or prosecution for certain purposes, amenability to the jurisdiction of courts, the giving of testimony, exemption from military, naval, jury, administrative or police service, and exemption of consular buildings, premises, and other property from military billeting or requisition, expropriation, condemnation, confiscation, or seizure.

Articles III and IV relate, respectively, to exemptions in regard to taxation and to

duties or taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation.

Article V relates to the rights of each of the governments with respect to the acquisition and use of lands, buildings, and other property for consular purposes.

Article VI relates to the use of the coat of arms or national device and to the inviolability of the quarters and archives of consular offices.

Articles VII and VIII relate, respectively, to the rights of consular officers to act for the protection of their countrymen and to the notarial functions of consular officers.

Article IX relates to the competency and authority of consular officers in connection with the administration and distribution of estates.

Articles X, XI, and XII relate, respectively, to consular functions in regard to the internal order of merchant vessels of their country, the right of consular officers to inspect merchant vessels for purposes required under the laws of their country, and consular functions in connection with the salvage of vessels.

Article XIII defines the terms "national" and "person" for the purposes of the convention.

Article XIV defines the territories to which the convention applies and places certain limitations, deemed essential by Costa Rica in its relations with certain contiguous or nearby countries, upon the application to United States consular officials and employees of certain provisions granting rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

Article XV provides that the convention shall take effect the 30th day after the day of the exchange of ratifications, shall continue in force for 10 years, and shall continue in force after that period until 6 months from the date on which either government shall have given notice to the other government of an intention to terminate or modify the convention.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. MARSHALL.

CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, on the basis of that traditional friendship which has always joined the peoples of their respective countries, have agreed to conclude a Consular Convention for the purpose yet further to strengthen this happy relationship through the fostering and development of effective consular representation between the two countries, and, in the premises have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. John Willard Carrigan, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America;

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica:

His Excellency Licenciado Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Secretary of State encharged with the Office of Foreign Relations

who, after having communicated to each other their full powers and having found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I

1. Each state agrees to receive from the other state consular representatives in those of its ports, places and cities where it may be convenient to establish consular offices and which are open to consular representatives of any foreign state. It shall be within the discretion of the sending state to determine whether the consular office to which such consular representatives shall be appointed or assigned, shall be a consulate general, consulate, vice consulate or consular

Calendar No. 365

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3484

[Report No. 357]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. MORSE, without amendment

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported by Mr. MORSE, with amendments, and ordered to be reprinted

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records,
- 4 property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the
- 5 Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, ~~War Depart-~~
- 6 ~~ment~~ *Department of the Army*, are hereby transferred to the
- 7 Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, ~~1947~~ 1948.
- 8 Prior to that date, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of

1 Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the
2 property and the personnel covered by this transfer.

3 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
4 receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed
5 to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance
6 the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States,
7 including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the
8 needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in
9 the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding
10 stock, and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the use
11 of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available
12 in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and useful-
13 ness of horses through participation in and lending for use
14 in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the loans,
15 sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such
16 arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed neces-
17 sary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this
18 Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is
19 authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations
20 and individuals under such rules and regulations as are
21 deemed by him to be necessary.

22 SEC. 3. Until June 30, ~~1948~~ 1949, the Secretary of War
23 may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military
24 personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the
25 Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secre-

1 tary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes
2 of this Act or to safeguard the interests of the United States.
3 Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law,
4 retired officer personnel of the ~~War Department~~ *Department*
5 *of the Army*, if employed by the Department of Agriculture
6 for the purposes of this Act only, may receive in addition
7 to their retired pay civilian salary to the extent that the
8 total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allow-
9 ances received by such persons in the permanent grade
10 last held by them prior to retirement.

11 SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be
13 necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the ~~War~~
14 ~~Department~~ *Department of the Army* to conduct a remount
15 breeding program is hereby abolished. Funds appropriated
16 pursuant to this Act shall be available for necessary adminis-
17 trative expenses, including personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase or hire of
19 passenger motor vehicles.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to transfer the
Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the
Department of Agriculture."

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported without amendment

MARCH 12 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Reported with amendments; ordered to be reprinted

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 16, 1948
For actions of March 15, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Aiken et al. introduced, and Sen. Aiken explained, long-range farm program bill. Rep. Hope introduced bill to repeal wheat-carryover requirement. House passed bill to remove price criteria as export-control factor. House received proposed borrowing authorization for REA. Joint Housing Committee submitted its report; Senate voted further continuation; and Sen. McCarthy introduced and discussed housing bill. Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Boggs criticized reports that cotton prices are too high. Rep. Schwabe (Mo.) inserted grain association letter opposing CCC charter bill.

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5214, which includes appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, Budget Bureau, General Accounting Office, etc., and various annual general provisions (pp. 2898, 2902, 2914-28). Conferees were appointed (p. 2928).
2. FORESTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1809, to broaden the authority of the Secretary to grant long-term occupancy permits in National forests in Alaska for summer homes, hotels, etc., by authorizing permits for a wider variety of purposes and extending the limit on acreage from 5 acres to 80 (p. 2891). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. HOUSING. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Housing (pp. 2883). Sen. McCarthy, Wis., discussed the report and a proposed bill on the subject (pp. 2887-8). Agreed, with amendments, to H. Con. Res. 155, continuing the Joint Committee and requiring it to submit a final report not later than May 15, 1948 (p. 2898). Sen. McCarthy discussed the committee's recommendations and analyzed the proposed legislation in detail (pp. 2902-14).
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 191, continuing the Small Business Committee during the remainder of this Congress (pp. 2893-5, 2928).

5. MINERAL LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5049, to reopen the revested O & C Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (S. Rept. 1012)(p. 2883).
6. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Government employment, etc. (pp. 2884-6).
7. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Indefinitely postponed H. R. 1389, to define "active duty" under the veterans' preference laws, in view of a Supreme Court decision (p. 2889).
8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. J. Res. 187, the Aiken measure to provide for use of Sec. 32 funds in foreign aid, was indefinitely postponed in view of the amendment to the ERP bill (p. 2892).
9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed with amendment S. 2277, to permit WAA to transfer to State and local governments, with a priority below that given to Federal agencies, real property suitable for use as public parks or recreational areas, etc., at 50% of value (p. 2892).
10. BUILDING. Passed without amendment H. R. 3506, to provide for acquisition of a site for a Federal building in Huntington; W. Va. (p. 2892). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. BILLS PASSED OVER included: S. 669, grain bonus (p. 2888); S. 299, to extend reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 2888); H. R. 3484, to transfer the Renount Service to USDA (p. 2888); and S. 2142, to transfer the Muscataine alcohol plant to USDA (p. 2891).

HOUSE

12. EXPORT CONTROLS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5470, which removes price criteria as a factor in the granting of export licenses (pp. 2944-9).
13. R.E.A. Received from the President a proposal to increase REA borrowing authority by \$175,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948 (H.Doc. 567) (p. 2979).
14. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. The following are excerpts from the report of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee on organization of Federal executive departments and agencies (see Digest 47):

"The heterogeneity of components, complained of in previous reports still exists. At the present time there are 352 principal components of the Federal Government too diversified to classify."

"...this committee is engaged in standardizing Government organization and nomenclature. Our objective is simple. It is to have each department or independent agency use the following names and subdivisions in descending order of importance: Bureau, Division, Branch, Section, Unit."

"We have urged departments and agencies to abolish names which conflict with those of others...Considerable progress can be reported to date and a large amount of interest has been shown by department and agency heads and we are hopeful that by the end of the year the entire executive branch will be organized in this fashion. A number of departments and agencies have made significant changes in line with our recommendations."

"The original idea underlying the formation of Government corporations was to provide instrumentalities with greater flexibility than the average bureau

minated agricultural program, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2319. A bill to provide for a survey of physically handicapped citizens; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2320. A bill for the relief of Maria Carol Lea McCain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2321. A bill to incorporate the Seabee Veterans of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND):

S. 2322. A bill to provide for the sale of a part of war-housing project No. FLA-8252-1 to the Department of Public Safety of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

COORDINATED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to coordinate the agricultural program.

The bill is the so-called long-range agricultural bill, and later in the day, when it is in order, I shall wish about 10 minutes to explain the contents of the bill.

The bill (S. 2318) to provide for a coordinated agricultural program, introduced by Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. WILSON, Mr. THYE, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. LUCAS), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE REPORT 986 RELATING TO LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Mr. BALL submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con Res. 46), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 10,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 986 submitted by the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, pursuant to Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, for the use of said joint committee.

REDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX PAYMENTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4790) to reduce individual income-tax payments, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

YOU AND YOUR CONGRESSMAN—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "You and Your Congressman," written by him and published in the magazine Forbes, for March 15, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND THE ENCYCLICALS—ADDRESS BY REV. BENJAMIN L. MASSE, S. J.

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address en-

titled "Labor-Management Relations and the Encyclicals," delivered by the Reverend Benjamin L. Masse, S. J., associate editor of America, and executive editor of the Catholic Mind, before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, Boston, Mass., March 2, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST AND REPLY BY LESLIE S. PERRY

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Antilynching Bill," published in the March 2, 1948, issue of the Washington Post, and a reply to the editorial by Leslie S. Perry, legislative representative, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, published in the Washington Post of March 11, 1948, which appear in the Appendix.]

OPEN THE DOOR, AMERICA!—EDITORIAL BY DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Open the Door, America!" by David Lawrence, published in the March 7 issue of the United States News, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEETING OF COMMITTEE

Mr. DONNELL asked and obtained consent for the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary engaged in hearings on Senate bill 1988, relating to submerged lands along coastal areas, to sit during the session of the Senate today.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. CAIN asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate tomorrow, March 16.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on account of a previous engagement, my colleague, the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is compelled to be absent until Friday of this week. I ask unanimous consent that he may be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate until that time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed, and under the order of the Senate, the calendar will be called for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection.

The bill (S. 669) to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946, was announced as first in order.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement on the housing bill I introduced today.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. When the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin shall have concluded his remarks, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum, inasmuch as we have arrived at the point of calling the calendar.

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Nebraska for that purpose at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	O'Connor
Ball	Hayden	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Cain	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stennis
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cooper	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McCarthy	Thye
Donnell	McClellan	Umstead
Downey	McFarland	Vandenberg
Dworshak	McGrath	Watkins
Eastland	McKellar	Wherry
Eaton	McMahon	White
Ellender	Magnuson	Wiley
Ferguson	Malone	Williams
Flanders	Maybank	Wilson
Fulbright	Millikin	Young
George	Moore	
Gurney	Morse	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEX] are necessarily absent.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senate is now proceeding under rule VIII, and Senators are limited to 5 minutes.

COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, today I introduced a comprehensive housing bill. At this time I intend to take the 5 minutes allotted under the rule, very briefly to discuss that bill. Later in the day, when we have disposed of the calendar, I plan to discuss it in greater detail. Representative FLETCHER is introducing an identical bill in the House today.

To begin with, I should like to compliment the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] for his good judgment and broadmindedness in filing a report which contains every single element of the bill which I have been drafting for the past 3 months. However, in submitting his report I fear that he has failed to give credit to some of the groups which have taken a major part in developing this program. I do not blame the Senator from Vermont for failing to give all the groups which have contributed so much the credit they deserve, because during the time this program was being formed he was very busy on other work.

At this time I should like briefly to mention the various groups and individuals who have contributed toward the

construction of what looks like an excellent housing program.

The fact that our committee has unanimously agreed on everything except the public housing provision indicates that we do have a good housing program. To begin with, the AMVETS, I believe, did more than any other veterans' group toward helping us work out the low-rental part of the bill. They have also been very active in helping us to draft this legislation insofar as an attempt to get a standardization of codes and measurements is concerned.

We have copied much, not from the Legion bill, but from the Legion thoughts, in developing a program for veterans' cooperatives. We have added something to the Legion thought. As I say, I do not intend to discuss the bill in detail at this time, but later in the day I intend to discuss it in greater detail.

In our veterans' cooperative housing project we have one thing which is in no other bill. That is due largely to the thinking of a great number of veterans. They recognize that merely giving veterans liberal loans will not produce housing. Merely giving them the money will not produce housing. We are providing, in addition, for technical assistance.

The VFW in setting up the housing co-ops and drafting plans, and so forth, contributed heavily in the hearings and the conferences we have had in every major city in the country. The AVC likewise has contributed.

I should like to pay special tribute to Mr. Jones, of Columbia University, who, through Representative JAVITS, has given us unlimited aid in attempting to work out a yield insurance program which will be available not only to insurance companies, but to industrial corporations and labor unions as well.

Another man who deserves great credit is Richard Grey, international president of the Building Trades Union. Mr. Grey set up an A. F. of L. labor committee to work with us. They gave us much more than lip service.

The members of that committee are Mr. Harry Bates, of Washington; Mr. Michael Crow, of Houston, Tex.; Mr. C. J. Hagerty, of San Francisco; Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, of Chicago, Ill.; and Mr. Howard McSpedon, of New York, who, with Mr. Grey, constituted a committee which worked with our joint committee, and has given us unlimited assistance.

Mr. President, how many minutes have I left?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall continue later in the day.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall be glad to yield later in the day when I shall discuss the bill in detail.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I warmly commend the Senator for what he has done in the field of housing. I should like to ask him in my time, if I may, if

he will summarize what his proposal does respecting offering a new market for second mortgages, especially in connection with property insured by the Veterans' Administration for the veterans.

Mr. McCARTHY. The bill which I have introduced provides for the liquidation of the Federal National Mortgage Association, which is the agency within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which up until now has been to a certain extent acting as a secondary market. We are liquidating that agency and setting up an agency almost identical to it within the H and HFA, a permanent agency to be used as a secondary market (not a blanket secondary market), but to be used at such times and in such areas as the Administrator feels is necessary.

Mr. PEPPER. I have been informed by the housing industry that the program cannot succeed unless there is a sure market for second mortgages. I am glad that the Senator is pursuing this program.

Mr. McCARTHY. Unless we establish such a market—with restrictions so that it will not become too inflationary—the housing program cannot succeed. Unless we can establish a sensible secondary market, the housing program will come to a complete stop.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will resume the call of the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 25) amending rule XXII relating to cloture was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 354) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 866) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objective and to provide for the coordinated execution of such policy through a National Housing Commission, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 408) to repeal section 13 b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have some member of the Committee on Banking and Currency give us an explanation of this bill. In the absence of an explanation, I suggest that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I think I can explain the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There was objection, the Chair will say to the Senator from Vermont, from the other

side of the Chamber; and the bill has been passed over.

The bill (S. 299) to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 309) designating American Indian Day was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. At the request of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1179) to aid in defraying the expenses of the 17th Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1948, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3484

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, viz:

1 On page 1, line 7, after "1948" insert the following
2 proviso: "*Provided*, That the Remount Service Stations:
3 Aleshire Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Virginia;
4 Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in California;
5 and Robinson Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Ne-
6 braska, shall be transferred and thereafter operated and
7 managed as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this Act: *And*
8 *provided further*, That the Reno Quartermaster Depot (Re-
9 mount), in Oklahoma, shall be transferred and disposed of
10 as provided in section 4 of this Act".

1 On page 3, after line 10, insert the following new
2 section:

3 “SEC. 4. The said Remount Station, known as the Reno
4 Quartermaster Depot (Remount), located in Canadian
5 County, Oklahoma, comprising the former Fort Reno Mili-
6 tary Reservation, together with the improvements thereon,
7 shall be disposed of as follows:

8 “(a) The following-described lands, together with all
9 improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Depart-
10 ment of Justice, effective July 1, 1948, for use by the
11 Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States
12 Southwestern Reformatory: All of sections 1, 9, 10, 11
13 (except that portion of section 11 which, together with all
14 of section 12, was transferred by the Secretary of War to
15 the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General pur-
16 suant to the Act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200)), town-
17 ship 12 north, and the southeast quarter of section 36,
18 township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

19 “(b) The following-described lands, together with all
20 improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Depart-
21 ment of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1948: All of sections
22 2, 3, and 4, township 12 north, those portions of sections
23 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, that
24 portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest
25 quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River

1 channel change, all of sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, and
2 the west half and northeast quarter of section 36, township
3 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

4 “(c) All lands and improvements transferred by sub-
5 section (b) of this section, except that portion specified in
6 subsection (d) of this section, shall be disposed of by the
7 Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in a
8 manner consistent with and subject to the terms and con-
9 ditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended
10 (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise administered
11 in accordance with said Act: *Provided*, That during the
12 period from the date of enactment of this Act to and including
13 June 30, 1950, all sales of such lands pursuant to the pro-
14 visions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
15 as amended, shall be only to veterans as defined in section
16 1 (b) (2) of said Act: *Provided further*, That if the claim
17 of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for such
18 lands is sustained in the courts and a judgment is rendered
19 in their behalf, then all moneys derived from the sale of the
20 said tracts of land as herein provided shall be placed to
21 the credit of such Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians
22 and thereafter shall be considered a trust fund subject to
23 disposal by the Congress: *Provided further*, That in allocat-
24 ing said lands, veterans, honorably discharged members of
25 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians who meet

1 the requirements of the said Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant
2 Act, shall have a preference right to acquire tracts of the
3 said land and: *Provided further*, That the tract of land on
4 which is located the building designated and known as
5 General Sheridan's headquarters shall be set aside for the
6 use and benefit of the Oklahoma State Historical Society:
7 *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall
8 be, and is hereby, authorized to make all necessary rules and
9 regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this
10 Act.

11 " (d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall grant to the
12 city of El Reno, Oklahoma, upon such conditions as may
13 be mutually agreed upon, the following portion of the lands
14 transferred by subsection (b) of this section, together with
15 all improvements thereon, and such easements and other
16 rights as the Secretary may deem appropriate to such grant:
17 That portion of the west half of the west half of the north-
18 west quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian
19 River channel change, that portion of the southwest quarter
20 of section 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, the
21 east half of section 27, the northwest quarter of section 35,
22 the north half of the southwest quarter of section 35, the
23 northeast quarter of section 34, the north half of the south-
24 east quarter of section 34, the east half of the northwest
25 quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter of the south-

- 1 west quarter of section 34, township 13 north, range 8 west,
- 2 Indian meridian.”
- 3 On page 3, line 11, strike out “4” and insert “5”.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

MARCH 18 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 30, 1948
For actions of March 29, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 58

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated foreign-aid bill. Rep. Anderson urged use of Sec. 32 funds and surplus agricultural commodities in foreign aid.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2202, the omnibus foreign-aid bill (pp. 3715-55).
2. DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee announced that the Committee expects to report this bill today and obtained unanimous consent for it to be debated Wed. or as soon thereafter as it may be reached (p. 3755).
3. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial favoring construction of a fence between the U. S. and Mexico (p. 3758).
4. HOUSING. Passed as reported S. 2361, to continue the mortgage-insurance provisions of the National Housing Act for a month after Mar. 31, 1948 (p. 3714).

SENATE

5. FOREIGN AID. S. 2393, as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee (see Digest 57), states that the bill is to aid China to relieve human suffering, to assist in retarding economic deterioration, and to afford the Chinese an opportunity to initiate self-help measures. In general, aid would be provided to China for these purposes in the same manner and to the same extent as assistance would be provided under those provisions of the ERP bill which are relevant to the purposes of the China-aid bill and to conditions in China. Authorizes appropriation of \$363,000,000, to remain available for 1 year following enactment of the bill, to be used in this manner. In addition, authorizes appropriation of

\$100,000,000, for the same period, to carry out the purposes of the bill without regard to the provisions of ERP. Authorizes RFC advances not exceeding \$50,000,000 pending appropriations.

Permission was granted for the Foreign Relations Committee to submit a revised report on this bill (p. 3682).

Consent was granted for this bill to be debated today (p. 3708).

6. EDUCATION. Continued debate on S. 472, the Federal-aid-to-education bill (pp. 3683-708). Debate on this bill is to be resumed when the China-aid bill has been disposed of.
7. HOUSING. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2361 (see item 4 of this Digest). This bill will now be sent to the President. (p. 3708.)
8. APPROPRIATIONS; FOREIGN AID. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 355, appropriating \$55 million additional for interim aid pending enactment of ERP (p. 3682). This measure will now be sent to the President.
9. TARIFF. Passed without amendment H.R. 4938, to provide dutiable status for platinum foxes, and platinum fox furs (p. 3682). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported H.R. 5328, to permit free entry of wood-waste for use as fire wood (p. 3682).
10. MINING LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5049, to reopen the revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands to exploration, location, entry, and disposition under the general mining laws (p. 3681). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. HOUSING CENSUS. Passed without amendment S. 1950, to provide for a decennial census of housing (p. 3681).
12. CREDIT UNION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2225, to transfer administration of the Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Security Agency (S.Rept. 1033) (p. 3674).
13. FOREIGN AID. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial urging aid for China (p. 3672).
14. MEXICAN BORDER FENCE. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial urging passage of S.J.Res. 46, authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a land boundary fence along the Mexican border (p. 3672).
15. FLOOD CONTROL; SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Overton, La., inserted resolutions of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress favoring appropriations for flood control and water-pollution projects, for soil conservation work, and continued study of the Federal power policy (pp. 3673-4).
16. BILLS PASSED OVER included: S. 669, grain bonus (p. 3677); S. 866, to establish a national housing policy (p. 3677); S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 3677); H.R. 3484, to transfer Remount Service to USDA (p. 3677); S.Con. Res. 6, to provide for consolidated appropriation bill (p. 3677); S. 430, to cover national farm-loan association and production-credit association employees under the Retirement Act (p. 3678); S.J.Res. 164, RACC loans to fur farmers (p. 3678); S. 1807, to continue certain export-import and allocations powers (p. 3678); S. 2142, to transfer Muscatine alcohol plant to USDA (p. 3678); S. 1989, to pay accumulated annual leave for certain transferred employees (p. 3681); S. 1322, Federal charter for CCC (p. 3681); H.R. 3538, to authorize USDA to make drainage investigations and reports (p. 3682); and S. 2173, to amend the Agricul-

BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senators from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. PEPPER], the Senators from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Under the order of the Senate, the clerk will call the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 669) to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946, was announced as first in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 25) amending rule XXII relating to cloture, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 354) to incorporate the Federal City Charter Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 866) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to facilitate sustained progress in the attainment of such objectives and to provide for the coordinated execution of such policy through a National Housing Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 408) to repeal section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 299) to extend the reclamation laws to the State of Arkansas was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 309) designating American Indian Day was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1179) to aid in defraying the expenses of the seventeenth triennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947 was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be temporarily passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. GREEN subsequently said: Mr. President, what disposition was made of Calendar 198, House bill 1179?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over.

Mr. GREEN. I thank the Chair.

The bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 829) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 18) to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 518) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1038) to amend the Federal Airport Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 493) to provide for the coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 472) to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this bill is the unfinished business of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1481) to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, relative to Senate bill 1481, Calendar 485, the bill authorizing daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia, there is considerable demand that that bill be brought up for consideration at the end of the week. Since the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] is present, I suggest that he confer with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] and see if it is satisfactory to take it up at that time.

Mr. OVERTON. As I have already stated, I am willing to take it up at any time. Can the Senator from Nebraska tell us what day the bill is to be taken up?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to obtain any information I can on the subject. I simply suggest that in the event the Federal aid to education bill and the China-aid bill are concluded, that is one of the bills which we might consider at the end of this week, provided it is satisfactory to the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. OVERTON. That is satisfactory to me.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 150) to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of Senate Resolution 116 was announced as next in order.

Mr. TOBEY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3051) to amend the act of July 19, 1940, and to amend section 2 and repeal the profit-limitation and certain other limiting provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TOBEY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. GREEN subsequently said: Mr. President, I should be inclined to ask a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. GREEN. I was necessarily out of the Chamber temporarily at the beginning of the calendar call. I should like to ask what disposition was made of Calendar 657, House bill 3051.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over.

The bill (S. 1356) providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 430) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to make such act applicable to officers and employees of national farm-loan associations and production-credit associations, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1557) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1375) to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, would a motion be in order, in view of the fact that the Senate seems to be in a killing mood, and desires all these bills to go over?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement such a motion would not be in order.

The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 3978) to provide for the temporary advancement in ranks and increase in salary of lieutenants in the Metropolitan Police Force of the District of Columbia, serving as supervisors of certain squads, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1663) to prohibit the payment of retirement annuities to former Members of Congress convicted of offenses involving the improper use of authority, influence, power, or privileges as Members of Congress was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 968) to authorize the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to limit the number of taxicabs licensed and operated in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4042) to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1653) to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1015) to amend section 7 of the act of June 25, 1910, as amended, to reduce the interest rate on postal savings deposits to 1 percent per annum was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) requesting the President to proclaim February 1 as National Freedom Day was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2239) to amend section 13 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1004) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, so as to provide that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation, with respect to character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the FBI was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 164) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make loans to fur farmers and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1807) to provide for the temporary extension of the Export Control Act and title III of the Second War Powers Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2142) to make the Government-owned alcohol plant at Muscatine, Iowa, available for processing agricultural commodities in the furtherance

of authorized programs of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 984) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2242) to authorize for a limited period of time the admissions into the United States of certain European displaced persons for permanent residence and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT

The bill (S. 2287) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CAIN. With reference to Senate bill 2287, Calendar 1017, may I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be printed and lie on the table?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator's amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The clerk will state the next order of business on the calendar.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 154) authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the poultry business in the United States was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

DAVE HOUARDY

The bill (H. R. 2214) for the relief of Dave Hougardy was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENSIGN MERTON H. PETERSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1806) for the relief of Ensign Merton H. Peterson, United States Naval Reserve, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 1, after the words "while on", to strike out "terminal", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$197.43, to Ensign Merton H. Peterson, United States Naval Reserve, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for hospital and medical expenses incurred by him while hospitalized in Sioux Valley Hospital, Sioux Falls, S.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 8, 1948
For actions of April 7, 1948
50th-2nd, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed Hoffman nomination. Senate members of joint foreign-aid committee appointed. Senate debated Remount Service bill, Thomas motion to refer bill to Agriculture Committee is pending. Senate committee reported bills to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense and to protect against golden nematode. Senate committee reported Flanders amendments to housing bill. Both Houses received GAO audit report on FCA corporations. House debated foot-and-mouth disease research bill. House tabled resolution requesting information from USDA on producer-consumer price spreads. USDA statement inserted.

SENATE

- FOREIGN AID.** Confirmed the nomination of Paul G. Hoffman to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation (p. 4256).
Sens. Smith, Lodge, Connally, Bridges, and McCarran were appointed Senate members of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation (pp. 4256-7).
House members have not yet been appointed.
- REMOUNT SERVICE.** Began debate on H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service (which improves horse breeds) from the Army Department to USDA (pp. 4281-4).
Agreed to the committee amendments. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment to transfer part of the Ft. Reno station to the Justice Department for the Southwestern Reformatory, part to USDA for division into farms and sale under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and part to the city of El Reno. Without discussing this amendment, he then made a motion that the bill be referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee and inserted a resolution of Jan. 7 from that Committee recommending such action. This motion was pending when the Senate recessed.
- GOLDEN NEMATODE.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2137, which authorizes USDA to carry out operations against the golden nematode, independently or in cooperation with the State and local agencies involved; and to compensate growers of potatoes and tomatoes in infested areas for losses resulting when they refrain from planting in order to combat the nematode (S. Rept. 1106)(p. 4253).
- MEAT INSPECTION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2256, to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense (S. Rept. 1107)(p. 4253).

5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3703, to authorize transfer of certain surplus real property to the National Park Service (S. Rept. 1109)(p. 4253).
6. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee announced that it will begin hearings on S. 2318, the Aiken long-range farm program bill, on Apr. 12, with Secretary Anderson as the witness (p. D334).
7. HOUSING. The "Daily Digest" states as follows regarding the meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee: "In executive session, the committee voted to report favorably the Flanders amendments (these amendments, in effect, propose practically to rewrite the bill) to S. 866, to establish and carry out a national housing policy" (p. D334).
8. FCA AUDIT. Both Houses received the GAO audit report on various FCA corporations for the fiscal year 1946; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (H. Doc. 598)(pp. 4252-3, 4318).
9. TOBACCO EXPORTS. Sen. Johnston, S. C., criticized British increases in the tobacco tariff (p. 4284).

HOUSE

10. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Began debate on H.R. 5098, to enable USDA to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease in the U.S. (pp. 4297-308). When further action on the bill was postponed until today, an amendment by Rep. Macy, N.Y., designed to prevent such research on Long Island, N.Y., was pending.
11. FARM PRICES. Laid on the table H.Res. 511, requesting USDA to report the nature and extent of research activities relating to the price spread between the producer and consumer of agricultural products, particularly fruits and vegetables, the possibility of expediting such activities, and the findings and conclusions of such activities (pp. 4292-5). The Agriculture Committee had reported the resolution adversely, after receipt of information from the Department (pp. 4292, 4319). The statement from the Department was inserted in the Record (pp. 4292-5).
12. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5214 (pp. 4296-7). The conferees fixed the Emergency Fund for the President at \$200,000 (Senate, \$100,000; House, \$700,000); fixed the Budget Bureau item at \$2,992,000 (Senate figure; House, \$3,192,000) with the understanding that the \$200,000 reduction shall be applied to divisions other than the Estimates and Fiscal Divisions and those engaged in strictly budgetary work; and adopted the House figure of \$300,000 (Senate, \$350,000) for the Council of Economic Advisers.
13. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5888, to authorize appropriations for continuing highway construction under the Federal-Aid Road Act (pp. 4296, 4319).
14. OLEOMARGARINE. Rep. Rankin, Miss., compared purity of oleomargarine and butter (pp. 4291-2).
Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the submission of the petition to discharge the committee on the oleomargarine-tax-repeal bill (p. 4288).
15. IRRIGATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5669, to provide adjustments of irrigation charges on the Flathead Indian irrigation

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1356.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1356) providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that Senate bill 1356, which is now before the Senate, be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I shall speak on the motion to recommit. In the light of the action which the Senate has just taken on Senate bill 1557, I realize that most Members feel that it would be consistent for them to vote to recommit the bill now before us, and in the light of the roll call vote which has been had, I shall not ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to recommit, because it is clear to me that the previous bill had backing in a great many States in the Union, whereas the pending bill does not have backing in as many States. Therefore, the preceding bill would logically be stronger from a vote standpoint. I do want to say, however, that in my judgment, my bill rests on a different principle from the preceding one, in that any American citizen of good moral character, who has had honorable connection with the military, is eligible to become a member of the organization. It does not draw any line of race or religion so far as membership is concerned. For that reason, Mr. President, I hope that the bill will not be recommitted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to recommit Senate bill 1356 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. 1356) was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCORPORATION OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 704, Senate bill 1375, to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1375) to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that Senate bill 1375 be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico to recommit Senate bill 1375.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, appreciating what has happened in the Senate respecting the other two bills, I am not going to delay long in debating the bill which is now before the Senate, nor shall I ask for a yeas-and-nay vote on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. President, I simply want to place in the RECORD a brief statement of what the bill provides. The bill would incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. This veterans' organization was founded in 1896, and is now composed of approximately 100,000 members, plus 35,000 members in the ladies' auxiliary. It has maintained a national headquarters in New York for a long time.

There are seven regions into which the country is divided. Each State department has its own staff headquarters. Many prominent American citizens of Jewish faith belong to this great organization. It is now very ably and capably led by one of the best known men of the Jewish faith in the country.

Its objects and purposes are to teach allegiance to the flag and the country, to teach Americanism, to teach the aims of our Republic, to promote comradeship, to promote assistance to members and their families, to instill patriotism, to promote the well-being of members of the organization and their children, and to assist other veterans when called upon to do so.

Any American citizen of Jewish faith who entered the service through any of the normal channels, and who was accepted for active duty during any war, campaign, or expedition recognized by the Congress, is eligible for membership, provided his service has not been terminated by dishonorable discharge or separation.

Mr. President, I think I can say in behalf of the bill all that I said in behalf of the bill dealing with the Catholic War Veterans, that here is a group of men banded together, not only on the basis of their comradeship and service to their country in time of war, but also on the basis of their religious faith.

The purpose of their organization, as set forth in their charter, is to advance the cause of the free country in which they live. I think they are very well worthy of Federal recognition by receiving a Federal charter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] that Senate bill 1375 be recommitted.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. 1375) was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 365, House bill 3484, an act to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask recognition for one moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Oklahoma withhold his request so the Chair may put the motion of the Senator from Nebraska?

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3484.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount

Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I favored the motion just put, and I am in favor of the amendments submitted by the committee, and if the amendments will be stated, I think we can dispose of them before I take the floor in my own right for further comment. The purpose of the amendments is to change certain dates.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Armed Services was, in section 1, on page 1, line 5, after the name "Quartermaster Corps", to strike out the name "War Department" and insert in lieu thereof "Department of the Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 1, on page 1, line 7, after the words "July 1", to strike out "1947" and insert in lieu thereof "1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 22, after "June 30", to strike out "1948" and insert in lieu thereof "1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 3, line 4, after the words "of the", to strike out "War Department" and insert in lieu thereof "Department of the Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 4, on page 3, line 13, after the words "of the", to strike out "War Department" and insert in lieu thereof "Department of the Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair points out that on page 1, line 8, the word "War" should be stricken out and in lieu thereof the two words "the Army" should be substituted; and the same amendment should be made on page 2, line 22. These two amendments are perfecting amendments; and, without objection, they are agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I submit an amendment, and ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator desire to have the amendment lie on the table?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I do not think I shall discuss this question tonight. It will require a little time, but not very much.

There being no objection, the amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 1, line 7, after "1948", insert the following proviso: "Provided, That the Remount Service stations Aleshire Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Virginia; Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in California; and Robinson Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Nebraska, shall be transferred and thereafter operated and managed as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this act: And provided further, That the Reno Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Oklahoma, shall be transferred and disposed of as provided in section 4 of this act."

On page 3, after line 10, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 4. The said Remount station, known as the Reno Quartermaster Depot (Remount), located in Canadian County, Okla., comprising the former Fort Reno Military Reservation, together with the improvements thereon, shall be disposed of as follows:

"(a) The following-described lands, together with all improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Department of Justice, effective July 1, 1948, for use by the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States Southwestern Reformatory: All of sections 1, 9, 10, 11 (except that portion of section 11 which, together with all of section 12, was transferred by the Secretary of War to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General pursuant to the act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200)), township 12 north, and the southeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

"(b) The following-described lands, together with all improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1948: All of sections 2, 3, and 4, township 12 north, those portions of sections 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, that portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River channel change, all of sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, and the west half and northeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

"(c) All lands and improvements transferred by subsection (b) of this section, except that portion specified in subsection (d) of this section, shall be disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise administered in accordance with said act: *Provided*, That during the period from the date of enactment of this act to and including June 30, 1950, all sales of such lands pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be only to veterans as defined in section 1 (b) (2) of said act: *Provided further*, That if the claim of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for such lands is sustained in the courts and a judgment is rendered in their behalf, then all moneys derived from the sale of the said tracts of land as herein provided shall be placed to the credit of such Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians and thereafter shall be considered a trust fund subject to disposal by the Congress: *Provided further*, That in allocating said lands, veterans, honorably discharged members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians who meet the requirements of the said Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall have a preference right to acquire tracts of the said land and: *Provided further*, That the tract of land on which is located the building designated and known as General Sheridan's headquarters shall be set aside for the use and benefit of the Oklahoma State Historical Society: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall be, and is hereby, authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

"(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall grant to the city of El Reno, Okla., upon such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, the following portion of the lands transferred by subsection (b) of this section, together with all improvements thereon, and such easements and other rights as the Secretary may deem appropriate to such grant: That portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River channel

change, that portion of the southwest quarter of section 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, the east half of section 27, the northwest quarter of section 35, the north half of the southwest quarter of section 35, the northeast quarter of section 34, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 34, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 13 north, range 8 west, Indian meridian."

On page 3, line 11, strike out "4" and insert "5."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have no objection to the pending bill in three aspects. In one aspect I do object.

The bill provides for the disposition of four remount stations. Heretofore they have been operated by the Army. The Army is going out of the horse-raising business, and has turned over these remount stations for disposal. The bill provides that the four stations shall be turned over to the Department of Agriculture, to be continued as remount stations.

I have no objection to the station in Virginia being continued as a remount station, if the Senators from Virginia desire it. I have no objection to the station in Nebraska being continued as a remount station if the Senators from Nebraska prefer it. I have no objection to the station in California, the Pomona station, being continued as a remount station if the Senators from California prefer it.

However, in my State there is objection. In my State the remount station occupies a fine tract of land, bottom land and upland. It is the finest land in Oklahoma. In my State we prefer to raise citizens rather than show horses. I am not speaking disparagingly of Virginia. The land at Front Royal, Va., is rough. Perhaps it is best adapted to raising horses. I am not familiar with the land in Nebraska. Perhaps it is best adapted for raising horses. I am not familiar with the land in California. Perhaps it is best adapted to raising horses instead of citizens. However, in my State the particular tract of land in question consists of 10,000 acres, 15 sections, of the finest land in the State, suitable for growing alfalfa and other crops adapted to that area. I want that land divided and made available to ex-service men under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Because it would require too long to discuss the question tonight, I now make a motion, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

I move that the bill H. R. 3484 be ordered rereferred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and report.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in support of my motion, let me say that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has not fully considered this program. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has considered it in executive session. In order that the record may be complete, I send to the desk a resolution adopted by the Com-

mittee on Agriculture and Forestry and ask that it be read.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it was my understanding that after the committee amendments were agreed to the bill was to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I want this resolution in the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry request the Senate to refer H. R. 3484—a bill proposing to authorize and direct the transfer of certain remount stations from the War Department to the Agriculture Department—now on the Senate calendar to the said Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and recommendation."

Motion submitted by Senator BUSHFIELD, seconded by Senator YOUNG, and approved by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, January 7, 1948.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Chairman.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss the question at any length tonight, but in view of the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, and in view of the possibility that some Members of the Senate may read the RECORD of today's proceedings, I should like to place in the RECORD a very brief rebuttal of what the Senator from Oklahoma has said. Tomorrow I shall indulge in a much longer debate on this subject.

I am somewhat at a loss to understand why the Senator from Oklahoma seems to think that Senators from a State in which Federal property belonging to all the people of the United States is located should have a controlling voice in the disposition of such property. I know that on past occasions the Senator from Oklahoma has at least given me the impression that because one of the remount stations is located in Oklahoma, he apparently has some special rights or privileges in regard to it. That I deny. We are dealing here with Federal property, and it is the task of the Congress of the United States to determine the disposition of such Federal property in the interest of all the people, and not necessarily in accordance with the wishes of Senators from any particular State.

What the Senator from Oklahoma proposes to do is to except and exempt from the provisions of this bill what I consider to be the most important and vital of all the remount stations in the country; in fact, the only one which is operated pretty much on a self-sustaining basis.

The bill comes to the Senate after prolonged consideration by the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, and by a unanimous vote of the Armed Services Committee. The question has been pending before the Senate for about a year. Heretofore we have not been able to obtain consideration of the bill, because under the unanimous-consent rule we have been confronted by the fact that my good friend from Oklahoma has objected to the consideration of the bill

unless his amendment, which exempts the Fort Reno station, is accepted by the Senate.

I should like to have Members of the Senate look at certain figures which I wish to place in the *RECORD* tonight. I want Senators to examine certain vital statistics which I think are connected with this problem.

First, let me say that House bill 3484 and the administrative proposals and plans under which the Remount Service will be operated under the terms of the bill have been arrived at by agreement between the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture. This bill and the proposals it embodies have the approval of those two Departments. It is true that the Department of the Army, then the War Department, proposed more than a year ago that the horse-breeding program be dispensed with if the cost of it were to be included in the Army budget, because, as the letters in the committee report, to which I shall refer in the debate tomorrow, point out, the then Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, took the position that this function had become a civilian function, due to the fact that the Army no longer was maintaining any horse cavalry. But there was a recognition on the part of both those Departments of the value of this program as a civilian function. So the two Departments reached an agreement as to the transfer of the function to the Department of Agriculture.

Initially the subject matter was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee. Tomorrow, if the Senator from Oklahoma raises the point of order which I understood from a letter I received from him a few weeks ago he might raise, we shall then discuss the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee in this matter. But suffice it for tonight to say that, in my opinion, there is no question that the bill was properly referred to the Armed Services Committee. That committee held hearings on it. The two Departments concerned entered into the necessary arrangements for the transfer. Now some members of the Agricultural Committee would like to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, so that they may proceed—I think it is perfectly clear what they intend to do—to rewrite the bill so as to make it more closely in line with the suggestions of the Senator from Oklahoma. I say that because the bill was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, no point of order can properly be raised as to the disposition of this matter by the Armed Services Committee.

As to the statistics which I want Senators to consider, let me say that the record shows that the continuation of this service, if transferred to the Department of Agriculture, will cost, in round numbers, \$865,000 a year. The value of the property concerned is as follows: One of these remount stations is located at Front Royal, Va., and has a fair estimated value of \$1,250,000. It is property belonging to the taxpayers,

involving all the taxpayers of the United States.

There is a remount station at Pomona, Calif., valued at \$800,000. That belongs to all the taxpayers of the United States, not merely to the taxpayers of California.

Another remount station, located at Fort Robinson, Nebr., is valued at \$1,730,000, and again it belongs to all the people of the United States.

The fourth is the El Reno station, near El Reno, Okla. It is valued at \$1,677,000 and belongs, not alone to the people of Oklahoma, but to all the people of the United States.

Then there are six so-called area headquarters, which, for the most part, consist of an office in the towns mentioned, with an Army officer and a secretary in charge. Those six area headquarters are at Front Royal, Va.; Lexington, Ky.; San Angelo, Tex.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Sheridan, Wyo.; and Pomona, Calif.

I am perfectly willing to meet the Senator from Oklahoma tomorrow on the merits of his specific proposal; but I wish to point out now that the El Reno station, which is located 3 miles west of El Reno, Okla., originally in 1883, consisted of 9,493 acres. Subsequently there were transferred to the Department of Justice, for penal purposes, for the location of a penal institution, approximately 1,000 acres, leaving the El Reno remount station as of today approximately 8,493 acres.

Mr. President, approximately 1,000 acres of this land is bottom land, and more than 7,000 acres of this station are grazing land, buffalo grass land. One issue on which I am perfectly willing to meet the Senator from Oklahoma involves the value of this land for farm purposes. I say without fear of successful contradiction that it would be a great disservice to any veterans to break up this land into 80-acre or 160-acre plots, on the assumption that veterans could make a living out of that land, because soil-conservation authorities from the Senator's own State of Oklahoma, as well as soil-conservation authorities of the Federal Government, point out that to use this land for agricultural purposes of a productive farming type would amount to creating a dust bowl out of the land. I do not think we can justify, in the name of a sound soil-conservation program, the proposal offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

I wish to say further, Mr. President, that I think that with international conditions being what they are, with the tensions being what they are, and with the facilities located on this land having such potential use available to the Government in the case of a more serious international crisis than that which confronts us tonight, I believe it is of great importance that this land be left in the control of the Federal Government.

I know of no committee which could possibly give more conscientious and serious consideration to a problem of this sort than the Armed Services Committee has given to this problem. Merely because some Senators find themselves in

disagreement with the report of a committee, although the committee had jurisdiction over the subject matter when it went to work on it, I think it is very unsound procedure for the Senate to permit a motion of the type the Senator from Oklahoma has proposed tonight to be adopted. I do not think we should break down the committee work as is proposed, in effect, by the motion the Senator from Oklahoma has made. The Senate has received a report from the committee, and I say the Senate should either vote up or vote down the bill as reported by the Committee on Armed Services. Either we should have a remount program covering these four remount stations, or we should have none at all.

I believe the Senate should not give favorable consideration to the proposal of the Senator from Oklahoma, for the reasons which I shall set forth in the debate tomorrow from letters and briefs received from many of the Senator's own constituents, who say they think it would not be in the interest either of the country or of Oklahoma to adopt the program offered by the Senator from Oklahoma. I shall not detain the Senate any longer tonight to present my concrete evidence on that point.

I conclude for today by saying that I think in this instance there is involved a Federal problem, not an Oklahoma problem. It is a problem which involves more than \$5,000,000 worth of taxpayers' property, and land which in my opinion should not be used for farm purposes along the lines of the proposal the Senator from Oklahoma makes. The land, as the statements I shall offer for the *RECORD* tomorrow will show, may have great potential oil resource value. I say that with the international situations being what they are, the Federal Government should maintain for the time being control over its own land, underlying which there may be very rich oil deposits.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Carl K. Connell, of Cameron, Mo., to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri, to fill an existing vacancy, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Thomas Bayard McCabe, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1942.

CONSIDERATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the

consideration of nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the executive calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edney Ridge to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

That completes the executive calendar.

INCREASE IN BRITISH TARIFF ON TOBACCO

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have read an Associated Press dispatch, bearing a London date line and received yesterday, which states that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced an increase in the duty on leaf tobacco of 3 shillings 4 pence, or about 68 cents a pound. A package of 20 cigarettes of popular brands has been increased from 68 cents to 72 cents. Cheaper brands formerly selling at 50 cents will sell for 52 cents.

Propaganda sources within this country, Mr. President—sources within the present administration and among British interests here—flooded the tobacco-growing regions of the Southeast with ballyhoo to the effect that, if the Congress did not authorize the appropriation of \$17,000,000,000 for western European relief, the British could not buy American tobacco. In turn, letters rained in upon my office from the tobacco growers of South Carolina. "Senator," they pleaded, "please vote for the Marshall plan. If it does not pass, the British tell us they cannot buy our tobacco." I have had some experience with the British. I did not vote for the Marshall plan, but it was overwhelmingly adopted by the Congress.

Now, almost before the ink of the President's signature on the new law is dry, the British Government hikes the tariff on American tobacco to the point where its import will be virtually prohibited. Is not this consistent? After negotiating the United States out of three and three-quarter billion dollars—which Britain's Socialist government has already squan-

dered but which was supposed to have lasted until 1950—the British immediately increased the import duty on American tobacco by 50 percent.

Many promises were made by that Government in 1946, Mr. President. We were told that the pound sterling bloc would be dissolved and that other trade barriers which work to the disadvantage of the United States would be removed. I ask now whether those promises have been kept.

Now that the British have apparently launched an all-out effort to freeze American tobacco out of the British market, I fear our tobacco farmers will see American tobacco stacked up on wharves and in warehouses, and that they will wish we had retained some of these billions of dollars so we might pay subsidies, which will be sorely needed.

As we recklessly pursue the road to financial bankruptcy in this country, who will be left strong enough, wealthy enough, and charitable enough to finance an American recovery program?

Sir Stafford Cripps states that the tax they put on tobacco last year failed to accomplish the desired result, which was to keep the people of Britain from smoking, and that therefore they must put an additional tax on it this year in order to cut down smoking in England. That is the way they are treating us, after having received from us the money with which to buy our products in America.

TRANSFER OF THE REMOUNT SERVICE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I think it would be well to have the parliamentary situation stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE ZIMMERMAN, OF MISSOURI

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
April 7, 1948.

Resolved, That the House with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN, a Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions which I ask to have read and immediately considered.

The resolutions (S. Res. 222) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN, late a Representative from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Representative Zimmerman, the Chair appoints the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] and the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM].

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, April 8, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate April 7 (legislative day of March 29), 1948:

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Carl K. Connell, of Cameron, Mo., to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri, to fill an existing vacancy.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 7 (legislative day of March 29), 1948:

ADMINISTRATOR FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Paul G. Hoffman to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO PORTUGAL

Lincoln MacVeagh

TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CEYLON

Felix Cole

TO BE CONSUL GENERALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Thomas C. Wasson
Raymond P. Ludden
James S. Moose, Jr.

TO BE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Nicholas Feld.
Roger L. Heacock

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Edney Ridge to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina.

POSTMASTERS

KANSAS

Warren E. Harlan, Iola.
Wilmer G. Boothe, Lehigh.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 9, 1948
For actions of April 8, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Remount Service bill; rejected Thomas motion and amendment. House passed foot-and-mouth disease research bill; agreed to amendment to prevent laboratory on Long Island. Congressional action completed on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committees reported Federal pay bill and amendments to housing bill. House debated road authorizations bill.

SENATE

1. REMOUNT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to USDA (pp. 4327-44, 4349-52). Rejected the Thomas motion to refer the bill to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, 23-44 (pp. 4350-1). Rejected, 15-43, the Thomas amendment (see Digest 64)(p. 4352).
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5214, and acted on amendments reported in disagreement (pp. 4344-9, 4361). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. PAY INCREASES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1537, to increase the rate of compensation of Government officials and employees (S. Rept. 1113)(p. 4325).
4. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported various amendments to S. 866, the Taft-Hillender-Wagner housing bill (S. Rept. 140, pt. 2)(p. 4325).
5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received the President's message recommending a \$500 million increase in the lending authority of this Bank; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4352).
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capper inserted resolutions of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association recommending that USDA discontinue "unauthorized activities," opposing price controls, favoring a vigorous campaign against foot-and-mouth disease and Bang's disease, and expressing appreciation to central public markets (p. 4325).

7. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 12 (p. 4356). The calendar is to be called at that time.
8. FARM BANKRUPTCY. In reporting H.R. 4326 (see Digest 63) the Judiciary Committee amended the bill to continue Sec. 75 of the Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 13, 1949. The committee report states, in part: "At the present time there may be no real, immediate need for this temporary extension of the benefits under said act, yet, there is some evidence of such need and further need might arise without much warning. It is deemed advisable that the privileges conferred by this legislation be made effective. The passage of this admittedly temporary legislation should not be permitted to delay or interfere with the early consideration of legislation of a permanent nature to take the place of presently existing temporary section 75..."
9. C & C LANDS. In reporting S. 580 (see Digest 63) the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee included the following statement in its report: "The committee carefully considered all phases of the matter and is of the opinion (1) that the lands should be distributed exactly as they would have been had the lands been patented prior to revestment. The bill as reported does this."
10. FOREIGN AID. In reporting S. 2376 (see Digest 63), which provides for a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities to be processed in occupied areas and sold, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee made the following changes in the bill: Struck out the authorization for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 as a revolving fund and inserted a direction that the Treasury lend up to that amount to the Army for establishment of the fund; deleted hides from the list of agricultural commodities to be purchased; added a provision that, in the case of wool, mohair, and flax fiber, only those types and grades shall be purchased which are designated to be available for export by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that stocks of such types and grades held by CCC shall be purchased before other purchases are made of such types and grades; re-defined an occupied area to include liberated areas occupied by U.S. forces as well as occupied areas which are occupied jointly with other Allied Powers; added a provision that goods processed from the raw materials can be sold for currencies other than U.S. dollars, but that such receipts in an amount equal to the amount expended, plus interest, must be converted to U.S. dollars and returned to the fund; and inserted authorization for Congress (as well as the President) to terminate the program.
11. MEAT INSPECTION. In reporting S. 2256, to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense (see Digest 64), the Agriculture and Forestry Committee added a provision for continuation of the act of 1919 under which packers paid for overtime services.
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (Apr. 6) a 1948 supplemental appropriation estimate of \$3,000,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Colo. (S. Doc. 141).

HOUSE

13. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H.R. 5098, to enable USDA to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease in the U.S. (pp. 4361-7).
Agreed to the Committee amendment to prohibit the introduction of the live virus into the Mainland of the U.S., except coastal islands separated by waters navigable for deep-water navigation (p. 4366).
Agreed, 71-43, to an amendment by Rep. Macy, N.Y., designed to prevent the erection of a laboratory on Long Island, N.Y. (pp. 4361-5).

tain installments on the purchase price of the Fort Newark Army Base, and for other purposes;

S. 1794. An act to authorize the Houston Council, Navy League of the United States, to construct a reflecting pool at the United States Naval Hospital, Houston, Tex.;

S. 1799. An act to amend the act of June 3, 1916, as amended, to make it applicable to the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands; and

S. 2081. An act to extend the provisions of the Federal Airport Act to the Virgin Islands.

COMPENSATION TO VETERANS TRAINING ON THE JOB—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, several Senators have inquired what disposition had been made of the conference report on Senate bill 1393. For the RECORD, I should like to refer them to the colloquy which occurred the first of this week, which was substantially to this effect: That until the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] returned, the conference report was to be temporarily set aside and considered either the last of this week or the first of next. We hope that at that time the conference report will be given the right of way. It has been temporarily set aside by motions which have been made, but it will be disposed of at the earliest possible moment, when the Senator from Ohio can be present and ready to debate further the point of order which has been raised.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Myers
Baldwin	Hayden	O'Connor
Ball	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hill	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hoey	Overton
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Reed
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Capewhart	Kilgore	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Taylor
Cooper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarran	Thye
Downey	McCarthy	Tobey
Dworshak	McClellan	Vandenberg
Eaton	McFarland	Watkins
Ellender	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Flanders	Martin	Williams
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Morse	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is necessarily absent.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the pending motion is one made by myself to refer House bill 3484 to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for further consideration and report.

The bill passed the House at the last session of Congress and came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, a proper reference at that time. The bill proposed to make disposition of four remount stations, former military establishments engaged in the business of producing horses for the Cavalry and Artillery, which are parts of the Army. The Army is now almost entirely mechanized, and has no further use, so the Secretary says, for the production of horses to be used either in the Cavalry or in the Artillery.

As I stated, the bill was referred to the Committee on Armed Services to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of War, which was to get rid of the remount services. I contend that the Armed Services Committee was the proper committee to which the bill should have been referred in the first instance. But after the Committee on Armed Services had considered the bill and acted favorably upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, that committee had no further jurisdiction over the lands comprised in the four remount stations. I contend that the Armed Services Committee has no jurisdiction or authority to make a recommendation with respect to the work which comes under the Department of Agriculture. I made that point at the last session of Congress. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee [Mr. GURNEY] recognized the point immediately and asked unanimous

consent that the bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

At that time the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] who is interested in the bill, was not present, and I had to object to that request, not because I did not want the bill to go to the committee, but because the Senator from Oregon, who was interested, was not present. The bill has come before the Senate on many occasions; but because there was not time to consider it adequately, I had to object.

Mr. President, I have no objection to the remount station in Virginia being continued as a remount station under the Department of Agriculture. The land there is rough and ragged. It produces good grass, but it cannot be economically cultivated. I have no objection, if the Senators from Virginia so desire, to continuing the remount station at Front Royal. So far as I am concerned, I am in entire agreement.

I have no objection to the remount station at Fort Robinson, Nebr., being continued, if the Senators from Nebraska so desire. I understand that there is a large tract of land there which is not good for much except growing grass. It may be an ideal ranch for the production of horses; and if the Senators from Nebraska wish to have that station continued as a remount station, I have no objection.

The third remount station is located at Pomona, Calif. If the Senators from California wish that station continued, I certainly have no objection. But I do object, and the State of Oklahoma objects, to continuing the breeding of horses on the Fort Reno Military Reservation located in my State.

In order that the RECORD may be complete—and I shall take only sufficient time to make it complete—I shall have to dwell for a moment on the issue. Oklahoma is an Indian country. In the early days the Indians were scattered all over the central-western area of the United States. They were known in the main as the plains Indians. As the white people moved west from the east and moved east from the west, moved south from the north, and north from the south, they finally came to the center of the United States, which is Oklahoma. That was the last frontier, so to speak. So as the white people drove the Indians from the east west and from the west east, they had to concentrate them somewhere, and they finally concentrated the remnants of the Indian tribes in Oklahoma. As a result, we have there today the remnants of 52 tribes of Indians.

In the early days all this land belonged to the Indian tribes of my State. As the surrounding States were settled, the white people began to crowd in upon the Indians, and after a while the Government divided Oklahoma into Indian reservations. The Government gave a large tract in the central portion of the State to two tribes of Indians, known as the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes. That tract is in the west-central section of the State, and it embraces some of the best land in the State. This land is either on the Canadian River or adjoining the Canadian River; it is in the wheat belt of Oklahoma. My State produced last

year more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the farmers who held the wheat sold it for more than \$3 a bushel. That gave an income last year to the wheat-producing sections of my State of approximately \$300,000,000 from the production of wheat.

This particular reservation is in the wheat belt of Oklahoma. Much of the land in question will produce wheat; much of it will produce alfalfa, and it is now producing alfalfa; much of it will produce cotton, and it is now producing cotton; much of it will produce corn, and it produced corn last year.

Yesterday, I heard the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] state that if this land were plowed up, it would blow away. Mr. President, we did have some dust storms in the northwestern section of Oklahoma a few years ago. The dust-storm area seemed to center at the apex or the junction points of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. There is one small point where all those States corner. That point is near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It is rather high, and the dust storms were rather severe a few years ago; but not so today.

Last year this land, which formerly was included in the Dust Bowl, produced wheat to the extent of 60 bushels an acre, and the farmers who held the wheat and sold it for such high price, received some \$3 a bushel for such wheat. So last year a single acre of that former dust-bowl land in the northwestern part of Oklahoma produced some three times \$60, or \$180 an acre.

The land in the Fort Reno Reservation is a long way removed from the Dust Bowl. If it had been planted in wheat last year, it might have produced 60 bushels of wheat an acre, because last year was one of the best years we have ever had for the production of wheat.

As I have said, this land once belonged to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians. Long ago the War Department decided it would like to have a military reservation there, so the Secretary of War made an appeal to the President, and a military reservation was set aside.

The first exhibit I wish to present for the RECORD is an application and memorandum signed by Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, and sent to the President. It is dated July 17, 1883. This memorandum is a recommendation that a military reservation be created within the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, and the memorandum was approved by President Chester A. Arthur on July 17, 1883. Mr. President, I ask that the petition and the approval be placed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the petition and approval were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORT RENO MILITARY RESERVE

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, July 17, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the post commander, concurred in by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, and the lieutenant-general, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapaho In-

dian Reservation, created by the Executive order dated August 10, 1869, be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 28, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian, and running thence east to North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down this stream to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 9 of said township; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence north to the point of beginning, containing an area of about 14½ square miles, or 9,493 acres.

A sketch showing the proposed reservation is inclosed herewith, and the Interior Department reports that there is no objection on the part of the Indian Office to the setting apart for military purposes exclusively of the tract of land herein described.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, etc.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the document I have just presented for printing in the RECORD shows the creation of the Fort Reno Military Reservation.

After the country became settled and when the War Department saw there was no occasion for maintaining a military reservation there any longer for the protection of the white people from the Indians, or the Indians from the white people, it converted this reservation into a remount station for the production of horses for the cavalry and for the artillery. The reservation was maintained as a remount station for many years; indeed, until the War Department decided that it did not need to produce horses for the cavalry any longer because the cavalry was becoming mechanized, and it did not need to produce horses for the artillery any longer because the artillery likewise was becoming mechanized. So, having no further use for horses, the War Department decided that it would go out of the remount-station business and recommended that these lands, heretofore used for remount-station purposes, be removed from its jurisdiction and control and turned over to some other department of the Government.

About the time when the War Department decided to discontinue the remount-service program, a bill was introduced by myself in the Senate to subdivide the Fort Reno Reservation lands into a number of tracts and to make them available for returned veterans

from World War I and World War II. At that time the War Department was not satisfied that it was through with the Fort Reno Station, and an adverse recommendation was made upon my bill.

During the last session of Congress another bill was introduced, and at that time the Department made a favorable report upon the bill. For the RECORD I submit the report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Robert P. Patterson, dated May 22, 1947. I wish to call attention to just one or two statements included in the report. Mr. Patterson said:

This report stated that the need for horses in military operations had virtually disappeared.

He further states that the bill, if passed, will transfer these lands to the Department of Agriculture, with all their equipment.

Mr. President, I file this report for the RECORD, for printing at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., May 22, 1947.

Hon. W. G. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: The War Department recommends the enactment of H. R. 3484, Eightieth Congress, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the bill is to transfer the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department, to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947, with the proviso that prior to this date, the respective Secretaries shall enter into a written agreement on the property and personnel covered by this transfer. Until June 30, 1948, the Secretary of War is further authorized to detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be required to carry out the provisions of the bill or safeguard the interest of the United States. Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to receive said property and to carry on the program under such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary by him.

The War Department in a letter addressed to your committee, dated April 23, 1947, forwarded a report on H. R. 2866, Eightieth Congress, a bill similar in intent to H. R. 3484. This report stated that the need for horses in military operations had virtually disappeared. Consequently, it was determined that the horse-breeding program should be terminated not later than June 30, 1947. The report further stated that the War Department considered it was not the proper agency to continue this program as a civil function of the Federal Government. Certain amendments were also suggested to H. R. 2868.

It is noted that the suggested amendments have been incorporated in H. R. 3484. In view of these considerations, the War Department recommends that H. R. 3484 be enacted into law.

The Department is unable to estimate the administrative cost incident to the transfer of the property and records as a result of the proposed legislation.

Due to the limitation of time this report is submitted without a determination by the Bureau of the Budget as to whether it conforms to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, following that report a request was made of the Department of Agriculture for a report on the bill. On May 20, 1947, Mr. N. E. Dodd, then Acting Secretary of Agriculture, made such a report. Mr. Dodd recommended that the bill be approved and that the Department of Agriculture continue the Remount Service by keeping supervision over these four stations and continuing the production of horses for some purposes not at that time made entirely clear.

At this point, Mr. President, I wish to call attention to what the pending bill provides. It provides that the Department of Agriculture shall continue the production of horses for the following purposes: For "lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise"—

Mr. President, the people of my State are not agreeable to having the Department of Agriculture continue the operation of the Fort Reno military station for the production of horses to be shown at fairs and otherwise. We want this land divided into suitable units under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the lands made available to the ex-servicemen of World War I and World War II.

Mr. President, it was on May 20, 1947, that Mr. Dodd reported. Mr. Anderson apparently was not in the city at that time, but he returned in June. So Mr. Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture, made a report on this bill on June 19, 1947. I desire to read one paragraph from Mr. Anderson's report, as follows:

In view of the possibility of the transfer of this function to the Department of Agriculture, and since the Department has had no opportunity or occasion to survey the activity or to determine the scope of the program if the function should be transferred, we are unable at this time to make a definite recommendation regarding S. 718.

Mr. President, that was a bill having the same purpose as the bill now before the Senate so far as my amendment is concerned. I desire to have the letters of Mr. Dodd and Mr. Anderson placed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, May 20, 1947.

Hon. W. G. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed
Services, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: This is in reply to your request of May 17, 1947, for a report on H. R. 3484, which provides for the transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture effective July 1, 1947.

This Department does not now provide breeding service for any species of farm animals, although animals occasionally are placed with cooperators, through State experiment stations, to obtain breeding data. Transfer of the Remount Service would constitute a precedent in this respect. Several other countries, however, maintain Government studs for the improvement of horses as well as other livestock.

There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes, and it is desirable that there be a continuing program for the improvement of light horse breeds for such pur-

poses. Such a program will also provide an additional source of income to farmers and ranchers.

The breeders with whom stallions are now placed are permitted to charge a breeding fee not to exceed \$20 per service and retain all such fees as part of the cost of maintaining the stallions. It may be that any action to require the return to the Federal Government of any part of the breeding fees or of any increase in breeding fees authorized for the purpose might result in decreased breeding operations and decreased colt crop. Moreover, the costs of collecting and handling any such portions of fees might be prohibitive and the amount collected might be insignificant compared with losses to farmers in replacement of light horses for agricultural purposes. However, serious consideration will be given to possible means of making the program partially self-supporting.

If this activity is transferred to the Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that an annual appropriation of about \$850,000 would be required for its operation, including \$628,000 for personal services and \$222,000 for other objects. It is our understanding that the War Department estimates total costs of this activity for the fiscal year 1947 at \$2,177,225, including \$965,275 for civilian personnel, \$448,000 for pay and allowances of military personnel, and \$763,950 for other objects of expenditure.

We suggest elimination of the semicolon after "stock" on page 2, line 7. This change would make clear what authority is being granted with reference to land, buildings, and facilities.

This Department recommends passage of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary.

JUNE 19, 1947.

Hon. CHAN GURNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed
Services, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request of March 3, 1947, for a report on S. 718, a bill to provide for the disposition of lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

Section 1 of the bill directs the transfer of certain specified lands to the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 2 directs that all of the lands transferred, except the lands to be granted to the city of El Reno, Okla., under section 3, which are suitable for farming purposes, shall be divided into economic family-sized units of not more than 200 and not less than 80 acres, and sold in a manner consistent with the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

The lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation are presently being operated as a remount service depot of the Army in the development of light horses for military purposes, being one of four such depots. These four depots, together with four area headquarters and a supervisory unit in Washington, comprise the present Army Remount Service.

As you are no doubt aware, there is no provision in the War Department 1948 budget for continuing the Army Remount Service, and there has been some discussion regarding the transfer of this Service to the Department of Agriculture for continuation as a horse-breeding program as an aid to agriculture. In fact, bills (H. R. 2868 and S. 1034) were recently introduced to accomplish this.

In view of the possibility of the transfer of this function to the Department of Agriculture, and since the Department has had

no opportunity or occasion to survey the activity or to determine the scope of the program if the function should be transferred, we are unable at this time to make a definite recommendation regarding S. 718. However, it is known that the Fort Reno Reservation is an important unit in the Remount Service and, we believe, its retention should be given serious consideration.

In the event that your committee desires to give consideration to such bill at this time, we would like to suggest for your consideration the following matters:

As drafted, the provisions of the bill might make it impossible to sell any of the land described therein to disabled veterans in less than economic family-type units, whereas section 1 (c) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, provides, in part, that loans may be made for the acquisition of less than economic units "to veterans who have pensionable disabilities to enable such veterans to acquire, enlarge, repair, or improve farm units of sufficient size to meet the farming capabilities of such veterans and afford them income which, together with their pensions, will enable them to meet living and operating expenses and the amounts due on their loans."

Section 2 of the bill contains direct authority for the sale of all lands transferred which are suitable for farming and which can be subdivided into economic family-sized units. Conceivably, some of the lands to which section 2 is applicable may not be suitable for farming or there may be some tracts of land which cannot properly be attached to the economic family-sized units established. Authority should be provided for the disposition of such odd tracts as cannot be disposed of under the pattern of the bill. There may be need for authority to sell some building salvage material separate from the land on which the buildings are located. Such authority is provided in section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act with respect to the subdivision and sale of personal property and economic family-type farm-management units of lands formerly comprising the resettlement projects and projects for rural rehabilitation. Section 43 (d) of that act provides that real and personal property comprising such projects determined by the Secretary not to be suitable for use as family-type farms shall be disposed of at public or private sale at the best price obtainable for cash or for credit with at least 20 percent cash and the balance in five equal annual installments. It would also be helpful in the servicing of credit sales under the act if the other provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, could be made applicable to these lands.

Section 1 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, defines a veteran for the purposes of that act as a person "who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during any war between the United States and any other nation, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable." The Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, defines a veteran as "any person in the active military or naval services of the United States during the present war, or any person who served in the active military or naval services of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who has been discharged or released therefrom under honorable conditions." The bill provides for the preferential disposition of family-sized farms to veterans as defined in the Surplus Property Act for the period from the date of enactment of the bill to and, including June 30, 1949. It would be simpler of administration if the definition of veterans in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is used rather than the definition in the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

The foregoing suggestions could be accomplished by the revision of section 2 of the bill to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. All lands transferred pursuant to section 1 of this act, except that portion specified in section 3 of this act, shall be disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with the subject to the terms and conditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise administered in accordance with said act: *Provided*, That during the period from the date of the enactment of this act to and including June 30, 1949, all sales of such lands pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be only to veterans as defined in section 1 (b) (2) of said act."

Section 43 (b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, which would be applicable under the foregoing language contains specific authority to make loans to the purchasers if appropriations are made therefor by Congress. The last sentence in section 2 of the bill would therefore be unnecessary.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I said a moment ago that the lands in question were formerly Indian lands. They were taken from the Indians by an Executive order. The Indians were not paid for this land. They may have been paid a nominal sum of 30 cents an acre, say, or 50 cents an acre, but they were not paid any sum commensurate with the value of the lands. The Indians therefore are now claiming that the lands should be returned to them, since the War Department has ceased to use them for the purpose for which they were originally taken.

I have before me a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. William Zimmerman, Jr., in which he states:

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians believe that they still have not merely an interest in but a prior right to these lands and that when they are no longer needed for military purposes they should be returned to them.

The Indians, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are claiming that the lands should be returned to their reservation and they should have the benefit of them. I ask that the complete letter of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs be placed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1948.
HON. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 28, enclosing a copy of your reply of the same date to a communication received from John Fletcher, a Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian, relating to the reversion to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reserve, which are no longer needed for military purposes.

In connection with your inquiry relating to the equity held by the Cheyenne and

Arapaho Indians, the following is quoted from our letter of August 21, in reply to your letter of July 29, 1947:

"The land embraced in the Fort Reno Military Reserve was formerly a part of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation. By article II of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, ratified by section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891 (25 Stat. 989, 1022), the Indian title to this and certain other reservation lands was extinguished. The compensation which the Indians received, approximately 50 cents an acre, was obviously inadequate. The inadequacy of this amount has been recognized by Congress, in subsequent legislation which authorized the sale of certain of the ceded lands reserved for schools and other purposes, to which the Indian title had likewise been extinguished, and provided that the proceeds received from the sale thereof should be made available for the benefit of the Indians. See section 12 of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 444, 447-448), and the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 533).

"The Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians believe that they still have not merely an interest in but a prior right to these lands and that when they are no longer needed for military purposes they should be returned to them. As early as 1934 the tribe requested that the lands embraced in the Fort Reno Military Reserve be turned over to them with a view to providing land for some of the landless Indians of the reservation.

"As Congress has already acknowledged the equity of the Indians in lands of similar status, as indicated above, I have hoped that the Congress would confirm this equity by returning full title to the Indians. Since the war the Indians have been urging that the land be made available to landless Indian veterans."

In connection with the legislation mentioned in your letter S. 718, we are recommending that the Department request that this bill be amended to effect the returning of the land to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians for assignment to Indian veterans of World War II.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians have employed an attorney to represent them before the Court of Indian Claims. The attorney is a gentleman by the name of William Howard Payne. Mr. Payne has prepared a memorandum setting forth the claims of the Indians. I have a copy of his report, and I ask that the complete report prepared by Mr. Payne setting forth the reasons why the lands should be returned to the Indians be placed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM—CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES
OF OKLAHOMA—RE FORT RENO LANDS

Five million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land were set aside for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians by virtue of Executive order of President Grant dated August 10, 1869. By Executive order of President Chester A. Arthur, dated July 17, 1883, 9,493 acres of said lands were set apart as a military reservation known as Fort Reno. There is no record of compensation to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians for the taking of the Fort Reno lands. (Copies of the two Executive orders are attached hereto.)

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1022-26), section 13, ratified an agreement dated, "the — day of October 1890" between the United States Government and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in the Indian Territory. A treaty concluded by the same parties on October 28, 1867 (15 Stat. 593), provided that its provisions could only be changed with the consent of 75 percent of adult male Indians.

The agreement of 1890 (ratified by Act of March 3, 1891) provided essentially that the Cheyenne-Arapahos relinquish all their lands and as consideration were to receive (1) allotments in severalty amounting to 160 acres for all individuals of the Tribes, and (2) \$1,500,000 in cash. The sum of \$1,500,000 was appropriated by section 15 of the said Act and expended for or paid to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians according to the terms of the agreement. Approximately 530,000 acres of land were allotted in severalty. Approximately 3,500,000 acres were opened for settlement. Approximately 232,000 acres were reserved for public schools. The Fort Reno lands had already been taken and reserved for military use. It has been variously asserted that the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians received 30 to 50 cents per acre for the lands relinquished.

If it could be logically asserted that the agreement ratified in 1891 vested in the United States title to the Fort Reno lands which had already been taken from the Indians by Executive order, the Congress has since recognized the hard bargain by compensating the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians either by cash proceeds from sale of certain of the said lands or by returning the said lands to the use and benefit of the tribes.

The following acts of Congress are cited:

1908; Public Law 156 (60th Cong.) 35 Statutes 447, section 12: The Congress, upon a showing that the Darlington tract of 640 acres was no longer needed for its original purpose, authorized the sale of the land and improvements and the deposit of the proceeds thereof in the Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians.

1910; Public Law 215 (61st Cong.) 36 Statutes 533: Upon a showing that certain lands of the former Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation were no longer required for purpose of original reserve, the Congress authorized sale under the homestead laws at not less than \$5 per acre and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury to the credit of Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians and to draw 3-percent interest per annum.

1938; Public Law 480 (75th Cong.) 52 Statutes 213: Certain lands eliminated from the Seger School reserve and set aside for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians. No allotments in severalty permitted.

1942; Public Law 419 (77th Cong.) 56 Statutes 21: Vested title in certain lands formerly in the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation in the United States in trust for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians.

Copies of the above acts are attached hereto.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians have consistently over a long period of years objected to the agreement of 1890 on the grounds it was not signed by 75 percent of the adult males of the tribes and that the consideration of less than 50 cents per acre for lands so relinquished was inadequate. Their claim has been recognized by the above four acts of Congress in connection with lands formerly in the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation. The Congress in these acts, has either restored the lands (no longer needed for the original purpose) or has credited the proceeds of sale thereof to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes. A strong moral claim, if not legal rights, has thus been recognized by the Congress.

Fort Reno obviously is no longer required or useful for military purposes. The Fort

Reno lands were taken from the tribes by Executive order in 1883 without compensation. It is difficult how the tribes could be said to relinquish these lands, which they no longer controlled, by the agreement of 1890.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma desire the return of the Fort Reno lands for their use and benefit rather than the proceeds from the sale thereof. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has received a report dated October 13, 1947, from its district director at Oklahoma City, recommending that the Fort Reno land (and not money) be returned to the said tribes. A copy of this report is attached hereto.

Senator MORSE has introduced S. 2007 to reserve to the United States all oil, gas, etc., minerals of the Fort Reno Military Reservation. The bill itself indicates there is doubt in connection with title thereto in the United States. The Department of the Interior is in process of preparing at this time a report on this bill and it is believed that recommendation will be made to amend the bill to vest said title in the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

The Department of the Interior is also in process of reporting on S. 718 and H. R. 2289 and it is believed that recommendation will be made to amend these bills to vest title to said lands in the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

For similar reasons the Department of the Interior indicates opposition to H. R. 3484 and probably would testify at future hearings if this bill is rereferred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians of Oklahoma vigorously urge that they have an opportunity to be heard on any proposed legislation affecting the Fort Reno lands.

Your attention is also respectfully called to committee print of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate entitled "Disposition of Certain Surplus Military Posts, Camps, and Stations." Legislation is proposed therein to permit priorities in purchase by States, counties, and political subdivisions, second only to agencies of the Federal Government. This proposal is inimical to the interest of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma with respect to Fort Reno.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HOWARD PAYNE.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that is not all. The Department of Justice wants some of the lands. That Department has on one corner of the reservation a reformatory or penitentiary for Federal prisoners. The Department of Justice wants certain additional lands upon the reservation to be added to the lands it already occupies. I present a letter for the RECORD enclosing a report signed by the Attorney General, in which the Attorney General asks that a portion of the lands be set aside for the benefit of the Department of Justice to be used in connection with the Federal reformatory. I ask that this letter be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter, and the report were ordered printed in the RECORD as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, June 3, 1947.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: There is enclosed herewith a copy of the remarks of the Attorney General of the United States on S. 718, your bill to provide for disposition of lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Oklahoma.

The report of the War Department was forwarded to you on May 26. A report has also been requested from the Department of Agriculture, and immediately upon receipt of the report, a copy will be forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN G. ADAMS,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. CHAN GURNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I invite your attention to a bill (S. 718) to provide for disposition of lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the control and jurisdiction of all of the lands situated in Canadian County, Okla., included in the Fort Reno Military Reservation, except that portion containing 1,000 acres which the Secretary of War was directed by the act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200) to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General as the permanent site for the United States Southwestern Reformatory. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to subdivide the land transferred to his jurisdiction, which is suitable for farming, and sell the same in family-size units of not more than 200 and not less than 80 acres, excepting, however, portions of said site lying in sections 26, 27, 34, and 35, which the bill directs shall be granted to the city of El Reno, Okla., upon such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.

The United States Southwestern Reformatory was established pursuant to an act of Congress, dated May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 388) and possession of the tract of land excepted by the provisions of the bill was taken by the Bureau of Prisons under a permit of the Assistant Secretary of War dated April 20, 1936. The jurisdiction of this tract was transferred to the Attorney General by the act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200) for use as the permanent site of the reformatory.

In addition to this tract, and for the expanding needs of the United States Southwestern Reformatory, the Bureau of Prisons has obtained permits covering other lands within the Fort Reno Military Reservation which have been developed for and devoted to uses of the reformatory. By permit dated May 31, 1943, the Secretary of War authorized the use of a tract of land, containing 2.9 acres, in the northeast quarter of section 1, township 12 north, range 8 west, being the location of a sewage disposal plant, and the use of adjoining land in the same section and in the southeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west, for rights-of-way for sewer, water lines, electric lines, and roadways. By permit dated June 20, 1946, the Secretary of War authorized the use of sections 9, 10, and the west 2,168.02 feet of section 11, township 12 north, range 8 west, containing 1,568.13 acres, more or less, for grazing and dairy purposes. By permit dated February 25, 1947, effective as of July 10, 1946, the Secretary of War authorized the use of the east half northeast quarter and north half northeast quarter southeast quarter of section 1, township 12 north, range 8 west, containing 100 acres, more or less, being the site of the former prisoner-of-war camp.

The Bureau of Prisons needs the use of these additional lands now being held under permits from the Secretary of War and it is felt that the operations of the reformatory will be seriously jeopardized if any of the land now under its control is disposed of by sale to private individuals. It also appears that recurring claims may arise against the Government if private individuals acquire

the portions of the land in the Fort Reno Military Reservation which are now used and serve as an affluent to the sewage disposal plant of the reformatory. It is recommended that the title to the lands developed and used by the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the above-mentioned permits be retained by the United States for the future use of the Southwestern Reformatory. This may be accomplished by the following amendment to the bill:

Strike from section 1 of the bill all of the language following the word "Reservation" in line 7, page 1, and substitute therefor the following:

"All of sections 2, 3, 4, township 12 north, those portions of sections 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, that portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River channel change, all of sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 and the west half and northeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west, Indian meridian."

Add to the bill a new section to be known as section 5, as follows:

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General for use by the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States Southwestern Reformatory, all of sections 1, 9, 10, 11 (except that portion of section 11 which together with all of section 12, was transferred by the Secretary of War to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General, pursuant to the act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200)) township 12 north and the southeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian, and being a portion of the lands originally established as the Fort Reno Military Reservation."

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

TOM C. CLARK,
Attorney General.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, on the reservation there is a building center containing many buildings. It is the headquarters of the fort. In connection with the headquarters is a fine hospital. The improvements are located within a few miles of the city of El Reno, which is the county seat of Canadian County, containing a population numbering many thousands. The city has not an adequate hospital, but it needs and wants a hospital. So, it has applied to the Government for permission to acquire the hospital located on the Fort Reno military reservation. In the event permission is granted and the hospital is obtained, it will be maintained for the city of El Reno and Canadian County, in the nature of a public hospital.

In addition to the hospital, which in my opinion should go to the city of El Reno, the Oklahoma State Historical Society wants to acquire a small tract of land on which Sheridan's headquarters were established when the fort was first organized away back in the middle of the last century. I think this is a small tract of land, which with the building known as Sheridan's headquarters, should be given over to the State historical society, to be maintained as a museum. I submit for the RECORD at this point a letter from former Gov. Robert L. Williams, president of the State historical society. With his letter is a copy of a letter sent by

him to the Secretary of War. I ask that these data be placed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Durant, Okla., June 5, 1947.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Herewith beg to hand you copy of letter I have this day written the Secretary of War. It explains what we want. As president of the Oklahoma Historical Society I am presenting this matter for your consideration.

I ask that you take the matter up direct or amend your bill so as to exclude the lot from passing to the hands of private parties, but provide that the lot shall be taken over by the Oklahoma Historical Society or whatever you think best after you consult with the War Department.

Let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT L. WILLIAMS,
President.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Durant, Okla., June 5, 1947.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I understand that there is a bill pending in Congress with reference to Fort Reno Reservation in Canadian County, Okla., where General Sheridan had his original headquarters while in this Territory. I think the bill was introduced by United States Senator THOMAS that the city of El Reno was to have certain barracks buildings that were necessary and that the rest of the land would be allotted under the homestead laws.

I am writing to Senator THOMAS asking him to take the matter up with you. I am president of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

I have a letter from the professor of the University of Oklahoma dated June 2 in which he states "I read in the paper that the Government is opening the Fort Reno Reservation to settlement for veterans, and that only the hospital there will be retained as Government or State property"—I suppose the hospital is to be moved to El Reno and he states he thinks some action should be taken by the historical society towards having the State or Federal Government keep possession of the small building which was the original headquarters of General Sheridan when the post was first organized, and that as we well know, a great many historic events are connected with that post and with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on whose reservation it was originally built. Then he asks me that the society act immediately to insure the preservation of this building. He further says "It is small and insignificant looking, but somehow reminds me of the frontier more than most buildings in Oklahoma."

Pardon me for calling this to your attention. I am sending a copy of this letter to United States Senator THOMAS who introduced the bill seeking to effectuate the matters mentioned in his letter.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. WILLIAMS,
President.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, it seems that the War Assets Administration have designs on the property in question. I do not think they have jurisdiction over it, but they would like to have the property for disposal. I have a letter from the Associate Administrator, of date October 10, 1947, in which he makes comments about the

reservation. For its value, whatever it may be, for the RECORD, I submit the letter at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1947.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Reference is made to your letter of August 6, 1947, with respect to the military installation known as Fort Reno, Okla., and to the acknowledgment by this Administration informing you that an investigation would be made by the War Assets Administration zone office at Grand Prairie, Tex., to determine its disposal possibilities under the Surplus Property Act.

The field office report just received indicates that the city of El Reno is interested in acquiring 1,057 acres of land, together with 64 buildings and utilities, for use as a city-county hospital, and that the hospital area at the installation lends itself to this proposed use. It also is reported that a portion of the buildings could be used as an extension of the Federal reformatory presently located on the reservation. The majority of the land comprising the installation is reported to be suitable for agricultural use.

It is understood that the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army has suspended the preparation of surplus declaration forms in view of the action of the Eightieth Congress in appropriating funds for the continued maintenance of the installation. Based, however, on such information as is available at this time, it appears that the installation, if declared surplus by the Department of the Army, would be suitable for disposal in a manner which would substantially fulfill the objectives enumerated in your communication.

If the United States Bureau of Prisons wishes to acquire certain buildings for use as an extension of the Federal reformatory at Fort Reno, such buildings could be transferred at fair value under the top priority accorded to Federal agencies under the Surplus Property Act. It does not appear that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would have an interest in acquiring any portion of the installation under its second priority for resale to small business. The city, therefore, would probably have an opportunity, under its third priority, to acquire the hospital area for use as a city-county hospital. As you know, the city would be eligible to receive a public-benefit allowance by reason of the proposed use of the area for public-health purposes.

The remainder of the land, if classified as agricultural and if not taken by one of the first three priority groups (Federal agencies, RFC for resale to small business, and State and local governments), would then be offered for sale to veterans on a priority basis. Inasmuch as this land was acquired by the Government prior to December 31, 1939, the former owner and former-owner tenant priorities contained in section 23 of the Surplus Property Act would be inapplicable. Veterans, therefore, would be entitled to fourth priority.

In the event of surplus declaration, that part of the installation classified by this administration as agricultural, would probably be assigned to the Farm Credit Administration of the Department of Agriculture, the disposal agency designated for this type of property. If the United States Bureau of Prisons is interested in acquiring a portion of the reservation for use as an extension of the Federal Reformatory, such portion would be so classified. The hospital area no doubt would be classified so as to reflect a highest and best use for public-health purposes. The disposal of the hospital area and

the governmental-use property would be handled by the field office of this Administration.

The exact delineation of the various portion of an installation can be made only when full details of the property are transmitted to this Administration by means of a surplus declaration, and a disposal plan is developed for all component parts of the facility. The tentative disposal plan presented herein is based upon information informally obtained by the War Assets Administration field office from the local office of the owning agency and other local sources.

Assuming the information informally developed by the War Assets Administration field office is correct, this installation would appear to be disposable under the Surplus Property Act in a manner comparable to your suggested plan of disposal. This Administration is unable to take steps to effectuate such disposal, however, until such time as the installation is declared surplus by the Department of the Army.

Cordially yours,

J. A. MOLLISON,
Associate Administrator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the tract of ground in question is far too valuable to be used for the production of show horses. Draft horses are not being produced; farm horses are not being produced. I do not know what a "show horse" may be, but I presume a polo pony is a show horse. I should think a jumping horse would also be a show horse, and I should think a running horse also would be a show horse. There is no proposal in the pending bill to produce draft horses for the farms. Mr. President, the farmers in Oklahoma are not using horses to any great extent any more, and, indeed, one scarcely ever sees a team of horses on the public highway in Oklahoma. Teams of horses are seen very seldom in the fields. They may be seen occasionally. Oklahoma is mechanized. Tractors, trucks, and other machines propelled by gasoline power are used in farm activities. There is no occasion for the production of show horses in my State.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I heard some of the testimony. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question. He states he has no interest as to whether the remount stations in Virginia, Nebraska, and California remain as remount stations or not, but he states that in Oklahoma there is no further need of a remount station. My question is, Why not let the bill become a law? If the Department of Agriculture then decides that it can confine the remount activities to Virginia, Nebraska, and California, why may it not then come forward with a bill to dispose of the property in Oklahoma in a proper way? In other words, let us accomplish the change, because it has been hanging over us now for more than a year. The Army has no further need for horses. If the Government is going out of the remount business, the service should be placed in the Department of Agriculture for purposes connected with agriculture. Why can we not handle the matter in that way, rather than delay it by sending the bill to another committee because of the

issue in connection with the one remaining station?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that could be done, of course, but I have the very definite conviction that the Congress of the United States is the policy-making branch of our Government. I am unwilling to turn the reservations over, especially the reservation in my State, to a department one member of which is in favor of continuing the remount service in Oklahoma. I shall show in a few moments that my State is opposed to a continuation of the remount service in Oklahoma, and we can have this issue worked out in the Committee on Agriculture within a week or two and brought to the floor of the Senate. We are not agreeable to having this fine tract of land, suited to the production of food for men, women, and children, diverted from that use, merely because someone wants to have it used in the production of horses and feed for horses.

The issue, Mr. President, is between producing feed for horses and food for human beings. The issue is between making homes for horses or homes for veterans. That is the whole question. The land involved is some of the finest land in my State. It will produce alfalfa, corn, wheat, cotton, and every other crop that will grow in my State.

I dwell a moment ago on the question of jurisdiction. Of course, I shall make no point of order. In the House the issue of jurisdiction was recognized. When the Armed Services Committee passed upon the bill, not desiring to permit an injustice regarding the Committee on Agriculture, the bill was referred to that committee and the committee was asked to consider it and make a report thereon. On June 4, 1947, the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, Mr. CLIFFORD R. HOPE, made a report upon the bill. There being no adverse interests represented before the committee, apparently, the committee reported that it was agreeable to have the reservation transferred to the Agricultural Department for the continuation of the Remount Service. That is all I am asking for in this instance. I ask to have the bill referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for the purpose of considering my particular amendment. I am not speaking for Virginia or Nebraska or California, but I certainly am speaking for Oklahoma.

As I shall show in a moment, my position is sustained by the people of my State. I desire to present for the RECORD at this point a copy of a letter from the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House. It is signed by CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1947.

HON. WALTER G. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that the Committee on Agriculture today adopted

a report from a subcommittee headed by Mr. GILLIE regarding the proposed transfer of the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. The report was in the following words:

"The War Department has abandoned horse cavalry. There was no request for funds in the current War Department appropriation for continuation of the Remount Service and the Secretary of War states that he has directed termination of the program. The purpose of the Remount Service is to improve the general breed of light horses in the United States by making available to farmers at nominal stud fees, breeding stock of superior quality.

"The committee believes that it is important to the general welfare of the country—as well as to farmers, cattlemen, and other users of light horses—that a program such as this be continued. It understands that the Department of Agriculture plans to continue it, if authorized, on substantially the same policies as now pursued by the War Department.

"Unless some provision is made for continuation of this work, the breeding stock and other property of the Remount Service will be declared surplus by the War Department at the end of this fiscal year and disposed of.

"The committee, therefore, approves in principle the purposes of H. R. 3484 and recommends that you transmit to the Armed Services Committee the general approval of the Committee on Agriculture of the proposed transfer."

Very sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. With respect to jurisdiction, if this bill be voted on today and passed, it will be without any consideration whatever by the only committee in the Senate which has jurisdiction over agricultural questions. Under the Reorganization Act, the Department of Agriculture has exclusive jurisdiction, among other things, over the inspection of livestock and meat products, over animal industry, and the diseases of animals. I contend that before the bill is passed it should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for consideration and report. That can be done in the course of 10 days or 2 weeks. Such a reference is not without precedent.

In 1933 the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry considered and reported an amendment respecting money. The amendment proposed to give the President of the United States all power over money. The amendment was offered on the Senate floor. Of course, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry did not have jurisdiction over money questions and money matters, and the moment the amendment was brought before the Senate, Senator Fletcher, of Florida, who at that time was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, suggested that the amendment concerned money and should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for consideration and report. I recognized the soundness of his suggestion. I was the author of the amendment in the first instance. I was speaking to the amendment on the floor of the Senate, and when the then Senator from Florida, standing at the desk at which I am now standing, made that suggestion, I asked unanimous consent that my amendment, proposing to give the President all power over money, including the power to cut

the gold dollar in two, to buy silver, to issue more Treasury notes, and to issue more Federal Reserve notes, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for consideration and report. The amendment took that course. The committee was called together immediately, hearings were held, and a favorable report was made upon the amendment which came back to the floor of the Senate and was promptly agreed to. It was under that amendment that the President of the United States acquired his powers with respect to money. I could not take a different position, and I cannot now see how any Senator can insist that a committee having no jurisdiction over agriculture should make a recommendation which would bind the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. Dodd, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, made one recommendation, and Mr. Anderson, the Secretary, made another recommendation as to the same bill.

Mr. President, I desire to show, if I may, the interest of my State in having the remount-station land divided up and made available to the ex-servicemen of the Nation, so far as it will go.

I submit for the RECORD a telegram from Gov. Roy Turner. I shall not read it, but it is favorable to the amendment. I ask that it be made a part of the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., February 22, 1947.
HON. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Have reviewed your applicable telegraphic query and subsequent written suggestions of the 18th instant by Canadian County Farmers Committee, in conjunction with El Reno Chamber of Commerce, respecting Fort Reno Remount Station. Based thereupon, it is my belief that outlined procedure with regard to improve tracts and to agricultural lands is wholesome.

Cordially,

ROY TURNER,
Governor of State of Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The second telegram is from Joe C. Scott, president of the State board of agriculture. I ask that it be made a part of the RECORD. It is an endorsement of the proposal to divide these lands into units of suitable size and make them available to ex-servicemen under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. That law provides that ex-servicemen having certain qualifications can be given tracts of land. They can pay for the land over a period of 40 years, at a rate of interest as low as 3 percent. Those are the principles embodied in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 22, 1947.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I have failed to reconcile the desire of the United States Department of Agriculture to produce light draft horses for exhibition at fairs with the agricultural needs of the State

due to the desire on the part of farmers for mechanical farm equipment. The future indicates less need for draft horses on farms. Personally I would be very much in favor of subdividing land at Fort Reno Remount Station and making it available to ex-servicemen for farming purposes.

JOE C. SCOTT,
President, Oklahoma State Board of
Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I submit the next telegram from Charles B. Duffy, department of commander of the American Legion. It reads as follows:

PONCA CITY, OKLA., July 17, 1947.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Oklahoma American Legion urges enactment your bill converting Fort Reno into farms for veterans but opposes its use as an experimental stock ranch.

CHARLES B. DUFFY,
Department Commander, American
Legion.

I next submit a telegram from Arthur Senge, commander of El Reno Post, No. 34, of the American Legion, which is located at El Reno. I read:

EL RENO, OKLA.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are informed by El Reno Chamber of Commerce that Department of Agriculture desires to retain Fort Reno Reservation for continuation of horse breeding program hitherto conducted by Remount Department of the Army instead of proceeding with your proposal of cutting it up into farm tracts for veterans. Since opportunities for veterans to acquire farms is extremely limited we urge you to oppose the Department of Agriculture proposal and to insist upon use of area for veterans' farms. We consider continuation of horse breeding program an obsolete and extravagant plan and register our strenuous objection to the idea. We still favor your bill as best for interests of veteran.

ARTHUR SENGE,
Commander, El Reno Post, No. 34,
American Legion.

The next telegram is from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, El Reno, reading as follows:

EL RENO, OKLA., July 18, 1947.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

If Fort Reno Reservation is turned over to Department of Agriculture, we wish to oppose changing plan of disposition from terms of your bill to plan to continue horse breeding program of Army. Veterans of this vicinity are anxious to see land cut up into veteran farms as proposed in your bill, and we urge you to stand pat on your original proposal.

EL RENO POST, VETERANS
OF FOREIGN WARS.

The next telegram is from Homer Duffy, the president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. It reads as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., July 23, 1947.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

We heartily commend your stand for subdividing Fort Reno Station and other similar properties and making them available for veterans under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The farmers are more interested in getting such practical benefits than in raising show horses.

HOMER DUFFY,
President, Oklahoma Farmers Union.

That telegram is from the Farmers Union, a State-wide organization having some 25,000 members in my State alone.

The next telegram is from E. G. Jeffrey, of the Canadian County Farm Bureau, reading as follows:

EL RENO, OKLA., July 17, 1947.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Canadian County Farm Bureau considers Department of Agriculture plan of continuing horse breeding program at Fort Reno as impractical, extravagant, and obsolete. We are backing you in your bill to cut tract up into farms for veterans. The day of the horse is over for both military and agricultural purposes and the land is sorely needed for young veterans wanting to make a start as farmers.

E. G. JEFFREY,
Canadian County Farm Bureau.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I notice on page 4 of the report of the committee on the bill this statement, which appears in a letter addressed by N. E. Dodd, Acting Secretary, to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], chairman of the Committee on Armed Services:

There is an increasing demand for light horses for use on farms and ranches and for recreational purposes.

A similar statement appears in the report of the committee, as I recall on the second page. I was surprised to see that, because I had assumed that the demand for horses had been falling off continuously during the past 2 years, and I wondered if the Senator had any figures on that, or any information about it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, that statement certainly is not true as to my State of Oklahoma. There are horses in Oklahoma still, but the ones which are there are what we call cow ponies, which are used by the cowboys, and some which are used on the reservation by the Indians of the Osage Nation.

There is a demand in some of the cities for horses for riding clubs. I know it is nice for man to put on a red coat, and a pair of high boots, and a cap with a long bill, get a fine riding horse, and go out and join a hunt club and ride to the hounds. That is pleasant if men can afford it, but the man who can afford the red coat, the high-top boots, the riding breeches, the long-bill cap, and the hounds, can afford to pay for them. I certainly object to the Government maintaining a horse ranch in my State to furnish horses to that class of people.

Mr. KEM. That is necessarily a very limited use, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is wholly a luxury.

Mr. KEM. The number of people involved and the number of horses involved are very small, are they not?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The number is very small.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator have any figures indicating the horse population of the country?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No, I do not have, but I am in my State frequently; I flew to Oklahoma Sunday night, and I was there 2 weeks ago. I travel over the State constantly, and rarely do I see a team on the highway. When they are on the highway, they cannot travel on the concrete, they must take a side road. As I go through the country, I rarely see a team or a horse. There are some, but they are very scarce.

Mr. KEM. Is there any testimony or evidence in the record of the committee that supports this statement about an increasing demand for horses?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No; Mr. President. I should like to have the bill considered by a committee which would go into that phase. Apparently no record was made in the Armed Services Committee. The armed services were getting rid of horses. They wanted to get rid of the remount stations and take the War Department out of the business of producing horses. So apparently they did not have any interest in horses. I contend that the bill has had no consideration with respect to the need, if there be one, for the producing of horses for any purpose.

Next, Mr. President, I ask that the record show at this point a letter from the president of the Oklahoma State Farm Bureau Federation. It is signed by John I. Taylor. Without reading it, I ask that it be made a part of the record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE OKLAHOMA FARM BUREAU,
Oklahoma City, Okla., January 9, 1948.
Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We are still interested in the passage of your bill, S. 718, regarding the remount station at El Reno. Our convention passed the support of this bill. We have taken the matter up with the livestock committee and the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and have secured their endorsement, or at least, shall I say, their interest in the matter. They oppose the House resolution in the American board, on the proposition of making it a horse farm, leaving the way open for their later endorsement of this bill. I have written several other State presidents in regard to their support of this bill, and will let you know their reactions when I hear from them.

Following your letter of last July 28, I presume that you discussed this matter with the people in this country. They are still somewhat divided as you doubtless learned, but there is no division among farm people on this matter. Thanking you very kindly for your past services, and hoping that you can push this bill to successful passage.

Very truly yours,

JOHN I. TAYLOR,
President.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I next ask that the RECORD show a copy of a letter from Mr. W. R. Ogg, director of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This organization made a study of the bill and a report on it, and they recommend that the land be turned over

to veterans, rather than used for the production of show horses.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1948.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN CAPPER: There is now pending on the Senate Calendar a bill, H. R. 3484, which was reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services, to transfer the Army Remount Service to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The national livestock committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation made a study of this bill and recommended that the Federation should oppose this measure and that the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations where remount stations are located be requested to make a study of the facilities and equipment available at the remount stations in order to determine how such facilities and equipment might be used in the interest of agriculture, at its meeting on December 19, approved these recommendations of our livestock committee.

In our study of this legislation, we have found no demand of any consequence from bona fide farmers for the continuation of the Remount Service, or any justifiable need for the continuation of the remount stations.

We therefore oppose enactment of H. R. 3484, and recommend that the bill be referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture in order that due consideration can be given to the question of disposal of these facilities in a manner that will serve the welfare of agriculture.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. OGG,
Director, Washington Office.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in Oklahoma a large farm journal is published. In almost every State there is published a farm journal of one kind or another. There is one in the State of Kansas which circulates very widely in our section, and there is one in my State that has a large circulation, the publication being known as The Farmer-Stockman. The editor of the paper is Mr. Ferdie Deering. I ask that a copy of a letter from Mr. Deering be printed in the RECORD at this point. This farm publication, which speaks for the farmers of Oklahoma and the Southwest, is strongly in favor of giving the land involved to the veterans, rather than using it for the production of horses.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FARMER-STOCKMAN,
Oklahoma City, Okla., January 9, 1948.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Last summer, in reply to your question, we had considerable correspondence regarding the bills now pending in Congress relative to the disposition of the El Reno Remount Station Reservation. At that time, you will recall I held the point of view that there would be little achieved by transferring it to the Department of Agriculture as was proposed in some other quarters. I also questioned the advisability of establishing veterans on the land. Since that time I have gone into the matter further, and have obtained some additional information on the situation. This has led me to some change in my attitude on the proposal.

Without going into the reasoning and details back of it, I would like to state that my present belief is very much in harmony with statements that you made in your letters and telegrams to me. First, I think it would be an excellent project for the buildings at the headquarters and which are suitable for the purpose to be made available to El Reno and the surrounding area for establishment of a large community hospital. Second, if the occupancy of acreages is limited to disabled veterans receiving adequate disability pay to support themselves and their families, the subdivision of the reservation to provide 20- to 40-acre tracts on which they might establish themselves as useful citizens, I believe that most of the problems which I objected to could be taken care of satisfactorily.

I am not fully informed as to the present status of these bills, but since my change of viewpoint on this matter has been to conform more nearly to your own, I thought that you might be interested in knowing about it. I believe, also, that this point of view is shared by many residents of El Reno and that section of Oklahoma which would be most affected by such steps.

Very truly yours,

FERDIE DEERING,
Editor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I next submit for the RECORD, Mr. President, a report made by a group of farmers living in southwest Oklahoma. It is signed by C. E. Weller, chairman farmer, and representing the Farm Bureau; Edwin C. Porter, member of the Farm Bureau; C. A. Grass, Frank Ball, Sherman Schubnell, and William Dolezal, member farmer, state vice president of the Farmers Union.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EL RENO, OKLA., February 18, 1947.

To: Hon. ELMER THOMAS, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

From: Canadian County Farmer Committee, El Reno, Okla.

Subject: Farmer committee report and recommendations regarding Fort Reno Remount Station.

By request of the El Reno Chamber of Commerce we give you the following report and recommendations.

According to our information the Fort Reno Remount Station land and facilities are no longer needed by the Army.

This area has never been on the tax rolls of Canadian County and is greatly needed to support county government.

It is also needed for family-type farms for veteran farm families because no other land is available that can be purchased at its fair market value by veterans for agricultural purposes.

All of the land on this unit is very valuable for agricultural purposes as it is virgin soil and has not been depleted by erosion.

We have determined by our survey that the land involved can be developed into 50 or more family-type units that will be adequate and very desirable family-type farms.

These units will be accessible to schools, churches, good markets, and paved roads, since highway 66 crosses the acreage from east to west. Electricity is available from two sources; the area is well watered.

It has been determined that the size of the units should range from approximately 80 to 160 acres with the exception of a portion of sections 10 and 11, which is more rolling and lighter type of soil with some slight erosion that will possibly make it important that the unit be larger, final determination to be made by the agricultural earning capacity value as determined by a technical earning

capacity report and farmer committee approval.

We recommend that all of the land and buildings, fences, water facilities, feeding equipment thereon, including prisoner-of-war camp (except land, buildings, and the area adjacent thereto, better known as the main fort area requested by the city of El Reno), be made available for subdivision for family-type farms for veteran farm families.

We further recommend that all mineral rights be conveyed to the purchaser when title is granted and that all buildings on the area including buildings in the prisoner-of-war camp be made available for remodeling use for farm homes and outbuildings on said farm units.

We estimate that the use of these buildings would reduce the cost to these veteran families of approximately 50 percent in improving their farms.

It is our intention that this area be operated according to Soil Conservation Service and or Production Marketing Administration practices as determined by the local committee, and the unit be developed on a watershed basis prior to its development into farms. This will result in a proper placing of bridges, waterways, farm improvements and will save several miles of terracing and waterways.

Making this land available for family-type farms will make it possible for many veteran families to have farm homes who otherwise would be unable to obtain farm land either by renting or ownership in rural areas in our county and State.

It is the desire and recommendation of the committee that these farms be developed into actual farm homes for only veterans who are unable financially to purchase adequate farm units otherwise.

We concur in your proposal that this land be disposed of through provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

C. E. WELLER,
Chairman Farmer,
Representing Farm Bureau.
EDWIN C. PORTER,
Member Farmer.
C. A. GRASS,
Member Farmer.
FRANK BALL,
Member Farmer.
SHERMAN SCHUBNELL,
Member Farmer.
WM. DOLEZAL,
Member Farmer,
State Vice President, Farmers' Union.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in addition to the reports I have placed in the RECORD, I have received hundreds of letters, telegrams, and petitions from soldiers themselves who want a chance to get some of this land. I shall not undertake to put all these letters in the RECORD, but I shall insert a number sufficient to show the viewpoint of the veterans themselves. They want the land divided up into small tracts, family sized units, and they want a chance to get one of the farms on which they can move and make a living.

At this point, Mr. President, I submit the letters to which I have referred, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSTON, TEX., July 30, 1947.
ELMER THOMAS,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am an ex-marine with over 3 years' service. Because of a brain injury I draw a 100-percent disability. I have read an article in the daily paper in which you propose that the Fort Reno Army Remount

Station be divided into small tracts for sale to veterans. I would like to homestead in El Reno and am interested in finding out more about it. In the article, three other remount stations were mentioned. I would like to know where they are located and if they are available for homesteading. Thank you.

Yours truly,

CARL KEEPERS.

GRANTS PASS, OREG., January 6, 1948.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am a resident of Oklahoma, visiting here in Oregon. Just before I left Oklahoma I read something in the Daily Oklahoman about the Government going to dispose of the Fort Reno land. Can you tell me if it will be the homestead proposition like they have been doing, or will it be a sale?

I am a Navy veteran and would like to get some of the land if possible.

Please advise me if this is so, if it is, what procedure shall I take to place my name on the list.

Very truly yours,

DAVID C. KONECHNEY.

BENMORREEL NAVAL HOUSING,
Norfolk, Va., May 20, 1947.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,

United States Senator,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Rumor has reached me that it is contemplated to divide into 80- and 160-acre plots and build houses thereon, Government land in the vicinity of Fort Reno, Okla., and will be made available to Oklahoma veterans.

I was born at Thomas, Okla., and enlisted in the United States Navy from Arapaho, Okla., December 1934. My late father, Willis S. Cooke, was a former county attorney of Custer County and practiced law there for a number of years. My mother still resides there. My naval records list my legal residence as Arapaho, Okla., and that congressional district is credited with my enlistment.

As I intend to return to Oklahoma to live when I am eligible to go into the Fleet Reserve, I am extremely interested in obtaining a plot of the before-mentioned land.

I presume it would be necessary to establish residence on the land, which I could do very easily. My wife is a native of Oklahoma and resides with her mother in Oklahoma City when I am out with units of the fleet. As neither she nor her mother own property either there or elsewhere, this isn't always a convenient arrangement, which is another reason I am desirous of obtaining property in Oklahoma in the near future.

I still have about 8 years' service to complete before I am eligible for the Fleet Reserve. I am entitled to all GI benefits due to honorable discharge November 29, 1945.

I would be deeply in your debt for any information, advice, or assistance you might be able to give me on this business.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS D. COOKE.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY,
A. P. O. 958, c/o POSTMASTER,
San Francisco, Calif.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I know you initiated a bill several months ago to use Fort Reno at El Reno, Okla., as a home site for returned servicemen and the buildings on the fort to be used as a hospital. At the time, you informed me the War Department did not favorably consider the proposal.

Now that the war has ended do you suppose the proposal would be kindly recon-

sidered? I want to make El Reno my home and the land and location of Fort Reno would be an ideal place to locate a home. I would appreciate anything you can do about the matter.

Yours truly,

FLOYD DURHAM.

CAMP MAXEY, TEX., March 29, 1945.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: There is some talk around El Reno, Okla., that Fort Reno will be used as a general hospital and the land will be sold to returning soldiers for home sites. I am heartily in favor of such a proposal, for I would like an acreage at Fort Reno for a home. Please do all you can to make this a reality.

Also, I hope that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers will be among the first to be discharged.

Yours truly,

Corp. FLOYD DURHAM.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., March 22, 1945.

Senator THOMAS.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the Fort Reno Remount Station in Oklahoma, I am interested in the land that is proposed to the veterans of this war.

My home town is Sayre, Okla., and have been in San Diego since my discharge from the Navy, working in Corsair aircraft factory. I want to settle down back in the home State, and I like that location very well.

Like to have any and all information about the land there.

Yours truly,

JIM A. TAYLOR.

SHEPPARD FIELD, TEX., March 23, 1945.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Recently I noticed in a local newspaper that Fort Reno Cavalry Remount Station is to be abandoned and that this land would be open for sale or utilized by the Veterans' Administration.

This land has always appealed to me, and I presume to many other fellow Oklahomans. I would like to suggest that this territory be divided into small tracts or acreages and that it be opened for purchase by Oklahoma overseas veterans of World War II.

If the price per acre could be held to a minimum, it would be an excellent investment for our Oklahoma servicemen. For those requesting loans for purchase, I am certain that they could be guaranteed under the GI bill of rights.

I would appreciate any information that you would be able to quote me on the above proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Tech. Sgt. LLOYD C. BURRIS.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, as I stated before, the land now embraced in the Fort Reno Station in my State should be divided into small tracts and offered to the veterans for homes, instead of being used for the production of horses for show purposes. The land should be so divided that the Department of Justice can get what land it desires for use in connection with the Federal reformatory now located on the reservation. The hospital should be made available to the city of El Reno and the county of Canadian, to be used for human beings, rather than continued as a veterinary hospital for horses.

The small tract of land on which Sheridan's headquarters were located should be turned over, in my opinion, to the Oklahoma State Historical Society, to be maintained by the State as

museum for the exhibit of articles connected with that early western pioneer region.

Mr. President, I have stated the program which I hope will be adopted with respect to this one reservation. I am not trying to dictate what shall be done about Front Royal, or Fort Robinson, or Pomona, but inasmuch as my State wants the land of the Fort Reno Station divided for soldiers, and inasmuch as it is desirable from every standpoint that that be done, I hope the bill may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, where the various persons interested may be heard, so that in a few days a report can be submitted to the Senate, upon which the Senate can act with some degree of intelligence and assurance.

My motion is to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture for further study and a report.

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so I may make the point of order that a quorum is not present?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield for that purpose?

Mr. MORSE. I would rather the Senator from Virginia withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum for the present.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I will withhold the suggestion, as requested.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the motion pending before the Senate, submitted by the distinguished and able Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. I have listened very carefully to the very able argument he has presented to the Senate in support of his motion, and I desire to reply to him.

I wish to say that so far as I can recall, without exception, the points he mentioned in his argument have been considered by the Armed Services Committee, and, without exception, his position on each point has been rejected by unanimous vote of that committee.

In the first part of his remarks he pointed out that some time past he asked to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and that the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] at that time expressed no opposition to the proposed reference; but as a matter of courtesy to the Senator from Oregon the Senator from Oklahoma suggested that the matter be withheld from action until the Senator from Oregon was on the floor. I appreciate very much the courtesy which the Senator from Oklahoma extended to me in that respect, and I am now privileged to speak in regard to this matter for the chairman of the Armed Services Committee the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] who, if present, would make a statement to the following effect: That, when the Senator from Oklahoma made the request, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, as a matter of courtesy to the Senator from Oklahoma, and on first thought, did not see at that time any particular objection to the request. However, the Senator from South Dakota subsequently presented the matter

to the full Armed Services Committee, and on the basis of the discussion of the proposal of the Senator from Oklahoma, the full Armed Services Committee, by unanimous vote, including the vote of the Senator from South Dakota, took the position that the bill should not be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry because of the fact that all the issues in connection with the bill had already been acted upon by the Armed Services Committee by unanimous vote; that the arrangements to which I referred yesterday between the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture had all been worked out through the good offices of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and, therefore, having completed our work, and having made arrangements which, I submit, are entirely satisfactory and proper for the disposal of the remount stations, the Armed Services Committee took the position that the bill should be either voted up or down, and should not be referred to any other committee.

The Senator from Oklahoma raises a point as to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services. In a letter addressed to me under date of February 20, 1948, the Senator from Oklahoma said in part:

In addition to enclosing copies of the telegrams and letters just mentioned, I am enclosing copy of the text of a point of order which I may present to the Senate. Briefly the point of order goes to the following points.

The Senator then set out the points of which he has discussed on the floor of the Senate today.

Mr. President, this is a very important procedural point, which the Members of the Senate should consider quite separate and distinct from what their views might be on the merits of the legislation which is pending. It is to be noted that the Senator from Oklahoma did not raise his point of order, or at least up until this moment has not raised a point of order as to the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee to take final committee action on this remount bill. Instead he seeks to accomplish the same end by way of a motion to refer the bill to another committee. I think it quite proper to advise the Senate that upon receipt of this letter from the Senator from Oklahoma I went into the question of his point of order, and I satisfied myself that the point of order, if raised, would not be well taken. I am advised that, if the point of order is raised, the Parliamentarian will take the position that it is not well taken; and if the Presiding Officer of the Senate should follow the advice of the Parliamentarian, he would necessarily rule against any such point of order.

It is quite proper that such a ruling should be handed down, Mr. President, because I think the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma, either by way of a point of order or by way of the motion to refer the bill to the Agriculture Committee, which he now makes, would be a most unfortunate proposal for the Senate to approve from the standpoint of the rights of committees.

This subject of the Remount Service clearly fell within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, and we worked long and hard on it. We held a series of conferences with the appropriate officials of the Army and the Agricultural Departments. We worked out an arrangement between those two departments, as set forth in the bill, which provides, I submit, on the merits, all the safeguards to which any parties in interest are entitled.

So I think it would be a great mistake, after a committee having jurisdiction over a subject matter completes its work, for the Senate then, because a certain group of Senators do not like the final recommendation set forth in the committee's report to seek to get around the work of the committee by having the subject referred to another committee in which certain Senators think they may secure action more favorable to their position on the merits of the particular subject matter of the bill. If we ever start such a procedure in the Senate, it will become a merry game of ring around the rosy, in which we try to see what committee might be more favorable to our position, and then, when we get a committee report which is unfavorable to our position, endeavor to have the subject referred to another committee.

I am perfectly willing to admit that this subject also involves agricultural problems. But what piece of legislation is there which does not involve some facets of subject matters which also are of interest not only to another committee, but usually to several committees? Most of the subject matter which comes before the Senate crosses a good many committee lines. But a decision must be made as to where the preponderance of interest is to be found in a given subject matter, and the bill referred to the committee which has within its jurisdiction that preponderance of subject matter. That is exactly what has happened in this instance.

The bill was referred to the Armed Services Committee, quite properly. We in the committee have completed our work. I submit that we have done a good job in handling this problem. Now we are faced with the issue of voting up or down the position taken by the Armed Services Committee. In effect, the motion made by the Senator from Oklahoma seeks to circumvent the Armed Services Committee and bring this subject before another committee, which I assume the Senator from Oklahoma thinks will be more favorable to his position on the merits of the issue.

In his argument this afternoon the Senator from Oklahoma pointed out that apparently a great many interests, organizations, and departments have a concern in the disposal of this land. He talked about the interest of the Indians and of the Justice Department, the War Assets Administration, and other parties interested in the land. When he points all that out, I submit that he makes a pretty strong case in support of the position of the Armed Services Committee, that certainly for the time being we ought to keep this property within the jurisdiction and control of a

Federal department—in this instance the Department of Agriculture. The very fact that other groups think they have an interest in this property argues well, I think, in support of my position that we certainly should not accept the final recommendation of the Senator from Oklahoma, which is, after all, a disposal of this property in a particular way for the benefit of private interests and private individuals. I think this point has been pretty well covered by a letter from the then Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dodd, which I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 23, last, when this question was before the Senate for discussion. I wish to read Mr. Dodd's letter again, because it covers so many of the points discussed by the Senator from Oklahoma. The letter reads as follows:

This has reference to H. R. 3484, a bill to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, now before the Senate for consideration, and to your proposed amendments to that bill which are similar to the provisions of S. 718, a bill to provide for disposition of the lands comprising the Fort Reno Military Reservation in Canadian County, Okla.

It is evident that there is considerable interest within the State of Oklahoma relative to the disposition of the Fort Reno Reservation as proposed in S. 718. On the other hand, there appears to be much concern in the State regarding the continuation of the remount program, as evidenced by Resolution No. 16, memorializing the Congress to enact legislation transferring the Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma the first day of May 1947 (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 6, 1947, p. 4682).

I digress to point out that I inserted in the RECORD last year—on May 6, 1947, as I recall—the resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Oklahoma. The Senator from Oklahoma says in his argument today that there is strong support for his position on this issue in the State of Oklahoma. I do not question that, but I also point out for the RECORD that there is great opposition in the State of Oklahoma to the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma on this issue, and I intend to place some of that evidence in the RECORD later in my remarks.

The first evidence I wish to point out as to the opposition in the State of Oklahoma to the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma on this question is that the State Senate of his own State legislature last year adopted a resolution in opposition to his position and in support of the position which I have taken throughout the debate, namely, that the remount station at El Reno, Okla., should be transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Dodd refers to that resolution in the language just read from his letter. I continue reading from Mr. Dodd's letter:

The Fort Reno Military Reservation is one of the most important of the four breeding stations now being operated as a part of the Remount Service by the War Department, and is the only one in the whole southwestern area of the United States. It is our considered judgment, therefore, that in the event of the enactment of H. R. 3484, the Fort Reno Military Reservation should

be continued as an essential part of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. In good conscience we could hardly recommend approval of the liquidation of this station if we are to operate a remount service. On the other hand, we have considerable sympathy for the objectives of your bill, S. 718, and greatly desire to further its aims to the fullest extent possible in line with our conclusions as to the proper operation of the Remount Service.

What could be fairer so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned? What Mr. Dodd is saying—and I can assure the Senate that this is the position of the Department of Agriculture at this very hour—is that it is the position of the Department of Agriculture, as brought out in this letter, that the property should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and then when transferred it will be within the jurisdiction and the right of the Department of Agriculture to determine what modifications, if any, should be made in the remount program.

Of course, considerable modifications are bound to be made, because the funds requested total in round numbers only \$865,000 for the operation of the Service. To show what a restricted program that is as compared with the past program for that Service in the Army, I point out that the amount which has been appropriated for the Army in the past has always been in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Only \$865,000 is asked for when the Service is transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

But Mr. Dodd goes on in his letter to explain further the position of the Department of Agriculture on this issue:

After serious consideration of the problems involved, we believe that the following plan of operation would permit substantial compliance with all objectives.

A preliminary survey of the facilities of the Fort Reno Reservation indicates that there are lands and buildings which will be surplus to the needs of the Remount Service under the jurisdiction of this Department. Immediately after the transfer to this Department we will be glad to start negotiations with the appropriate officials of the city of El Reno or of Canadian County with a view to granting a permit or license to the city or county for the use of the barracks building on the reservation for the purposes of a hospital.

Mr. President, I can assure the Senate that the Armed Services Committee has gone into that point in great detail with the Department of Agriculture, and I can also assure the Senate that there is no doubt about the intention and the good faith of the Department of Agriculture to work out a satisfactory arrangement with the citizens of El Reno for the use of the hospital upon terms fair and reasonable to all concerned, and at the same time protecting, as the Department should protect, the paramount Federal interests in the matter. I think that takes care of the hospital issue raised by the Senator from Oklahoma, because I assume that, after all, what the citizens of El Reno want are the hospital facilities; and the Armed Services Committee is satisfied that they will be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the hospital facilities through the Department of Agriculture.

Indeed, it is my honest opinion that they will get a better arrangement through the passage of this bill than they will if the course suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma were followed and the hospital property were to go under the jurisdiction of the War Assets Administration.

Mr. Dodd continues in his letter, as follows:

We would also start a survey to determine with accuracy how much of the lands on the reservation would be needed for the purposes of the remount program and the amount and exact location of lands which would be surplus to our needs and which might be dedicated to other purposes.

In other words, Mr. Dodd is saying that it is the position of the Department of Agriculture—and I know it to be the position of the Department of Agriculture because as chairman of the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee which handled this bill, we negotiated with the Department of Agriculture in regard to this matter—that it does not know for a certainty at the present time as to whether or not all the lands in the El Reno station should be used for remount purposes. Once the Department of Agriculture is granted control over the remount service it may find that some of the land should be declared surplus. However, the Department of Agriculture should be given jurisdiction over the station, and should be given authority to act in regard to the program in relation to the station. It should be allowed to make its survey as to how large a remount service is justified at El Reno. I submit, again, that Mr. Dodd's letter shows the complete fairness and good faith which have characterized the officers of the Department of Agriculture ever since this matter has been under consideration.

Next Mr. Dodd says in his letter:

These actions could then be the basis for a bill similar in substance to S. 718. In this way, the city or county would have its hospital, the Department of Justice would secure permanently the land adjoining the reformatory which it needs, and a considerable quantity of land could be made available under title I and section 43 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act for subdivision into small farm units for the benefit of veterans.

It is hoped that the foregoing will provide a basis for resolving a problem which is causing this Department grave concern. If any additional information is desired, we will be glad to give prompt consideration to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. President, before I leave Mr. Dodd's letter, let me comment upon the reference in it to the interest of the Department of Justice in some of the land. Some weeks ago I had lunch with the director of the Bureau of Federal Prisons, Mr. James V. Bennett. We discussed this matter in detail. He explained to me his interest in securing some of the land on the El Reno Reservation which would be used in connection with the work of the reformatory in taking care of their livestock, providing a feed source for their livestock and, where it can be done without damage to the soil, utilizing some of the area for farm and garden produce. I pointed

out to Mr. Bennett that the Department of Agriculture is perfectly willing to work out an arrangement with the Department of Justice, as Mr. Dodd points out in the letter I have just read, whereby some of the land will be made available to the United States Department of Justice reformatory situated in the proximity of this Federal reservation. But it is important, Mr. President, if such arrangements are to be made, that the control of this property be vested in the Department of Agriculture so it can complete its surveys and its studies, and then make disposition of the property in accordance with the best interests of all concerned, giving, of course, primary consideration to the paramount interest of the Federal Government.

So I say, Mr. President, that unless one delves into the hard work the Armed Services Committee has done on this matter, he may misjudge the entire situation and may overlook the fact that the very points the Senator from Oklahoma raised in his able argument have already been considered by the Armed Services Committee. We have done our very best to see to it that the interests of the various groups concerned will be protected when the remount service is transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

What is the sensible thing to do about disposing of this land, Mr. President? This is Federal property. Some disposition of it must be made by the Senate, and should be made during the present session of Congress. I hope a disposition of the question will be reached today, I hope we shall be able to vote on it today, because, as I was advised only last week by Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Army, the Army officials are working on their budgetary and appropriations problems, and he wished to know what news I could give him regarding the disposition of this bill. I want the RECORD to show this, because I think they are entitled to credit for the assistance they have given me in this matter. I said, "Mr. Secretary, I have already explained the emergency features of this bill to Mr. TAFT and Mr. WHERRY, and suggested that they bring the bill up on the calendar, and they agreed to allow the bill to come up for disposition at a very early date."

So we have it here today on its merits for final disposal, if we defeat the motion offered by the Senator from Oklahoma to have the bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture. We now have the opportunity to support the hand of the Armed Services Committee insofar as its rights are concerned, because that committee has clear jurisdictional rights in this matter. We have the opportunity today, by the defeat of the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma, to serve clear notice that when a committee has gone to the labor the Armed Services Committee has gone to, when it has worked as hard as our committee has worked on this question, and has completed the negotiations which we have completed with other departments of the Government, then it is entitled to Senate support at least on the procedural point of its jurisdictional rights. At least someone in

the Senate who is not satisfied with the committee's final recommendations should not be allowed to circumvent the committee's work by having the bill referred to another committee.

Mr. President, I wish to present only a few comments on the merits of the bill. I think they are rather well summarized in a letter written by Mr. L. C. Gadberry, president of the Investors' Building and Loan Association, of El Reno, Okla. I have a group of similar letters that I shall ask to have printed in the RECORD at a later moment; but this letter from El Reno, Okla., from the immediate area in which this remount station is located, sets forth an analysis of this situation which I think should be carefully considered by every Member of the Senate before the Senate votes on the merits of the proposal. This is a copy of a letter which Mr. Gadberry wrote to the Senator from Oklahoma under date of February 10, 1948:

INVESTORS' BUILDING &
LOAN ASSOCIATION,
El Reno, Okla., February 10, 1948.
Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In reply to your letter of January 8, 1948, in regard to subdividing the Fort Reno land into small tracts, I wish to list herein some of the reasons for my opposition to such a proposition.

1. Land in this country is not suitable for small farming and small tracts.

(a) This is a semiarid region. Farming is a hazardous business and is done on a big scale with power machinery. The tendency is for farms to get larger.

(b) We have had about 4½ inches of rain since August 1. A man on a small tract would have to buy all his feed this year and most every year.

(c) Farmers in this country rarely raise any garden as they are so undependable as it is not worth while planting them.

(d) As for irrigation, it is not possible to irrigate this land from wells or river water. It is doubtful if sufficient water could be found on the acreage to supply the domestic needs of the family.

(e) It would cost anywhere from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to put sufficient improvements and buy necessary equipment to operate a tract. The Government would have to furnish this money as no private lender would do it.

(f) There are no roads in this area and the county has no money to build them. The Government would have to build all the roads and afterward there would be nobody to maintain them. There would be no taxes for the county as all these homes would be exempt from the tax rolls by the homestead exemption in this State.

2. If the land was divided into large tracts.

(a) There would only be 20 farms that could be made from this land which would provide a standard of living equal to a janitor in the local high school.

(b) The amount of money that could be obtained from the sale of this land would be more than any family could ever pay out in 40 years on a loan.

(c) The land would have to be given outright to the veterans, and this is a very unfair proposition to the other 15,000,000 veterans to give \$20,000 worth of land to each one of 20 veterans and then to loan each of them ten to fifteen thousand dollars more to buy machinery, buildings, and equipment to farm the land as set out by the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act.

(d) In 10 years, instead of having 20 farmers, there would only be 4 or 5 or maybe less.

Crops are so unsteady in this area a man cannot carry a large debt and ever pay out.

3. Soil conservation.

(a) This is the finest grassland in Oklahoma and is very valuable as pasture. The Government is spending thousands of dollars annually to reseed land and turn it back to grass. It would be utter extravagance and waste of public funds to plow up the finest grass in the State and then in a few years start spending money to try to get it to grow back again.

4. A loss to El Reno.

(a) This reservation now supports from about 50 to 75 families in El Reno, most of them veterans who work on the post. To discharge them and to give the land to 20 veterans is a very unfair proposition to the veterans who are working there, and to the other 3,600 veterans in Canadian County.

(b) There is much talk of diversification of industry from the east to the west. If land is available El Reno would have a chance to get some project which would employ many people but once the land is divided that chance would be gone and there would be fewer and fewer people on the land each year.

(c) In my opinion, the dividing of this land will be the costliest blow El Reno will have for future growth and prosperity. Something could be made out of it that would be very profitable, employ lots of men, and no expense to the Government.

5. Indian claims.

The Indians are now trying to establish a claim on this land. If their claim should stand up, then the Government would have to pay them around a million dollars for the breaking of the treaty.

6. Oil possibilities.

(a) This land is located on one of the best oil structures in Oklahoma. If the Indians get the claim to the land, the Government would have to pay for the land and also for the oil. Should it develop there was oil, the cost would be untold millions and all of this would go to a few veterans to the detriment of the millions of others.

(b) If this land is finally divided the Government should retain all the oil and gas rights as a protection against the claims the Indians might have and also to conserve the oil and gas for the Nation.

7. Local support for dividing the land.

(a) I have made a careful survey and I have not talked to a veteran of World War II who is in favor of dividing the land. There is only one veteran of World War I who wanted it divided and he was in the air service in World War I and knows nothing about the farm. However, he is very desirous of being on good terms with the Senator.

(b) I know of no farmer who wants the grass plowed up. The leaders in the Farm Bureau and other organizations will not cross the Senator because they want his support for the Agriculture Department but they prefer the grass to remain.

(c) I am sure the county commissioners, the county excise board, the soil conservation agency and all of the people who work with the Agriculture Department prefer the land not to be plowed.

8. Hospital for El Reno.

(a) Everyone wants a hospital for El Reno. The Farm Bureau of Canadian County, the doctors of El Reno and all the citizens are very anxious for this hospital. I am also very anxious for it and would do anything to get it. However, I see no reason for destroying all the valuable land to get the hospital. Why is it not possible to have the hospital given to El Reno provided they maintain it and agree to let the Government use it during the next war and keep the land intact.

(b) I believe that you expressed a willingness to save the land and give El Reno the hospital. I have known you many years and know you do not care personally about the matter except to do the wishes of the people

of El Reno. The leaders of our local organization object to getting the hospital without the division of the land and turning it to private parties. I could not understand this and I am wondering if the oil possibilities had anything to do with it. Is it to get the land from under the control of the Government so private parties could develop the oil possibilities? I would appreciate it if you would have some of your oil friends investigate the structure on the west side of El Reno.

9. There are many ways to develop this tract to the interest of El Reno and the Government. Breaking it up into farms is the last of them. It can always be divided up, but once divided it cannot be put together again.

I appreciate the opportunity of giving you my views on the matter. I think you have been misled as to the local sentiment in El Reno and Canadian County. People have been told that it is necessary to divide the land to get the hospital, but I feel sure that it is not necessary. The hospital is our baby and I see no reason for killing the mother to save the child. Save the mother to support the child.

Yours truly,

L. C. GADBERRY,
President, Investors Building & Loan Association.

Mr. President, I have other letters from citizens and residents of El Reno, Okla., to the same effect, in opposition to the position taken by the Senator from Oklahoma in this matter. I ask unanimous consent to have a few of those letters inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EL RENO, OKLA., January 3, 1948.
Hon. WAYNE L. MORSE,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the instance and request of many citizens of El Reno and Canadian County I am hereby extending their thanks to you for the interest you have taken in the preservation of Fort Reno. * * * Since the years 1874-76 when this post was established, until now—it has served a useful purpose. In the First World War and the War II it came in handy for a recruiting and training station, and no one is able to foretell when it again becomes a handy place for our boys. In War II a portion of the grounds was used as a concentration camp for German prisoners of war.

From all appearances the buildings are in fine condition, the training grounds, none nicer or better. In every respect the post is modern, an ample supply of water for all purposes. In fact the post contains all modern conveniences that are found in other forts. It is located about 7 miles west and north of El Reno, in the center of about 8,000-acre tract. The land is all fenced with a high fence required to hold horses and mules—it being used as a remount station, and affords an abundance of grass pasture, besides supplying the barns with hay.

For years now many of our laboring people and mechanics have found employment to supply food for their families.

Therefore it doesn't make good sense to give away—as has been done with Government surpluses—property that should be retained by our Government for useful purposes.

Those opposing the destruction of Fort Reno will greatly appreciate your further efforts in this matter.

Thanking you for giving attention to our requests we remain,

Your obedient petitioners,

FRANK MEYERS.

EL RENO, OKLA., October 2, 1947.
 Senator WAYNE R. MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: Please accept our sincere thanks for your effort to keep the Fort Reno Remount Depot intact.

We have been residents of El Reno for 35 years and feel that we are well acquainted with the things that are of interest to El Reno and the surrounding territory, and we believe that an erroneous impression has been created regarding the attitude of our people toward Fort Reno. We think they are in hopes that the Fort Reno Remount Depot will be retained, and that it will not be cut into small tracts for farming.

We hope you will continue to support this matter when Congress reconvenes.

Yours very truly,

Dr. and Mrs. P. F. HEROD.

EL RENO, OKLA., January 19, 1948.
 Senator WAYNE R. MORSE,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to protest the dividing of the land at Fort Reno into tracts as not only a great mistake but a waste of public lands.

I am for keeping a remount station under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, but I am not interested in the buildings.

If you wish to know the reasons for my position I will be glad to explain them.

Yours truly,

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

INVESTORS BUILDING AND
 LOAN ASSOCIATION,
 El Reno, Okla., July 17, 1947.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The local paper, the El Reno American, stated last week that you were investigating the disposal of Fort Reno remount depot. It is gratifying to me that a man like yourself will investigate the merits of the case.

The fact is that nobody in this country that loves the soil or knows anything about farming, wants this land plowed up. There is about a thousand acres already plowed which could be sold for \$250 per acre. The rest, about 9,000 acres, is the finest native grass in this part of the country. It would be a crime against the future generations to plow up this land. It is sandy, we call it sugary and melts like sugar when there is no grass on it. The Government spends millions reclaiming land and why turn more to waste and allow it to wash down the river?

Not more than 50 fair-sized farms could be made out of it and not more than 20 farms that would afford a living compared to what a man has in town who draws \$250 per month salary.

El Reno wanted the hospital building out there and the chamber of commerce asked Senator THOMAS to help them get it. He said he would, provided they helped him parcel out the land to veterans. * * *

If a deal could be made with the Agriculture Department whereby El Reno got the hospital and three or four residences and the Agriculture Department got the rest, it would be a wonderful thing for the future of farming and the future of this county.

Thanks,

Yours truly,

L. C. GADBERRY.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there is one letter I do want to read, because it goes to the question of soil conservation. It is a letter I have received from the chairman of the East Canadian County Soil Conservation District, of Yukon, Okla., signed by Steve Lucas. He writes to me as follows:

YUKON, OKLA., November 10, 1947.
 The Honorable Senator WAYNE R. MORSE,
Office Building, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Board of Supervisors of the East Canadian County Soil Conservation District, being interested in soil conservation and soil land use, have studied and discussed the proposed uses of the Fort Reno lands.

From a sound and wise land-use viewpoint the grass land areas are not suitable for long-time use for cultivation. To be sold in small tracts, even 160-acre tracts, this would not be an economical unit for grassland. Should this land be broken out, it would, due to slope and soil type, be a matter of a few years until the topsoil would be gone due to washing and blowing, unless supervised conservation farming was carried on from the first. Experience has taught us that this is not done until damage has been done to most of the land.

One of the main problems of soil conservation districts is revegetation of our lands that are eroding. The Federal Government is spending vast sums of money to help accomplish this.

We as supervisors and farmers urge that this land be used as it is and remain in grass.

Very truly yours,

STEVE LUCAS,
 Chairman, East Canadian County
 Soil Conservation District.

Mr. President, I pointed out in my remarks at the close of the session yesterday afternoon that there are in this tract 8,493 acres of land, more or less. Approximately 1,000 acres of the land is so-called bottom land, on which the Senator from Oklahoma so ably commented in his remarks today. I wish to go into the question of the farming use of the 1,000 acres of land. I have discussed the matter with the Department of the Army officials who have jurisdiction over the use of it. They pointed out to me that they have followed the very best of soil-conservation programs in connection with the use of even the bottom land. They further pointed out to me that unless the bottom land be subjected to the most scientific soil-conservation use, it will be greatly damaged if used for general farming by men either not familiar with scientific soil-conservation farming or who permit a scientific soil-conservation program to lag or to lapse.

The Senator from Oklahoma stated in his speech that the land of the Fort Reno Remount Station is some of the best agricultural land in Oklahoma. However, in rebutting this particular argument with the Senator from Oklahoma I want to point out that those of us on the Senate Armed Forces Committee who investigated this matter collected a great deal of evidence which led us to the inescapable conclusion that most of the land in question is not suitable for general farming use. More than 7,000 acres of it is in buffalo grass and is suitable only for grazing. To plow it up would be in violation of a sound soil-conservation program.

There are approximately 1,000 acres of so-called bottom land but Army officials told us that not more than 700 acres of this bottom land is suitable for general farming. However, even as to those 700 acres we found out from Army officials, who have had jurisdiction over the land, and from Department of Agri-

culture soil-conservation experts, that those 700 acres must be subjected to careful soil-conservation farming if the topsoil is to be protected.

Senator THOMAS referred to the value of the land at the Fort Reno Station as alfalfa land. We were advised by the Army officials with whom we consulted that they have never had more than 125 acres of this land in alfalfa and they have had to replant it much more frequently than is economical for alfalfa farming.

Some of this bottom land has been leased out this year for cotton, but only under strict conditions as to soil-conservation policies. In fact, Army officials have told us that the experiments which they have conducted in farming this land convinces them the safest and best use to which it can be put, and should be put, from the soil-conservation standpoint, is to keep the entire tract under some type of sod, hay, or cover-crop.

The letter which I have just read from Mr. Lucas, chairman of the East Canadian County Soil Conservation District, of Yukon, Okla., supports my position that the land of the Fort Reno Station can best be utilized by maintaining it as grassland. The detailed letter from Mr. Gadberry, president of the Investors Building and Loan Association, of El Reno, Okla., clearly supports my argument that the Senator from Oklahoma is mistaken when he argues that this land should be used for general farm purposes in 160-acre tracts.

The people of the United States have invested a great deal of money, over the years, in the soil-conservation program which has characterized the use by the Fort Reno Remount Station by the United States Army. I prefer to take the advice of soil-conservation authorities, both in Oklahoma and in our own Department of Agriculture, and those in the Army who have carried out the recommendations of soil-conservation experts in preference to the argument made by the Senator from Oklahoma. I state again that it is my honest conviction that to cut the land up into small farm tracts would not be in keeping with the soil-conservation needs of the country. To attempt to cultivate the buffalo-grass area, which is approximately seven-eighths of the station area and is best suited for grassland, I think would constitute mayhem against a natural resource. I think it would be a wrong against a sound soil-conservation program to sink any plowshares into the buffalo-grass land of this reservation.

I have reliable information on this subject from soil experts in the Department of Agriculture and from men in the Department of the Army that any attempt to form this land in small tracts would have the effects pointed out by Mr. Gadberry in his letter. I am satisfied that I have been reliably advised by soil-conservation experts in the Department of Agriculture that to break the land up into small farm tracts would do violence to our soil-conservation program.

As I have said before on the floor of the Senate, I do not want to see the

United States continue down the pathway of permitting large segments of the West to develop into another eroded China. That can happen within a century. It can happen in large measure in less time than that. I, for one, shall continue to take a stand in the Senate for soil conservation. I think we have a perfect exhibit here for the application of a soil-conservation program, a perfect opportunity to carry out the advice of our soil-conservation experts who tell us that this particular tract of land should not be broken up for general farming use, but should be retained and managed under a scientific soil-conservation program within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

I am almost through, Mr. President, but I want to move on to the next point. I do not know all the facts in regard to the value of the land as a potential oil reserve. My understanding is that its value as an oil reserve has yet to be determined; but communications which I have received, and advice which the Committee on Armed Services has received, indicate that there is a very good chance that there may be oil under the land because of the oil structure in that vicinity. I think we need to pause and remember that, with the international situation what it is, we should go slowly in turning over to private interests land under which there may be a potential supply of oil. I can say, without violating any confidence of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. President, that I know, from the standpoint of national security, the American people and their Government had better look to a program of oil conservation before it is too late. Until there is greater assurance of permanent peace in the world we must not dissipate our oil resources. So I say that so long as there is a question as to the value of the land as a potential oil reserve, it is in my opinion of the utmost importance that it be kept for the time being within Federal jurisdiction.

From another point of view, so far as national security is concerned, I think it should be retained under Federal jurisdiction. I have letters, which I have not taken the time to read, which point out that there are facilities and physical structures on the property which, in a time of national emergency, such as that which confronted us in 1941, could be quickly put into use for Army camp purposes. I hope we shall never have to reactivate some of our Army camps of World War II. But here we have a Federal investment already in existence, in a fort site, which, in case of another national emergency, could be used for military purposes.

So, Mr. President, I am opposing the transfer of this land to private interests, and am proposing the retention of the land within Federal jurisdiction for the same reason that I am opposing the transfer to the Surplus Property Administration of some other Federally-owned camp sites and hospital sites, the control of which I think the Government should retain until we see what world developments shall augur for us so far as peace is concerned.

There are other issues respecting the merits which I shall go into at another

time. I do not think it is necessary to discuss them now in order to dispose of the procedural question which is involved in the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

I should like to say a word on the merits of the bill itself, in reply to a question asked by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM]. We have been informed that there are more so-called light horses in the United States today than at any other time in our history. The depletion in our horse ranks has been for the most part in the draft horse group. But the remount service has never operated to serve draft horse needs. The Senator from Oklahoma is quite correct. The need for draft horses has diminished, but the remount service has been built up with an investment over the years of many million dollars in support of a scientific breeding program affecting so-called light horses.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. KEM. How does the Senator define a light horse?

Mr. MORSE. A horse that is used for light harness or saddle purposes. As the Senator from Missouri, who is a very good horseman himself, knows, it falls within the class of the so-called standard breeds, the thoroughbreds, the Arabians, the quarter breeds, and American saddle horses and similar breeds of horses weighing up to 1,200 pounds. The Remount Service itself, so far as both its brood-mares and its stallions are concerned, has been limited almost entirely to the thoroughbreds and the Arabians, with a few of the quarter horses and a few of the American saddle horses.

Mr. KEM. Is the Senator referring only to purebred horses, or all horses that come within the light-horse class?

Mr. MORSE. I am referring to all horses that come within the light-horse class.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator want the Senate to understand that there are more light horses in the United States today than at any time in history?

Mr. MORSE. Surprisingly as it may sound, that is the information which was given to our committee.

Mr. KEM. Has the Senator the figures to support that statement?

Mr. MORSE. I shall get the figures; they were presented to the committee. I shall get them and put them in the RECORD within a few minutes. I do not have them on my desk. However, I repeat that the decline has been in draft horses and mules, but not in light horses.

Mr. KEM. Considering the number of horses formerly used to draw carriages and buggies, and that sort of thing, I think the statement is at least very interesting.

Mr. MORSE. I shall get the figures for the Senator along with any qualifications which an explanation of the figures may require.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator understand that the Department of Agricul-

ture will continue these stations on their present scale?

Mr. MORSE. I shall put it in this way: I am satisfied from my discussion with the officials of the Department of Agriculture that there will be a considerable restriction in the program, and there should be. I want to make the record perfectly clear now that I do not think we should continue the Remount Service on the same scale on which it was operated when the Army was interested in securing a source of supply for cavalry horses. There is not the need for such a large-scale program but in my judgment there is a need for continuing the scientific breeding program which has been carried on over the years. We should not lose to animal husbandry the benefit of the scientific breeding program which has been conducted by the Remount Service. It seems to me we should not lose the services, available to many farmers and breeders of light horses in many sections of the country, of the blood lines which are provided for through the stallions which are farmed out from the remount stations.

Mr. KEM. As I understand, the Remount Service has some 1,200 stallions used for stud purposes throughout the United States. Is that correct?

Mr. MORSE. I think that is too large a figure. That was the figure under the old program. The latest figures I have show that there are 503 stallions, 500 brood mares, and 200 yearlings.

Mr. KEM. Does this program, which I understand the Senator to say is largely for scientific purposes, contemplate the continuation of such a large number?

Mr. MORSE. Not such a large number of brood mares, probably but as many stallions. It contemplates continuing the letting out of the stallions to the various sections of the country, but cutting down on the breeding program itself. In fact I understand the permanent Service has never been able to meet the demand for good stallions.

Mr. KEM. As I understand, the Remount Service is in addition to certain other activities of the Government in connection with breeding and raising horses, all of which costs the taxpayers money. As I understand, there is a Morgan horse farm in Vermont maintained at public expense, and an Arabian horse farm in California maintained at public expense.

Mr. MORSE. The Arabian farm is included in the Remount Service. I will get the figures as to the Morgan horse farm. The Morgan horse farm, according to my recollection, is operated at the present time by the Department of Agriculture. It is not operated by the Remount Service itself. The Arabian farm at Pomona, Calif., is operated by the Remount Service.

Mr. KEM. Are experiments in breeding horses being carried on at Beltsville?

Mr. MORSE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. KEM. Are there any other horse activities except those of the Remount Service and the Morgan farm in Vermont?

Mr. MORSE. I know of none.

Mr. KEM. Can the Senator give the Senate an idea as to what this activity

costs the taxpayers each year in terms of money?

Mr. MORSE. It will cost \$865,000 for the next year; then the Department of Agriculture will have completed its survey, and I assume that its request will be somewhat less a year from now; but the request for the next year will be, as I stated yesterday, \$865,000.

Mr. KEM. Did the department give the committee any idea as to what its future plans were, particularly as to the extent of the operations contemplated?

Mr. MORSE. None other than is contained in the letter of Mr. Dodd, then Acting Secretary of Agriculture, which I put in the RECORD. In this letter Mr. Dodd states that when the service is transferred to the Department of Agriculture, they are going to make a complete survey of the entire project, and then decide upon what the future program shall be.

Mr. President, I do not want my attitude misinterpreted. I want the Senator from Missouri to understand me and I desire to be completely accurate with him. I do not want to be interpreted as committing the Department of Agriculture to anything here today as to its future program. I am pointing out, however, that Mr. Dodd—and I know he speaks also for Mr. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture—made very clear to the committee that the Department of Agriculture wants all the property transferred to them, and once they have jurisdiction, they will make a complete study and survey of the problem, and a year from now make their recommendations as to what the program should be for the future. I think the Senator will have to agree with me that if they then come forward with an appropriation request which cannot be substantiated, we can cut it down; but I think the request for \$865,000 is reasonable for this first year, so that they can make their survey and decide how much of the program they want to continue another year and thereafter.

Mr. KEM. As a horse lover, and personally interested in horses, I am entirely in sympathy with the idea of having this work carried on in a limited way, to a limited extent. It seems to me, however, in view of changed conditions, and the fact that horses are no longer needed as a part of the national defense, that the maintenance of these four remount stations is absolutely extravagant, and beyond any present justification. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if he does not feel that one of the stations would be ample for the purposes he has in mind.

Mr. MORSE. I do not mean to hedge on the Senator's question, but I would rather wait for the analysis of the situation by the Department of Agriculture before I made any statement as to what I thought the final number of remount stations should be. I am perfectly willing to make this commitment: That I do not think anyone has any right to expect that the program should be developed on the same basis and to the same extent to which it is carried on at the present time.

Let me say concerning the El Reno Station that, from a self-sustaining basis, it is the most valuable of all the stations. It is the one station which comes nearest to being totally self-sustaining in that it raises much of the hay that is used at the Nebraska station as well as at Fort Reno. It has developed a very large production of hay by keeping the land seeded and I should be inclined to think that certainly if we reduce the number of stations, the Fort Reno Station should not be the first station to go. But I do not want to be put into such a position that Senators from other States will rise and ask me if I think the stations in their States should be abandoned. I am simply taking the position today that I think the program should be restricted, and that the Department of Agriculture should have an opportunity to prepare for Congress, after it obtains jurisdiction of the subject matter, its report as to what it thinks the future of the program should be. My feeling is that for various good reasons all your stations should be maintained but the total program cut down so that the cost can be reduced.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, four large farms—one located in each of the following States: California, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Nebraska—were established by the War Department years ago in order to enable it to obtain a sufficient number of horses for cavalry and artillery purposes.

At the bottom of page 1 of the committee report we find the following:

The military importance of the horse-breeding program has decreased in proportion to the decrease in the need for horses in modern military operations.

In view of the decrease in the need of horses by the Army, has the committee given any thought to the idea of decreasing the number of farms where horses are bred and trained?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, the committee has given thought to that suggestion, but, as I just said to the Senator from Missouri, we think that the study and the recommendation in regard to the Remount Service should be made by the Department of Agriculture after we give the Department jurisdiction over the subject matter.

Mr. ELLENDER. But does not the Senator agree that it might be best for us to decide upon the number of farms that may be needed now, rather than wait until after the decision is placed in the hands of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MORSE. No, the committee does not believe that such a conclusion would be a proper decision for us to make at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. It has been my experience that whenever a Department gets control of something of this nature, instead of decreasing the size of it or the personnel, there is a tendency to increase; and since we are to make the transfer from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, would it not be a good idea for Congress to have the facts at hand so as to decide whether

or not the time has arrived when there should be a decrease in the number of remount farms.

Mr. MORSE. No, I think not, because the Armed Services Committee has gone to great effort to get the Department of Agriculture to agree that it will submit a very careful study of the subject as far as a future program is concerned once it has jurisdiction over all these remount farms.

Furthermore, we have complete control so far as appropriations are concerned. The Department will have to come to Congress with a request for funds, and if it asks next year for an amount which is so large as to show that it is not trying to work out the minimum program which is necessary to carry out the objectives of the Remount Service, we can cut off the Department's funds to that extent.

Mr. ELLENDER. To what extent has the Department of Agriculture examined into these four remount farms? Does the Senator from Oregon know?

Mr. MORSE. All I can say is that I know that the Department of Agriculture has inspected the farms and is familiar with their nature. That was set forth in Mr. Dodd's letter in which he said that he thought all the farms should be transferred first, and then the Department should examine into the interests of the people who want land at El Reno, and, I presume, the same is true of the other stations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the Senator know how many horses are kept at the remount stations compared with the number years ago when there was need for more cavalry and artillery horses?

Mr. MORSE. I do not have the exact figures. I can secure them for the Senator. There were many more horses on these farms, of course, 10 years ago, when the so-called cavalry program was in existence, than there are today.

Mr. President, I shall be glad to discuss some of these breeding experiments, if the Senator wants me to. Let me say that the California station is doing some interesting work on Arabian-American horses which is of great interest to the stockmen of the country. The stock horse, the American ranch horse, has been very much remade in the past 20 years, largely because of the breeding experiments of the Government Remount Service. Of course, there is and always will be, so long as we raise cattle in the United States, a great demand for good stock horses.

Mr. ELLENDER. I assume the Senator agrees that that demand is decreasing because of the fact that most farmers now use tractors on their farms?

Mr. MORSE. But not for herding cattle.

Mr. President, since my colloquy a few moments ago with Senator KEM, my assistant obtained for me certain figures and information which bear upon some of the questions which Senator KEM asked me. My assistant has checked the records and has made a call on the telephone to one of the officials of the Agricultural Department who has given us these figures. They are the figures which

I had in mind when I told the Senator from Missouri a few moments ago that the committee was informed that there are more so-called light horses in the United States at the present time than ever before in our history.

For example, the Department of Agriculture records show that in 1918 there were approximately 150,000 so-called light horses in the United States used for saddle and stock horse purposes. In 1947 there were 2,000,000 such horses. I am sure the Senator from Missouri will agree with me that this is a phenomenal increase. These figures do not include harness horses. I am advised that the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Army do not have any statistics on the number of so-called light harness horse; but both Departments advised the Armed Services Committee, and they have just restated their advice to my assistant, that there are more saddle horses of all types in the United States today than at any other time in our history. Further, my assistant informs me that Colonel Ireland, who at the present time is in charge of the Army Remount Service states that there are more thoroughbred horses and more so-called halfbreed thoroughbred horses in the United States today than at any other time in our history.

There can be little doubt about the fact that the tremendous increase in blood horses, as far as saddle stock is concerned, is due chiefly to the excellent breeding and stallion program of the United States Remount Service. In fact, Colonel Ireland just informed my assistant that the Army has never had enough stallions to fill all bona fide requests from breeders, farmers, and ranchers.

After the Senator from Missouri asked me his questions about the plans of the Agriculture Department insofar as the continuation of the remount program is concerned I asked my assistant to call the Agriculture Department on that point. My assistant advises me that the Agriculture officials, with whom he talked, informed him that the tentative plans of the Agriculture Department will be to continue, without material change, the Remount Service program insofar as the farming out of stallions is concerned. In fact, in view of the increasing demand for Remount stallions and in view of the growing demand for more and more well-bred saddle horses the number of stallions under the program conducted by the Department of Agriculture may be increased over the present number of stallions. On the basis of my personal knowledge of the need for Remount stallions I think their number should be increased. However, the Department of Agriculture advises this afternoon there probably will be some revision as to the types of stallions farmed out by the Remount Service because there no longer is the same need for strictly military types of horses. There is, however, an increasing need for thoroughbred stallions and the types of stallions that are being requested by stock ranchers and small farmers.

As to the plans of the Department of Agriculture concerning the four depots we are advised this afternoon that it is

the present tentative plan of the Department to keep the four depots in operation on a reduced scale. As I said earlier in my remarks today, I think there are many good reasons why the four depots should be kept under Federal jurisdiction, but I am satisfied that the horse-breeding experiments at these depots can and should be somewhat curtailed in the interest of economy.

However, there are many other reasons, such as soil conservation and military needs, which I think justify and demand that these four stations should be retained by the Federal Government even after they are transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture. In fact, I think some additional uses can be made of these stations by the Department of Agriculture over and above the use to which they were put when they were under the sole jurisdiction of the War Department. I can well imagine that the Department of Agriculture may wish to carry on some future experiments in soil conservation, seeding, and other agriculture research projects on these reservations. Of one thing I am certain, and that is retention of these four stations by the Federal Government under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture will constitute an economic asset in the best interest of all the people of the United States.

During my colloquy with Senator KEM of Missouri, a question was raised as to the Government Morgan horse farm in Vermont. I knew I had that information among my papers here on my desk, but I could not place my hands on it at the moment. However, I now have found it and I am glad to give this information to the Senator from Missouri.

The Government Morgan horse farm is located at Middlebury, Vt., and it has been operated by the United States Department of Agriculture since 1919. It consists of 987 acres, and of this acreage 435 acres were donated to the United States Government. The farm is known as the United States Morgan horse farm and an appropriation of \$50,000 per year has been allotted to it.

This farm has carried on the bloodlines of one of the greatest stallions of American horsemen, the old foundation stallion, Justin Morgan. This famous American stallion was so prepotent in his characteristics that he founded a strain of horses which has become known as the Morgan horse. Most of our saddle-bred horses in America, except the Thoroughbred and Arabian, have been marked, as we horsemen say, by Morgan blood. However, there was a danger some years ago that the pure Morgan would become extinct in America unless steps were taken to maintain a Morgan horse-breeding farm. Therefore, the United States Government established the Morgan Horse Breeding Farm at Middlebury, Vt., and it has performed a great breeding service for the American horse industry by maintaining a source for pure Morgan stallions.

The Department of Agriculture has farmed out a few of these Morgan stallions from time to time and the United States Remount Service has used a few

of them. Breeders of so-called utility saddle horses are in general agreement that an infusion of Morgan blood from time to time is desirable in breeding programs which seek constantly to improve the utility saddle horses.

Before closing I also want to call attention to certain other statistics which were considered by the Armed Services Committee during our work on this bill. It was pointed out to us that during the past 3 years horses on American farms fell off from 8,000,000 to 6,000,000. This decline in horse operation was confined chiefly to draft horses and mules, because during the same period of time the number of saddle horses increased. However, the increase of the number of saddle horses was not sufficient to offset the very large decrease in draft horses and mules. It was pointed out to us by the officials of the Army Remount Service that the number of saddle horses would have increased at a much more rapid rate if it were not for the fact that the war disrupted not only the breeding program of the Remount Service but also the breeding programs of many horse farms throughout the United States. However, now that the war is over, the demand for saddle horses is greater than at any time during the last 25 years. Some evidence of this demand is to be found in the fact that prices of saddle horses are at an all-time high.

I am sure that these figures will be of interest to the Senator from Missouri. I wish particularly again to call to the attention of the Senator from Missouri that the statistics I have secured for him do not include figures on harness horses. I find that the statistics which were supplied our committee were limited to saddle horses of various types and did not include harness horses.

However, I also find in checking our records that the committee was advised by Army and Agriculture Department officials that there are more light horses under 1,200 pounds in weight per horse in the United States today than at any other time in our history and the demand for such horses is, interestingly enough, increasing rather than decreasing.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I urge the Senate to support the unanimous decision of the Armed Services Committee that the four remount stations involved in the pending bill be transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture. In order to accomplish this end Senators should vote against the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer the bill to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and also to vote against the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma which amendment seeks to exempt the remount station at Fort Reno, Okla., from the terms of the pending bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me make a statement with respect to the parliamentary situation. The debate so far has been on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Is there to be further debate upon the motion? I should like to suggest to the distinguished Senator from Oregon that the Senator from Kansas

[Mr. REED] desires to submit a conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill, which is a privileged matter. I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum for that purpose. After the conference report has been acted upon a vote can be taken on the motion to refer the pending bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and if the bill is not referred, debate can be continued on it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I am through with the debate on the motion. I only want to say again that the procedural point is a very important one, because I am satisfied that, as a matter of jurisdiction, the Armed Services Committee has the right to dispose of this matter.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, before the Senator from Nebraska makes the point of no quorum, I wish to say that I should like to be given 2 or 3 minutes to speak on the pending matter. I shall not require more than that time.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator wish to speak now or after the quorum call?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I should like to make my remarks after the quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me say to the Senator from Virginia that it is the purpose, after the quorum call, first to proceed with the conference report, and after that, if the Senator from Virginia wishes to debate the pending bill, very well.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1949 — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 5214, the executive and independent offices appropriation bill, and I request its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read.

The conference report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 5, 6, 14, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,401,510"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and not less than \$207,000 shall be available for the Trade Practice Conference Rule work"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,131,317"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 13, and 17.

CLYDE M. REED,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,

Managers on the Part of Senate.

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON,
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,
JOE HENDRICKS,
ALBERT THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHERRY. I now suggest the absence of a quorum, if the Senator from Kansas will yield for that purpose.

Mr. REED. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Myers
Baldwin	Hayden	O'Connor
Ball	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hill	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hoey	Overton
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Reed
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Capehart	Kilgore	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Taylor
Cooper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarran	Thye
Downey	McCarthy	Tobey
Dworshak	McClellan	Vandenberg
Ecton	McFarland	Watkins
Ellender	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Flanders	Martin	Williams
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Morse	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, this is the first of the large appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1949 to be enacted into law, assuming, of course, that the Senate takes favorable action on it today.

It is rather noteworthy that the conference report carries appropriation items totaling \$81,014,313 less than the items contained in the budget estimates. The conference report totals are also \$24,076,000 less than the amounts carried in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives. That, in itself, is quite unusual. The amount the conference report, as presented to the Senate today by the conferees, carries is \$967,442,551.

I wish briefly to refer to the changes which were made in conference from the bill as passed by the Senate.

The emergency fund of the President for this year is \$500,000. The Bureau of the Budget requested \$1,000,000. The House of Representatives reduced that amount to \$700,000. The Senate reduced the amount to \$100,000. The conferees have added \$100,000, so as to make the emergency fund of the President \$200,000.

The Council of Economic Advisers has an appropriation, for this year, of \$350,000. The House reduced that amount to \$300,000. The Senate, in passing the bill, restored the amount to \$350,000. The conferees have again reduced the amount to the House figure of \$300,000.

The Office of Government Reports was discontinued entirely. The Senate version of the bill contained an item of \$18,000 to continue it, but the House conferees insisted upon striking out that item.

The Federal Communications Commission appropriations were reduced, as a result of the conference, \$50,000 under the amount provided in the Senate version of the bill, to make a total of \$6,310,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Federal Trade Commission appropriations took a decrease of \$120,000 under the amounts carried in the Senate version of the bill, making a total of \$3,401,510.

There was considerable discussion in the conference over the amount of \$120,000 which the Senate added to the bill, largely upon the insistence of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The House conferees took a totally different view of the purpose of that item and positively refused to allow anything for it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas be kind enough to advise the Senate regarding what was the point of view of the conferees on the part of the House with respect to the amendment to which he has adverted?

As the Senator from Kansas knows, the country has been in the midst of a price inflation. The Senator knows that large corporations which are engaged in distributing food and other commodities which the people of the United States find essential to keep body and soul together, have been making tremendous

The report was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the action of the House on a certain Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5214, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

April 8, 1948.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 13 and 17 to the bill (H. R. 5214) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment after the word "arise", insert the following: "without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service."

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

The motion was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF REMOUNT SERVICE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the pending question is the motion of the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry House bill 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, the debate is to be continued by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], following which there will be a vote on the motion. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Mills
Baldwin	Hayden	Morse
Bail	Hickenlooper	Myers
Barkley	Hill	O'Connor
Brewster	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Reed
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Saitonstall
Capehart	Kem	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Cooper	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	Lucas	Thye
Downey	McCarran	Tobey
Dworshak	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Eaton	McClellan	Watkins
Ellender	McFarland	Wherry
Ferguson	McKellar	Wiley
Fulbright	McMahon	Williams
Green	Martin	Young
Gurney	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I realize that the hour is growing late and that the Members of the Senate are impatient to complete action on the pending measure, and then take up the bill dealing with atomic energy, with a view to completing action on it before the Senate takes a recess until next Monday.

However, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the deep interest of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and myself in the program of maintaining the operations of these Government remount depots. The senior Senator from Virginia lives within 25 miles of the Front Royal depot, in Virginia, and I live about 135 miles from that depot. Both of us have been thoroughly familiar with the splendid work which has been done at that depot in Virginia over a long period of time, and we are very desirous of seeing the operations at that depot continued, as proposed by House bill 3484, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

I was interested in hearing the junior Senator from Missouri ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon whether or not there had been any increase in recent years in the number of light horses such as those the Army has been developing over a period of years. I take pleasure in calling his attention to the fact that there were approximately 150,000 light horses in 1918, and that there are now 2,000,000 of that type, while the trend has been away from the heavy draft horse because of the widespread use of tractors.

The pending question is the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma that House bill 3484 be recommitted—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may correct the Senator, it is a motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has not previously had possession of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I thank the Senator for the suggestion. I should have realized that if we did anything to the bill by way of sending it back to committee, it should be returned to the committee having full jurisdiction of it, which has twice considered it and twice reported it by unanimous vote, the Committee on Armed Services, in which event the motion would have been to recommit.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Virginia and I are very much opposed to the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma wrote me in February, after I had put him on notice that if he made such a motion on the floor I hoped to be present, and, if I were present, I certainly would oppose the motion. He wrote me that he hoped I would not object to it, because he said the committee would very briefly consider it and he would ask them to eliminate the Oklahoma station, and then he would let it come back promptly to the Senate, and all of us

who like the work of the remounts and would like to see them continued could have our remounts and we could move merrily along. I sent that letter together with a copy of my reply to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, asking for his comment. I want to read what he said:

DEAR SENATOR ROBERTSON: Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter of March 10 addressed to Senator ELMER THOMAS.

I am unalterably opposed to Senator THOMAS' proposal, and I am ready to argue in opposition to the proposal on the floor of the Senate. I am unalterably opposed to committing this matter to the Agriculture Committee, because I am satisfied that every possible angle of the issue has been thoroughly considered by the Committee on Armed Services and that the jurisdiction to handle the matter rests clearly with the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

Unquestionably the issue has some agricultural facets inherent in it, but most matters taken up by various Senate committees have some features pertaining to subject matters which cross committee lines. We never would be able to do the work of the Senate if we required that each bill be considered by every committee which might have some interest in it.

Furthermore, I am satisfied that Senator THOMAS' attempt to secure singular treatment for the remount station at El Reno, Okla., will scuttle the entire remount program. He seems to think certain interests in Oklahoma have some special rights in the El Reno Remount Station separate and distinct from the interests of the rest of the people of the country in this project. I do not accept that premise. We are dealing here with a Federal project, and it must be looked at from the standpoint of the national interests involved in it.

I am satisfied that if Senator THOMAS succeeds in separating the Oklahoma station for special treatment, then all of the remount stations will be abolished. Hence I shall continue to insist upon and support a united remount-station program, because I am satisfied that we shall lose the entire program if Senator THOMAS has his way.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Oregon, in a brilliant and logical speech, today has covered this subject so fully and so much better than I could possibly cover it that I shall not longer trespass upon the patience of my colleagues. However, on behalf of the horse breeders of Virginia, the horse breeders of the Nation, the horse lovers of Virginia, and the horse lovers of the Nation, I want to pay my sincere thanks to him for the fight he has made through the months to maintain the remount depots, which we feel will mean so much in the future to the improvement of the strain of horses that are now the principal type, the saddle horses, the cattle horses, the race horses, and the pleasure horses in general.

Mr. President, I conclude as I started, by saying, on behalf of the senior Senator from Virginia and myself, we hope the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma will not prevail.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. It seems there are now four remount stations which are being conducted at an expense to the Government of approximately \$800,000 a year. The system was built up in a day when horses were an important part of the national defense. I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia if he does not believe his estimate is extravagant and unrealistic, in view of the present demand and the present use of the horse, and if he does not think, if the change contemplated by the bill were to be accomplished, there should be a drastic reduction in the estimate.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, on the contrary, I have already pointed out to my distinguished friend that the production of the light type of horse has increased from 150,000 in 1918 to 2,000,000 now. In addition to that, the Senator frequently visits his lovely daughter, whom I admire, and who lives in Orange County, Va. I want to tell him that in the nearby county of Fauquier there are more organized and recognized fox hunting clubs than are to be found in any other one county in the United States, and more than are to be found in any county in England or in any other civilized country where there is fox hunting. The breeding and the sale and use of those jumping horses in Fauquier County has made land that once sold for \$25 or \$30 an acre now worth \$200 an acre. If the Senator will take some of those horses to Missouri and substitute them for some of the fine mules raised there, he will find it will add a great deal to the value of some of the Missouri land, because there is a genuine demand in the country for horses of this type.

Concerning the question of whether we shall have too many horses, the Department of Agriculture plans to continue all four of the stations on a reduced basis, with a little shift in emphasis on the type of horses which will principally be bred. But I want to remind the Senator from Missouri that there is a greater demand in rural sections for this type of horse than has ever before existed. Yet, when the remount stations were being operated by the War Department, that Department could never meet the demand for breeding horses.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. KEM. We have already made a substitution in Missouri. We are busy out there trying to make a living, and we do not have much opportunity to use pleasure horses. I am sure that persons who use such horses expect to pay for their own colts, and I should think they would expect to pay for their breeding. While the Government may be justified in conducting some experiments for the purpose of improving a breed of horses, for my part I have considerable doubt whether an expenditure of \$800,000 a year of the taxpayers' money is justified. If this bill should pass, there should be an understanding or recommendation, or perhaps an amendment, indicating that it is the desire of Congress that these establishments, developed for an en-

tirely different purpose which has ceased to exist, should be promptly curtailed.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I will say in response to the Senator that while the original purpose was to furnish Army mounts, there has always been a dual purpose. The secondary purpose has now become the major purpose. The production of horses of this type is a major asset to our Nation. In my opinion, the full amount of \$800,000 for the operation of the stations is fully justified. After all, we are not binding Congress to any specific appropriation. Whatever amount Congress in the future may decide to appropriate is all that can be expended. But if we shall fail and refuse to transfer these remount stations, as proposed, to the Department of Agriculture, they will go back as surplus property to the War Assets Administration, and the Administrator will sell them, at a great loss to the American taxpayers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] to refer to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry House bill 3484 to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays. But before they are ordered I should like to say just a word. A new issue has developed within the last few moments. I have now learned that these remount stations are to be retained and maintained to produce fox-hunting horses. There are no foxes in my State. There used to be buffalo, but they are gone, excepting a few remaining on the reservation. We have no need for fox-hunting horses in Oklahoma. So, Mr. President, the issue now is between homes for fox-hunting horses and homes for veterans. It is an issue between feed for fox-hunting horses and food for men, women, and children. The issue is between a hospital for men, women, and children in El Reno, Okla., and a hospital for fox-hunting horses in El Reno, Okla.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Did the Senator listen to the letter read by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] in which the Department of Agriculture stated that if the transfer should be made such a hospital as the Senator desires for El Reno would be obtained?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I want to make sure we shall get the hospital. I do not want to depend upon a Federal bureau to give it to us.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Let me ask the Senator another question. Did he listen to the letter read by the Senator from Oregon, in which it was stated that if the land to which the Senator from Oklahoma has been referring were worked agriculturally it would develop into a dust bowl?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Did the Senator ever see this land?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I have never seen it; no.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I have. I have seen it many times. All around the reservation are some of the finest farms in Oklahoma. They will match up with the finest farms in Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. If they will produce 60 bushels of wheat to the acre, they are twice as fertile as our land.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The land in that section has produced 60 bushels of wheat to the acre. Wheat sold for \$3 a bushel last year in my State. The bottom land produces more than a bale of cotton to the acre. A bale of cotton sells for \$150 at the present time. Yet Members of the Senate, removed a thousand miles from Oklahoma, are insisting that that fine land be set aside and retained indefinitely to produce fox-hunting horses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I renew my request for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are unavoidably detained. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] would vote "nay."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator

from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—23

Aiken	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Capper	Kem	Reed
Downey	Lucas	Russell
Ellender	McCarran	Stennis
Hayden	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hoey	McFarland	Tobey
Holland	McKellar	Young
Johnson, Colo.	Maybank	

NAYS—44

Baldwin	Fulbright	Morse
Ball	Green	Myers
Barkley	Gurney	O'Connor
Brewster	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Robertson, Va.
Bridges	Hill	Saltonstall
Buck	Ives	Smith
Byrd	Jenner	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	Knowland	Thye
Cooper	Langer	Vandenberg
Cordon	Lodge	Watkins
Donnell	McCarthy	Wherry
Dworshak	McMahon	Wiley
Ecton	Martin	Williams
Ferguson	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—29

Brooks	Kilgore	Sparkman
Bushfield	McGrath	Stewart
Butler	Magnuson	Taft
Cain	Malone	Taylor
Chavez	Moore	Tydings
Connally	Murray	Umstead
Eastland	O'Daniel	Wagner
Flanders	Overton	White
George	Revercomb	Wilson
Hatch	Robertson, Wyo.	

So the motion of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I had intended to present to the committee in the event the bill had been referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The amendment, in effect, excepts Fort Reno from the group of remount stations. If the amendment should be agreed to, the bill would provide that the Front Royal station in Virginia, shall be retained and maintained as a remount station in the future, as in the past, but under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; that the Fort Robinson station in Nebraska shall be continued in the future as in the past, save that in the future it will be under the Department of Agriculture rather than the War Department; and that the California station at Pomona shall be continued in the future, as in the past, saving the one exception, that the supervision will be under the Department of Agriculture rather than under the War Department. If my amendment is agreed to then the Fort Reno station will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture with instructions to subdivide the land into suitable sized units and make such units available to ex-servicemen of World War I and World War II, who can qualify under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. That is what the bill would do in the first instance.

In the second instance it would give the Department of Justice as much land as the Department wants for use in connection with the Fort Reno Federal Reformatory. It would give the city of El Reno the right to negotiate with the Department of Agriculture with respect

to the acquisition of a hospital for use as a public hospital for El Reno and for Canadian County.

Inasmuch as the Indians have a claim to this land—and I think any fair person would say that their claim is worthy of consideration, for all they ever received for the land was about 50 cents an acre, and some of the land is now worth two or three hundred dollars an acre—the bill would provide, if the amendment were adopted, that if their claims now pending in the Court of Claims, or to be filed in the Court of Claims, should be successful, then the money received from the sale of the land to the ex-service men would go to the credit of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Indians, rather than to the credit of the Federal Treasury.

If the amendment should be agreed to the bill would further provide that if the Indians in the two reservations, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, want some of this land and are qualified, they shall have a prior right to take it.

Mr. President, that is the effect of my amendment. I submit it to the Senate for its consideration. It is not long. It covers three pages, but I have stated the substance of it. If any Senator wants it read, I submit it for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD at this point. In view of the Senator's statement, it will not be stated.

The amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma is as follows:

On page 1, line 7, after "1948", insert the following proviso: "Provided, That the Remount Service Stations: Aleshire Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Virginia; Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in California; and Robinson Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Nebraska, shall be transferred and thereafter operated and managed as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this act: And provided further, That the Reno Quartermaster Depot (Remount), in Oklahoma, shall be transferred and disposed of as provided in section 4 of this act."

On page 3, after line 10, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 4. The said Remount Station, known as the Reno Quartermaster Depot (Remount), located in Canadian County, Oklahoma, comprising the former Fort Reno Military Reservation, together with the improvements thereon, shall be disposed of as follows:

"(a) The following-described lands, together with all improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Department of Justice, effective July 1, 1948, for use by the Bureau of Prisons in connection with the United States Southwestern Reformatory: All of sections 1, 9, 10, 11 (except that portion of section 11 which, together with all of section 12, was transferred by the Secretary of War to the control and jurisdiction of the Attorney General pursuant to the act of May 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 200)), township 12 north, and the southeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

"(b) The following-described lands, together with all improvements thereon, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1948: All of sections 2, 3, and 4, township 12 north, those portions of sections 25 and 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, that portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River channel change, all of

sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35, and the west half and northeast quarter of section 36, township 13 north, all in range 8 west, Indian meridian.

"(c) All lands and improvements transferred by subsection (b) of this section, except that portion specified in subsection (d) of this section, shall be disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (50 Stat. 522, 60 Stat. 1062), and otherwise administered in accordance with said act: *Provided*, That during the period from the date of enactment of this act to and including June 30, 1950, all sales of such lands pursuant to the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be only to veterans as defined in section 1 (b) (2) of said act: *Provided further*, That if the claim of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for such lands is sustained in the courts and a judgment is rendered in their behalf, then all moneys derived from the sale of the said tracts of land as herein provided shall be placed to the credit of such Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians and thereafter shall be considered a trust fund subject to disposal by the Congress: *Provided further*, That in allocating said lands, veterans, honorably discharged members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians who meet the requirements of the said Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall have a preference right to acquire tracts of the said land and: *Provided further*, That the tract of land on which is located the building designated and known as General Sheridan's headquarters shall be set aside for the use and benefit of the Oklahoma State Historical Society: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall be, and is hereby, authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

"(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall grant to the city of El Reno, Oklahoma, upon such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, the following portion of the lands transferred by subsection (b) of this section, together with all improvements thereon, and such easements and other rights as the Secretary may deem appropriate to such grant: That portion of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 26 lying west of the North Canadian River channel change, that portion of the southwest quarter of section 26 lying south of the North Canadian River, the east half of section 27, the northwest quarter of section 35, the north half of the southwest quarter of section 35, the northeast quarter of section 34, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 34, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 13 north, range 8 west, Indian meridian."

On page 3, line 11, strike out "4" and insert "5."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have stated before, but will again say in a few sentences, that the Armed Services Committee has considered the position of the Senator from Oklahoma in regard to his amendment. We bring to the Senate a negative report by a unanimous vote of that 13-man committee.

So far as the interest of the Department of Justice in securing land for use to expand the present Department of Justice reformatory is concerned, the committee has already worked out with

the Department of Agriculture an agreement whereby, as I said earlier this afternoon, we can have assurance that that interest will be studied, once the reservation is turned over to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. The same statement applies to the proposal concerning the hospital.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. On this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official committee business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on committee business.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and

the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 15, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—15

Downey	Kem	McMahon
Ellender	McCarran	Maybank
Hayden	McClellan	Stennis
Johnson Colo.	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Johnston, S. C.	McKellar	Young

NAYS—43

Aiken	Green	Millikin
Baldwin	Gurney	Morse
Brewster	Hawkes	O'Connor
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Robertson, Va.
Brooks	Hill	Russell
Byrd	Hoey	Saltonstall
Capehart	Holland	Smith
Capper	Ives	Thye
Cooper	Jenner	Vandenberg
Cordon	Knowland	Watkins
Donnell	Langer	Wherry
Dworschak	Lodge	Wiley
Eaton	Lucas	Williams
Ferguson	McCarthy	
Fulbright	Martin	

NOT VOTING—38

Ball	Kilgore	Robertson, Wyo.
Barkley	McGrath	Sparkman
Bridges	Magnuson	Stewart
Buck	Malone	Taft
Bushfield	Moore	Taylor
Butler	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Cain	Myers	Tobey
Chavez	O'Daniel	Tydings
Connally	O'Mahoney	Umstead
Eastland	Overtton	Wagner
Flanders	Pepper	White
George	Reed	Wilson
Hatch	Revercomb	

So the amendment of Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to transfer the Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture."

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF LENDING AUTHORITY OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Chief Clerk and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(For text of President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 4367.)

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTER AND LOYALTY OF OFFICIALS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1004, Calendar No. 897, a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall be appointed as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to

the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the word "shall," to strike out "be appointed" and insert "take office"; on page 2, line 3, after the word "submitting", to strike out "any" and insert "his"; in line 11, after the word "shall", to strike out the words "be appointed" and insert "take office"; and in line 15, after the word "submitting", to strike out the word "any" and insert "his" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) paragraph (2) of section 2 (a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 is amended by striking out the second sentence in such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "No individual shall take office as a member of the Commission until the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have made an investigation and report to the President on the character, associations, and loyalty of such individual. In submitting his nomination to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and the qualifications of the nominee and shall make available to the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a report of such investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

(b) Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) of such section is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "No individual shall take office as General Manager until the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall have made an investigation and report to the President on the character, associations, and loyalty of such individual. In submitting his nomination to the Senate, the President shall set forth the experience and the qualifications of the nominee and shall make available to the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a report of such investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I feel that this is one of the most important bills that will be before the present session of the Congress. It deals with the very vital question of atomic power. I do not intend to take a great deal of the time of the Senate this afternoon, because we had quite an extended discussion concerning it several weeks ago when the bill was temporarily laid aside in order that other legislation might be considered. At that time, based upon the original bill which had been reported from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, certain questions were raised by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and other Senators, as to the constitutionality of the bill in its then form. In order to try to meet those objections, and at the same time to provide adequate legislation, we revised the bill, and have offered a substitute, which Senators will find on their desks.

I invite attention to the fact that the Atomic Energy Act as it now stands provides, in paragraph (c) on page 20, that the committee—that is, the joint committee, consisting of nine Members of the Senate and nine Members of the House of Representatives—is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the depart-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 13, 1948
For actions of April 12, 1948
50th-2nd, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed road authorizations bill. House agreed to Senate amendments to Remount Service bill. Senate passed bills to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense, control golden nematode, and add lands to Uinta and Wasatch Forests. Senate discussed and passed over bill to repeal wheat carryover requirement; Secretary's letter to Sen. Young inserted. Senate made bill to extend reclamation laws to Ark. unfinished business. Rep. Wolcott introduced substitute CCC-charter bill. Rep. Keefe discussed foot-and-mouth disease research bill.

HOUSE

1. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Passed, 278-6, as reported H. R. 5888, the road-authorizations bill (pp. 4438-51). The bill includes authorizations for forest highways and forest roads and trails. For other provisions see Digest 54.
2. REMOUNT SERVICE. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to USDA (p. 4452). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUGAR PAYMENTS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5174, to authorize CCC to make adjustment payments to certain sugar companies in Puerto Rico and Hawaii (H. Rept. 1715)(p. 4470).
4. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Public Lands Committee submitted a supplemental report on H. R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Rept. 1699, pt. 2)(p. 4470).
5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received a message from the President recommending an increase of \$500,000,000 in the lending authority of this Bank; to Banking and Currency Committee (H. Doc. 606)(pp. 4437-8).
6. TARIFFS; FORESTRY. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5328, which provides for free importation of small logs or briquets compressed from sawdust or other mill waste (p. 4434). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. HOUSING. An analysis of housing, prepared for the Joint Committee on Housing,

entitled "Housing in America," was ordered printed as a H. Doc. (p. 4436).

8. ELECTRIFICATION. Reps. Stockman, Oreg.; Horan, Wash.; and others spoke in favor of low-cost hydroelectric power development in the Pacific Northwest (pp. 4452-61).
9. RFC AUDIT. Received Vol. 3 of the GAO audit report on RFC (H. Doc. 605) (p. 4470).
10. FOREIGN AID. Reps. O'Hara, Minn., and Rich, Pa., spoke briefly against ERP (pp. 4430, 4431).
11. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 517, making \$50,000 additional available for investigation of publicity and propaganda in Government agencies; and various other resolutions providing additional funds to committees (pp. 4435-6).
12. ADJOURNED until Wed., Apr. 14 (p. 4470).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (Apr. 7) from the President a 1949 supplemental appropriation estimate of \$248,000 and a \$335,000 contract authorization for the Bonneville Power Administration (H. Doc. 596); and of \$75,000,000 for Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. 597).

SENATE

14. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Senate hearings on this bill, previously scheduled to begin Mon., Apr. 19, have been postponed one day until Tues., Apr. 20.
15. HOUSING. In reporting a revised version of the Flanders amendments to S. 866 (see Digest 65), the Banking and Currency Committee made the following statement regarding the farm-housing provisions: "The provisions of S. 866 which authorize farm housing assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture have been eliminated. While the committee feels that provision for the improvement of farm housing conditions is essential, the committee believes that further study is desirable. Accordingly, while the existing farm housing provisions of S. 866 are eliminated by the amendments provisions have been included to instruct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to submit, early in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, a report on this subject, together with their recommendations as to necessary legislation and such other recommendations as they deem available."
The committee retained a provision for housing research with a requirement that, in carrying out this provision, the Administrator shall utilize, to the full extent feasible, the available facilities of other agencies.
16. FEDERAL PAY BILL. In reporting S. 1537 (see Digest 65), the Post Office and Civil Service Committee revised the bill to provide as follows:
Title I amends the Classification Act of 1923. Replaces with present services, grades, and ranges by one schedule consisting of 12 grades and 12 corresponding statutory pay ranges. Eliminates overlapping of salary ranges for consecutive ranks in the same line of work. Grades 1 through 11 of the proposed schedule embrace all the grades of existing law. Grade 12 could be used only with prior Civil Service Commission approval. (The committee report states, "The purpose of providing grade 12 is to furnish a basis, under proper safeguards, for recognizing the value of outstanding professional, scientific, or other technical or specialized work, particularly in fields and at levels where the Government has had difficulty in securing and retaining qualified

Crow	Jenkins, Ohio	Patman
Cunningham	Jenkins, Pa.	Patterson
Curtis	Jennings	Peden
Dague	Jensen	Peterson
Davis, Ga.	Johnson, Calif.	Phillips, Calif.
Davis, Tenn.	Johnson, Ill.	Phillips, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.	Johnson, Ind.	Pickett
Dawson, Utah	Johnson, Okla.	Plumley
Deane	Johnson, Tex.	Poage
Delaney	Jones, Ala.	Potter
Devitt	Jones, N. C.	Potts
D'Ewart	Jones, Wash.	Poulson
Dirksen	Jonkman	Preston
Dolliver	Judd	Priest
Domengeaux	Karsten, Mo.	Rankin
Dondero	Kearney	Redden
Doughton	Kearns	Reed, N. Y.
Durham	Kee	Rees
Eaton	Keefe	Reeves
Eberharter	Kerr	Regan
Ellis	Kilday	Rich
Ellsworth	King	Riehlman
Engel, Mich.	Kirwan	Riley
Engle, Calif.	Klein	Rivers
Fellows	Knutson	Rizley
Fenton	Landis	Robertson
Fernandez	Lanham	Rockwell
Fisher	Larcade	Rogers, Fla.
Flannagan	LeCompte	Rogers, Mass.
Fogarty	LeFevre	Rohrbough
Folger	Lemke	Ross
Foot	Lesinski	Russell
Forand	Lewis	Sabath
Fuller	Lodge	Sanborn
Gathings	Love	Sarbacher
Gearhart	Lucas	Sasscer
Gillette	Lyle	Schwabe, Mo.
Goff	Lynch	Schwabe, Okla.
Goodwin	McConnell	Scrivner
Gossett	McCormack	Seely-Brown
Graham	McCowan	Shafer
Granger	McCulloch	Sheppard
Grant, Ind.	McDonough	Short
Gregory	McDowell	Simpson, Pa.
Gwinn, N. Y.	McGregor	Smathers
Gwynne, Iowa	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Kans.
Hagen	Mack	Smith, Maine
Hale	MacKinnon	Smith, Va.
Hall	Macy	Smith, Wis.
Edwin Arthur	Madden	Snyder
Hall	Mahon	Spence
Leonard W.	Mansfield	Stanley
Halleck	Martin, Iowa	Stefan
Hardy	Mason	Stockman
Harless, Ariz.	Mathews	Taber
Harris	Meade, Ky.	Talle
Hart	Meyer	Teague
Harvey	Michener	Thomas, N. J.
Havenner	Miller, Calif.	Thomas, Tex.
Hays	Miller, Conn.	Tollefson
Hébert	Miller, Md.	Trimble
Hedrick	Mills	Van Zandt
Hess	Monroney	Vinson
Hill	Morris	Vursell
Hobbs	Morrison	Wadsworth
Hoeven	Morton	Welch
Hoffman	Muhlenberg	Wheeler
Holmes	Multer	Whittington
Hopé	Murdock	Wigglesworth
Horan	Murray, Wis.	Williams
Huber	Nixon	Wilson, Tex.
Hull	Norblad	Winstead
Jackson, Wash.	O'Hara	Wolcott
Javits	Pace	Woodruff
Jenison	Passman	Youngblood

NAYS—6

Buck
Canfield

NOT VOTING—146

Abbitt	Clark	Garmatz
Allen, Ill.	Clippinger	Gary
Bakewell	Cole, Kans.	Gavin
Barden	Cole, N. Y.	Gillie
Battle	Colmer	Gordon
Bell	Cooley	Gore
Bender	Corbett	Gorski
Bennett, Mo.	Cotton	Grant, Ala.
Bishop	Coudert	Griffiths
Blatnik	Courtney	Gross
Boggs, La.	Dawson, Ill.	Hand
Bolton	Dingell	Harness, Ind.
Boykin	Donohue	Harrison
Bradley	Dorn	Hartley
Buckley	Douglas	Heffernan
Buffett	Elliott	Hendricks
Bulwinkle	Elsaesser	Herter
Burleson	Elston	Hinshaw
Carroll	Evins	Hollfield
Case, N. J.	Fallon	Isacson
Celler	Feighan	Jackson, Calif.
Chadwick	Fletcher	Jarman
Chapman	Fulton	Kefauver
Chenoweth	Gallagher	Kelley
Chiperfield	Gamble	Kennedy

Keogh	Norton	Simpson, Ill.
Kersten, Wis.	O'Brien	Smith, Ohio
Kilburn	O'Konski	Somers
Kunkel	O'Toole	Stevenson
Lane	Owens	Stigler
Latham	Pfeiffer	Stratton
Lea	Philbin	Sundstrom
Lichtenwalter	Ploeser	Taylor
Ludlow	Powell	Thompson
Lusk	Price, Fla.	Tibbott
McGarvey	Price, Ill.	Towe
McMahon	Rains	Twyman
McMillen, Ill.	Ramey	Vail
Maloney	Rayburn	Vorys
Manasco	Reed, Ill.	Walter
Marcantonio	Richards	Welch
Meade, Md.	Rooney	West
Merrow	Sadlak	Whitten
Miller, Nebr.	Sadowski	Wilson, Ind.
Mitchell	St. George	Wolverton
Morgan	Scoblick	Wood
Mundt	Scott, Hardie	Worley
Murray, Tenn.	Scott,	
Nodar	Hugh D., Jr.	
Norrell	Sikes	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Allen of Illinois with Mr. Rayburn.
Mr. Wolverton with Mr. Gordon.
Mr. Hand with Mr. Gorski.
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.
Mr. Jackson of California with Mr. Whitten.
Mr. Simpson of Illinois with Mr. Gary.
Mr. Sundstrom with Mr. Carroll.
Mrs. St. George with Mr. Garmatz.
Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Fallon.
Mr. Bender with Mr. Meade of Maryland.
Mr. Case of New Jersey with Mr. Price of Illinois.
Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. Keogh.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. Rooney.
Mr. Latham with Mr. Grant of Alabama.
Mr. McMahon with Mr. Colmer.
Mr. McMillen of Illinois with Mr. Kefauver.
Mr. Lichtenwalter with Mr. Stigler.
Mr. Owens with Mr. Lane.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Corbett with Mr. Battle.
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Walter.
Mr. Gavin with Mr. Philbin.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. O'Toole.
Mr. Nodar with Mr. Blatnik.
Mr. Towe with Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Taylor with Mrs. Douglas.
Mr. Hardie Scott with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Cotton with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Ploeser with Mr. Dorn.
Mr. Ramey with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Donohue.
Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Elston with Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Chadwick with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. McGarvey with Mrs. Norton.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Burleson.
Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Cooley.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Evins.
Mr. Tibbott with Mr. Feighan.
Mr. Bennett of Missouri with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Buffett with Mr. Sikes.
Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Heffernan.
Mr. Griffiths with Mr. Richards.
Mr. Gross with Mr. Hollfield.
Mr. Bakewell with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. Bishop with Mr. Gore.
Mr. Harness of Indiana with Mr. Somers.
Mr. Herter with Mr. Rains.
Mr. Miller of Nebraska with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Sadlak with Mr. Manasco.
Mr. Chenoweth with Mrs. Lusk.
Mr. Cole of Kansas with Mr. Lea.
Mr. Gillie with Mr. Worley.
Mr. Kunkel with Mr. Abbitt.
Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., with Mr. Powell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have five legislative days within which to revise and extend their own remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?

There was no objection.

TUESDAY'S SPECIAL ORDERS TRANSFERRED TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders entered for tomorrow may be transferred to the following day, Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Mr. WELCH. I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report on the bill (H. R. 5904) to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include editorials from the Waterbury American.

Mr. KEFAUVER (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from today's Pittsburgh Post-Gazette entitled "Not Academic, Mr. Speaker."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter he wrote.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 42 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to give testimony on April 14, 1948, at 10 a. m., in the case of the United States against A. Gordon Marshall, which is a congressional contempt proceeding. Under the precedents of the House I am unable to comply with this summons without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I therefore submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUBPENA TO TESTIFY

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CRIMINAL DIVISION

J. HARDIN PETERSON,

Room 1226, New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

You are hereby commanded to appear in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia at Criminal Court No. 1, United States District Courthouse, in the city of Washington on the 14th day of April 1948 at 10 o'clock a. m., to testify in the case of the United States v. George Marshall, Criminal No. 367-47.

This subpoena is issued on application of the defendant.

HARRY M. HULL, Clerk.

By JAMES M. MENENDEZ,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 527

Whereas Representative J. HARDIN PETERSON, a Member of this House, has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to testify at 10 a. m., on the 14th day of April 1948, in the case of the United States v. George Marshall, Criminal No. 367-47; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify, but by order of the House: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Representative J. HARDIN PETERSON is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia at such time as when the House is not sitting in session; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of said court.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution to its adoption or rejection.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to give testimony on April 12, 1948 at 10 a. m. in the case of the United States versus John Howard Lawson, which is a congressional contempt proceeding. Under the precedents of the House I am unable to comply with this summons without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I therefore submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send to the Speaker's desk a copy of the subpoena.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUMMONS

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CRIMINAL DIVISION

United States of America v. John Howard Lawson. No. 1352-47

To JOHN McDOWELL, of Pennsylvania,
121 Old House Office Building:

You are hereby summoned to appear before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia at the District Courthouse in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 12th day of April 1948 at 10 o'clock a. m. to answer an indictment charging the defendant with violation of section 192, title 2, U. S. Code.

HARRY M. HULL, Clerk.

By HELEN M. MCINTOSH,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 528

Whereas Representative JOHN McDOWELL has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness before the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to testify at 10 a. m. on the 12th day of April 1948 in the case of the *United States v. John Howard Lawson*, Criminal No. 1352-47; and

Whereas by the privileges of the House no Member is authorized to appear and testify but by order of the House: Therefore be it

Resolved, That JOHN McDOWELL is authorized to appear in response to the subpoena of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia at such time as when the House is not sitting in session; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the said court as a respectful answer to the subpoena of said court.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD so that on the last roll call I may be recorded as voting "aye."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LARCADE, for 5 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), for 4 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. BRADLEY, for 4 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. STIGLER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 1 week, on account of official business.

TRANSFER OF THE REMOUNT SERVICE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3484) to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "War Department" and insert "Department of the Army."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "1947" and insert "1948."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "War" and insert "the Army."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "1948" and insert "1949."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "War" and insert "the Army."

Page 3, line 1, strike out "War Department" and insert "Department of the Army."

Page 3, lines 10 and 11, strike out "War Department" and insert "Department of the Army."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to transfer the Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CANFIELD). Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PROMPT DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-COST HYDRO POWER FACILITIES OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the matter on which I wish to address the House is of monumental importance to every Member here and I am happy to be allotted this time to make the address.

Mr. Speaker, for years this Nation has steadily and solidly advanced while clinging to the theory that our natural resources were inexhaustible. Historically, over a long period of time there was no basis on which to challenge the correctness of this theory. One hundred and sixty years ago this Nation made its real start on the road of progress while Europe was torn to bits by succeeding wars. European resources and European production had then dropped to low levels and this newly formed Nation of ours was called upon to supply European deficiencies. This extensive European depletion situation stimulated our early commercial activities of all types, and the values resulting from such activity quickly gave this Nation a solid and enduring start. At that

[PUBLIC LAW 494—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 224—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 3484]

AN ACT

To transfer the Remount Service from the Department of the Army to the Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the records, property, real and personal, and civilian personnel of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, Department of the Army, are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1948. Prior to that date, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a written agreement on the property and the personnel covered by this transfer.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to receive the property transferred by this Act and is directed to administer it in such manner as he deems will best advance the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States, including improvement in the breeding of horses suited to the needs of the United States; the acquisition by purchase in the open market, exchange, hire, or donation of breeding stock, and necessary land, buildings, and facilities; the use of horses in the improvement of the supply of horses available in agriculture; the demonstration of the quality and usefulness of horses through participation in and lending for use in fairs, shows, and other events, or otherwise; the loan, sale, or hire of animals or animal products through such arrangements and subject to such fees as are deemed necessary by the Secretary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and, in carrying out such program, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with public and private organizations and individuals under such rules and regulations as are deemed by him to be necessary.

SEC. 3. Until June 30, 1949, the Secretary of the Army may detail to the Department of Agriculture such military personnel, including officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department, as he may determine with the Secretary of Agriculture to be desirable to effectuate the purposes of this Act or to safeguard the interest of the United States. Notwithstanding the limitations contained in existing law, retired officer personnel of the Department of the Army, if employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act only, may receive in addition to their retired pay civilian salary to the extent that the total from both sources does not exceed the pay and allowances received by such persons in the permanent grade last held by them prior to retirement.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture such funds as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The authority of the Department of the Army to conduct a

remount breeding program is hereby abolished. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available for necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Approved April 21, 1948.

